Boston Public Library
3 9999 10588 685 5

AP2
.N2

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OMNIVM LVX CIVIVM
OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON
1852 1878

GIVEN BY

Evening Post Pub. Co.

The Nation

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

+ 7671.3
Vol. 45
1887

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART

VOLUME XLV

FROM JULY 1, 1887, TO DECEMBER 31, 1887

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

NEW YORK

THE EVENING POST PUBLISHING COMPANY

1887

408.265
The Evening Post Publ. Co.
Jan. 14, 1888

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

INDEX TO VOLUME XLV.,

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1887.

Summary of the Week's News.

4, 24, 44, 64, 84, 106, 126, 146, 162, 184, 202, 224, 244, 264, 284, 304, 324, 344, 364, 386, 408, 428, 450, 470, 496, 516.

The Week.

AT HOME.

Arkansas Geological Survey out of politics, 303—Alabama's prosperity, 405—Aleutian Islands and the *mare clausum*, 322—Gov. Ames and the Soldiers' Exemption Bill, 362—Edward Atkinson's report on his silver mission, 513—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions debate at Springfield, 262, barren victory, 282, 384, 490—*American Hebrew* on sectarian Normal College exercises, 22—Age concealed by politicians, 448—Anarchists of New York protest against hanging Chicago Anarchists, 342, restriction of Anarchist immigration, 383, 448, 494.

Baltimore, Civil-Service Reform Association presents Higgins to the President, 61—Baltimore and O. R. R.'s Staten Island bridge litigation, 63, 86, Ives-Stayner deal, 82, syndicate deal, 181—Boston Post-office and the civil-service principle, 2, 21, 199—Brooklyn Elevated R. R. strike, 42—Bethlehem Iron Works getting French help in U. S. contracts, 82—Senator Blair pushing his bill to aid Southern schools, 42, defeated in N. H., 104—Barker-Mitkiewicz concession from China, 200, 283—James G. Blaine's misadventures in England, 22, defeat by Sherman in Ohio, 81, injury from N. Y. election, 361, interview on Cleveland's message, 467, probable complaint of being misreported, 514, surplus policy condemned by N. W. Republican papers, 493, renomination approved by all Democrats, 514—Gen. B. F. Butler for pensioning Confederates, 181—Secretary Bayard's fidelity to civil-service reform, 145, right course in regard to Samoan Islands, 302—H. W. Beecher's successor, 303—Bell Telephone suit dismissed, 241—Boards of Trade must share market quotations, 323.

Canada as a possible annexation, 342—President Cleveland appoints L. A. Giegerich, 2, 42, refuses to go to St. Louis Grand Army Encampment, 21, cause of Catholic hostility, 22, popularity in Tennessee, 41, 42, views as to his wife's part in public occasions, 223, speech at Montgomery, 321, eulogized by Senator Thurman, 321, support of Fellows, 361, 425, tariff message to 50th Congress, 447, effect on Republican party, 467, and press, 493—Mike Cregan's discourse on the Boy, 61—G. W. Curtis's address before Civil-Service Reform League, 103—D. H. Chamberlain will not take the Republican stump, 301—Joseph Chamberlain's friendly reception in U. S., 407—Senator Colquitt renominated despite prohibitionists, 405—Sergt. Cole and the Boston weather service, 103—Andrew Carnegie on Socialism and Anarchy, 468—Chicago Anarchists condemned by Supreme Court of Illinois, 223, 241, executed, 383—Civil-Service Act's lost prohibition of officeholders' giving to political funds, 321, Civil-Service Commissioners on Chicago Appraisership case, 182, 199, rules for Cincinnati post-office, 199, Mr. Oberly rebukes Ill. Dem. Association, 261, rule for vouchers of candidates, 405—Color prejudice in N. Y., 42, in Ind. and Kansas, 242, in Ohio, 301—Coöperation in cities of U. S. not prosperous, 384—Consular clerks, origin and character of, 261, 262—Confederate death-roll, 222—Catholic attempts on the free-school system, 241, 242, 495.

Congress, Lth, meets, 447—Palmer's bill to restrict immigration (Senate), 448—Blair's State Education Bill revived, Frye on Pacific Coast S. S. Co. carrying goods in bond (Senate); Adams's bill for expulsion of Anarchists by the President (House), 494—Dawes's bill to protect lard (Senate); Nelson's bill to revise tariff (House), 513.

Delaware, movement for Constitutional Convention, 183—Dakota votes for division, 406, 426—Chauncey Depew on excessive railroad building, 301, 302—Jeff Davis favors the temperance cause, 63, censured by Charleston *News and Courier*, 222—Senator Dawes's plan of reducing the revenue, 81, appeal to Mass. Prohibitionists, 123, 144, bill to protect lard, 513—Drafted men seeking reimbursement, 61.

Evarts, W. M., euphemism for high license, 221, contradictory views of the surplus, 281—Elections in November, 361, press free to return to scandal and crime, 361.

Florida postal service impaired by political appointments, 144—Secretary Fairchild takes up 4½ per cents, 123, 143, 181, 199, increases deposits in national banks, 362, 363, scheme of promotion examinations, 384, annual report, 468—Gov. Foraker on Republican return to power, 82—Senator Frye's outlet for the surplus, 322, remarks on Pacific Coast S.S. Co., 494—W. W. Flannagan on Knox's refunding scheme, 383—Chas. E. Fitch's trials as professor of journalism, 426—Cyrus Field worsted by Jay Gould, 2—Patrick Ford's political economy, 342—Farmers' Syracuse Convention, 159—Fourth of July battle-flag cursing wanting, 1—Forestry, Consular reports on European, 201—Fisheries, *French* and *Argonaut* seizures, 104, American commissioners appointed, 261, Fisheries and trade treaty of 1874, 383, F. J. Babson and O. B. Whitten on the American stake, 425.

Georgia, Glenn bill against mixed education, 103, Southern protests, 124, proposed substitute, 160—Gettysburg, Fourth of July Federal and Confederate reunion, 1—Col. F. D. Grant's speech at Dunkirk, 301, defeat, 361—Judge Gorman admonishes a walking delegate, 200—Gorman (Md.) ring approved by Republicans, 281, 322—Henry George does not draw in Wheeling, 82, manages United Labor Convention at Syracuse and drops free trade, 143, opposes free coal and soup, 183, has an apostle in Rev. Pentecost, 242, and in Rev. Grumbine, 468, 515, inexorable to farmers, 323, labor vote in N. Y. half lost, 361—Gold and silver certificates in place of bank notes, 41—Grand Army, first interference for pensions, 125, posts favor a service pension bill, 41, 42, 104, 261, protest against Tuttleism, 61, Wilson-Foraker broil at Wheeling, 161, St. Louis Encampment resolved to carry Dependent Pension Bill, 260, identification with Republican machine, 343.

Hitchcock, Henry, on corporation facilities for obtaining credit, 145—Mayor Hewitt's appointment of Morgan J. O'Brien, 1, to put Chief of Bureau of Elections in civil-service competition, 103, talk to Bricklayers' Union, 301, support of Fellows, 361—Gov. David B. Hill asks Civil-Service Commissioners' resignation, 21, exposes Senate's action towards Quarantine nominations, 361—Senator Hoar's gloomy view of Worcester County politics, 323—Ex-Senator Harrison opposes Democratic tariff revision, 514—Harvey, forger, and his Treasury appointment, 61—Eugene Higgins denounced by New Haven *Register*, 144.

Iowa Republican platform, 159, Democratic, 182, State Democratic Committee assessing Federal officeholders, 321, movement to establish courts of conciliation, 406—Illinois High-License Law's workings, 363—Ives-Stayner deal, 82, collapse, 105, litigation, 182, collaterals collapse, 200—Immigration for 1887, 63, 514—Inter-State Commerce Commission and Standard Oil Trust, 405—*Independent* censures the Andover professors, 200.

Kentucky, reduced Democratic majority, 103, 123, political effect of Blair Bill, 145, vote for Constitutional Convention, 183—Kansas Prohibitory Law sustained by U. S. Supreme Court, 447—W. D. Kelley on Alabama's closed iron mill, 62—J. J. Knox's refunding scheme, 302, 384—Knights of Labor, new constitution and coöperative fund, 2, Minneapolis General Assembly, 282, 301, Powderly says coöperation is the goal, 62, defeats Anarchist resolution at Minneapolis, 282, makes a spectacle of himself there, 301.

Louisiana, injunction against editorial support of a candidate, 182—Louisville *Courier-Journal's* ignorance of National Bank Act, 81—Jas. Russell Lowell unreported by N. Y. press, 449—Judge Lawrence will pay no assessment, 342—Secretary Lamar and the U. S. Supreme Court, 363, his age, 448, 469, confirmation postponed, 494, but certain, though a "rebel," 514, vote on Edmunds resolution of Jan. 7, 1879, 494—J. C. J. Langbein leaves N. Y. Republican machine, 493—Labor, unskilled admitted, skilled excluded, 2, Union and United Labor parties in conflict, 21, party divided as to free trade, etc., 62, as to Socialism, 221, small poll in Newark and in Indianapolis, 301—*Leader* dies, 383.

Minnesota, high-license law, 3, Minneapolis *Tribune's* abuse of Mrs. Cleveland, 321—Maine, conflict with U. S. revenue laws, 3, cheapened cost of living, 406—Mississippi schools flourishing, 145—Massachusetts to send a Democratic Cleveland delegation to the next Convention, 144, Prohibitionists refute anti-saloon Republican pretensions, 144, their convention, 199, Democratic Convention and Pat Maguire, 241, growth of Roman Catholic parochial schools, 241, Civil-Service Act and the veterans exempt, 261—Maryland Reformers join the Republicans, 159, Democrats advertise candidates' assessments, 282, election, 383—Dr. E. M. McGlynn excommunicated, 3, his tirade, 21, revelation concerning Catholic hostility to Cleveland, 22, delegate to United Labor Convention, 22, plan for abolishing poverty, 63, for getting back into the Church, 362, gift from old parishioners, 515—Warner Miller favors prohibitory tariff, 322—Thomas Mooney fires the *Queen*, 104.

New York State: Republican search for candidates, 123, and choice of Belden, 124, convention, 221, election carried by Democrats, 361, Emigration Commissioners' straits, 425, disgraceful quarantine management, 514; City: Proposed reëlection of Judges Lawrence and Donohue, 200, Manhattan R. R. encroachment on public space, 200, Chamber of Commerce calls for reduction of revenue, 281, Union League Club favors State distribution of ballots, 384, police justices all bosses, 469, J. C. J. Langbein leaves Republican machine, 493—N. Y. *Tribune* on the French Holiday, 43, on enlarging Treasury surplus by lowered duties, 62, on Henry George's earnestness, 143, on Tariff Act of 1883, 161, on industrial distress in England and in U. S., 514—N. Y. *Times* cables Swinburne's poems, 407—N. Y. *Herald* raises its price, 426—N. Y. *Sun* on Cleveland's letter for Fellows, 425—New Hampshire Legislature will not endorse Blair bill, 104, 160, timber destruction, 406—Nebraska Republicans and prohibition, 303, Congressmen for tariff revision, 513—North Carolina's material prosperity, 341—Nashville citizens' movement, 282—Nineteenth Century Club, Judge Barrett withdraws, 495.

Ohio Democratic platform, 62, Republican Convention nominates Sherman, 81, election, 383—Oregon votes down prohibition, 405—Omaha judgeship controversy, 343—Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly rebukes Ill. Dem. Association, 261—Mayor O'Brien defends the public schools, 407, attends reception to pugilist Sullivan, 495—Oleomargarine, report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 494.

Pennsylvania Republican platform on pensions, 143, Democratic platform, 181, 182, working of high license, 468, Philadelphia Postmaster whitewashed by Civil-Service Reform Association, 123—T. V. Powderly's remedy for corners, 21—Rev. H. O. Pentecost a Georgeite apostle, 242, loses his pulpit, 448—Bishop Paddock on clerical salaries, 42—Plymouth Church declined by Rev. Berry, 469—Presidential post-offices undisturbed by Cleveland, 341—Prohibitionists mainly Republican recruits, 159, Prohibition amendments attempted in several States, 405, Prohibitory laws upheld by U. S. Supreme Court, 447, Prohibition Convention, Chicago, on personal vilification, 447, National Convention called, 494—Printers' strike in N. Y., 282—Post-office, 3 years' changes in officeholders, 144, vexatious rule regarding third-class mail matter, 406, 425—Peppermint rebottled in bond, 426—Protection rejected by Western Republicans, 426, 493.

Rice, Alexander H., on tariff reduction, 362—Barney Rourke made clerk of court, 469—S. J. Randall on cutting the revenue to the quick, 41, share in Pennsylvania Democratic platform, 182, Randall Club of Pittsburgh approves President's message, 467—Republican National Convention called for Chicago, 468, Young Men's Clubs' Convention in New York, 493—Rainfall west of 100th meridian increasing, 341—Railroad duplication between Chicago and St. Paul, 302—Reading Railroad strike, 515.

Storrs, Rev. R. S., takes Presidency of A. B. C. F. M., 384, *Andover Review* on his letter, 490—Collector Saltonstall to the spoils committee, 144—Senator John Sherman silent on Ohio colored-school outrage, 301, formulates 1888 Republican platform, 405—Jacob Sharp convicted, 1, immoral pleas on his behalf, 22, sentence, 41, "clamor," as defined by his counsel, 82, stay of proceedings granted, 161, overruled, 241, granted anew by Judge Ruger, 262, and new trial ordered, 515—Leland Stanford not compelled to testify before Pacific R. R. Commission, 161—*John Swinton's Paper* stops, 104—W. P. St. John's plan to reduce Treasury surplus, 322—F. J. Stimson on Trusts, 323—Swinburne's poems cabled to *Times*, 407—Supreme Court (U. S.) sustains Kansas prohibitory law, 447, on the Virginia debt, 301—Seal-fishery dispute, 322—Steel-slag fertilizer withheld from Americans, 341, steel-rail bonanza in 1887, 467, steel-rail mill in St. Louis shut up by President's message, 493.

Texas, defeat of Prohibition amendment, 103, 123, Republican vote anti-Prohibition, 221—Tennessee Prohibition campaign, 160, report of expenses, 282, amendment defeated by negro vote, 262, fulness of total vote, 303, non-partisan municipal movement in Nashville, 282—Toledo, Peoria, and W. R. R. accident, 124, verdict, 145—Adin Thayer favors repealing the tax on distilled spirits, 362—Allan Thurman will not run for Governor of Ohio, 41, eulogizes Cleveland, 321—Gen. Tuttle's army record, 41, 82—Tariff of 1883 Republican, 161—"Trusts" discussed by F. J. Stimson, 323—Treasury surplus, increasable by diminished duties, 62, reducible by Secretary, 81, accounting officers at odds with those of War Department, 124, 125, Treasury and the stringent market, 221.

Union Pacific R. R. officials answer Government questions, 222—United Labor party rejects Socialism, 104, Convention at Syracuse, 143, withdrawal of Engineer candidate, 159, troubles in N. Y., 221—Ute troubles in Colorado, 160, 161.

Virginia, Democratic platform, 103, Republicans to return Mahone to U. S. Senate, 123, Mahone on the debt settlement, 143, slave case (Woodland vs. Newhall), 222, state of parties in fall campaign, 242, debt and the U. S. Supreme Court, 301, Democratic vote drops out in four counties, 448—Vermont forestry commission, 406—Cornelius Vanderbilt's clubhouse for R. R. employees, 262—Postmaster-General Vilas retains women clerks after marriage, 406—*Volunteer* beats the *Thistle*, 262.

Washington police requirements, 61, commissioners' government criticised, 124—Woodland vs. Newhall slave case in Virginia, 222—Rev. E. Walpole Warren imported as contract laborer, 303—Rev. W. E. C. Wright against Federal aid to education, 63—Bishop Wigger on Catholic vs. secular schools, 183—Ex-Gov. Washburn on reducing the surplus, 199 D. A. Wells on the fall in prices, 262—Walking Delegate Devens abandons his family, 21—Women's Christian Temperance Union would abolish whiskey tax, 405—Women clerks in the departments, 406—Wool duties lead to smuggling, 513.

ABROAD.

Great Britain:—Gladstone victory in Lincolnshire, 3, in N. Paddington, 22, in Coventry, 23—Salisbury hints at a dissolution of Parliament, 82, Lord Mayor's dinner speech, 385—Sir Wm. Harcourt's rise towards leadership, 223—Chamberlain defends the Mitchelstown shooting, 243, Belfast speeches, and turnabout since 1885, 303, 449—O'Brien refuses to put on prison garb, 385—Lord Hartington in Dublin, 449, warning to fair-traders, 469—Tories rampant for fair trade, 427, 469—Convention with France as to Suez Canal neutrality, 385—Lord Lytton appointed Minister to France, 385—Chas. Marvin objects to Afghan frontier settlement, 201—Rev. Bell Cox and the Court of Appeals, 469—Unemployed classes' demonstrations in London, 323—Railroad employees offering to help the shareholders, 343—Tyndall's abuse of Gladstone, 43—Francis Galton on hereditary temper, 43—International Arbitration Association meets, 42, 43—Cambridge honors won by Messrs. Ramsay and Hervey, 23—Royal Clyde Yacht Club withdraws challenge for *America* cup, 407—Reception to the pugilist Sullivan, 407, by Prince of Wales, 495—*Economist* on the U. S. Treasury, 41—*Morning Post* on the fisheries dispute, 283.

France:—Faith in Panama Canal, 3, Leroy-Beaulieu's exposure of it, 83, Lesseps's lottery loan embarrassed by Cabinet crisis, 427, attacked by Leroy-Beaulieu, 439—Demonstrations for Boulanger, 23, Ferry's slighting word for him, 105, arrested by Gen. Ferron, 343—Caffarel-Wilson scandal, 343, 385—Rouvier Ministry overthrown, 407, 427—President Grévy resigns, succeeded by Sadi-Carnot, 449, Tirard Ministry, 469—Conversion of rentes into 3s, 363—Protectionist legislation, 23—Misdirected funeral worship of Katkoff, 201—M. de Molinari's proposed peacekeeping league, 83—M. Chas. Limousin defines Socialism, 242, 243—Legion of Honor, Barodet's bill to limit order, 427—Drawback on pig-iron, 427—Crisis in the Sèvres porcelain manufacture, 223—Phylloxera baffled by pious precautions, 343.

Belgium:—Catholic Congress at Liége on the labor question, 263.

Germany:—Belgian rails bought by an unpatriotic company, 3—Raid on Russian securities, 83—Czar and Emperor Wilhelm do not meet at Stettin, 243, 283—Bismarck and Crispi agreement at Carlsruhe, 283—Crown Prince's health and the succession, 303, 385—Catholic Congress at Trier, 263—Employment of women in factories, 384, 385—Protectionist subsidizing of Berlin newspapers, 515.

Austria-Hungary:—Hungarian elections carried by Liberals, 63—Anti-German Czech demonstrations, 223—Deák statue at Buda-Pesth, 263.

Bulgaria:—Prince Ferdinand the choice of the Sobranye, 23, ascends the throne, 125.

Servia:—King Milan's explanation of the Ristitch Cabinet, 105, Ernroth mission abandoned, 183.

Russia:—Death of Michael Katkoff, 83.

Switzerland:—Fate of Old Catholics of Geneva, 43—Federal action sought against Mormons, 243.

Turkey:—Hesitation over convention for British occupation of Egypt, 3.

Africa:—Mohammedanism and civilization, 427.

Australia:—Divorce Laws in New South Wales, 283.

Canada:—Manitoba monopolized by Canada Pacific Railroad, 3, 183—Progress of commercial-union sentiment, 515.

Mexico:—States falling into line for Diaz's reëlection, 125—Escobedo on Maximilian's surrender, 201—Diaz's message as to Guatemala and revenue, 263, bill to legalize "nationalized" property, 363, Alarm at American acquisitions in Lower California, 495.

Guatemala:—President Barillas's Directorship, 201, 427—Difficulties with Mexico settled, 427.

South America:—Argentine Confederation subsidizes steamers to New York, 425.

Notes.

Announcements, 9, 33, 52, 71, 93, 111, 135, 153, 172, 190, 210, 234, 253, 274, 294, 313, 331, 352, 373, 396, 417, 439, 459, 479, 506, 526.—Prof. Henry C. Adams on the Relation of the State to Industrial Action, 54—American Library Association meeting at the Thousand Islands, 212, American colonies, population of, 354—Assyrian texts and Sumero-Accadian theories, 154—Abruzzi customs, De Nino's, 174—Astronomical photography, improved method of Prof. Pickering, 399—*American Journal of Psychology*, 440, 441—*American Journal of Mathematics*, vol. 9, 136—*Annals of Botany*, 376.

Boccardo, Girolamo, Manual of Trade History, 154—Dr. Backlund's researches as to Encke's comet, 11—Bacon not the author of the Novum Organon, 254—Prof. James Bryce on Hamilton and Tocqueville, 315—Abel Bowen, Whitmore's, 507—Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon supplement, 54; Brockhaus pirating of Spanish authors, 254—Berghaus's Physical Atlas, 527—Brandes-Björnson controversy, 419—J. G. Bourinot on Canadian local government, 315—Berlin University's Oriental Seminary, 399—Biscuit in English and American usage, 276—Bookbinding manual of L. Gruel, 334.

Caro, E. M., deceased, 95, 419—Cuvillier-Fleury deceased, 419—Victor Cousin, by Jules Simon, 73—C. P. Caspari on a Homily on Sacrilege, 235, 236—Dr. P. Cassel's Kitim, 255—Cheops's amusement in story-telling, 296—Canadian Local Government, by J. G. Bourinot, 315—Chinese religious ceremonies, Stewart Culin on, 235, and social life in America, 354—Constitution of United States, Prof. A. Johnston on the origins of, 212—Copyright extension in Germany and United States, 154—Cirque Molier, historic fencing, 11—Consumption in British Army at home, 481.

Delitzsch, Friedrich, changed view of Sumero-Accadian, 114—Prof. F. B. Dexter on the population of the New England colonies, 354.

Encke's comet, Dr. Backlund's researches, 11—Ersch and Gruber's Encyklopädie, 333—École Libre des Sciences Politiques, 398—Elocutionist's Directory, 333—Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 22, 73—English History by Contemporary Writers, 73, 95, English Dialect Society's publications, 276, *English Historical Review*, 481.

Ferdinand of Coburg's royal relationships, 174—Franklin's works edited by J. Bigelow, 254, hatter story revived in England, 507—French censorship under Bonaparte, 10, French Writers' Series (Grands Écrivains) in English, 482—Female breathing, 113.

Gaidoz, H., on hydrophobia in folk-lore, 73—L. Gruel's Historical Manual of Binding, 334—Dr. C. R. Gregory's proposed lectures on Religion in America, 113—Germany, Monumenta Germaniæ Pedagogica, 10, copyright decisions, 154—Greek ceramics, Dumont and Chaplain's, 355—Geological Survey's (U. S.) methods of administration, 419—*Goethe-Jahrbuch*, 35.

Hugo, Victor, 'Things Seen,' 54, Misérables, translated by Miss Hapgood, 315—Dr. W. Heyd on Trade Routes to India, 354—Matthew Hale on Court Organization Reform, 296—Harvard College, expenses at, 10—Hydrophobia and St. Hubert, 73—Handshaking, historically and philosophically, 276.

Italian Historical Institute, 315—India, early commercial routes to, 354.

Johnston, Prof. A., on the first century of the Constitution, 212—Japan, observations of solar eclipse of Aug. 19, 1887, 137, foreign restraints upon, 440.

Körting, Gustav, Neuphilologische Essays, 333, 334.

Lavroff, Peter, Socialist career, 334—Lessing's Laocoön commented by H. Fischer, 155—B. Lasch on historical criticism in the Middle Ages, 527—Elias Loomis's revised weather writings, 295—*Les Lettres et les Arts*, 34, 113, 114, 192, 296, 398, 507.

Michel, Louise, literary undertakings, 355—M. Molier's Cirque, 11—F. Mauthner's Von Keller zu Zola, 334—E. Muybridge's views of animal locomotion, 34—John McDonogh's Life, 137—Brander Matthews on American Authors and English Pirates, 235—Mlle. de Malepierre again plagiarized, 461—Maryland Archives, Provincial Court records, 192—Mt. Holyoke Seminary, History of, 136—Mantchuria, James's Journey in, 295—Les Misérables translated by Miss Hapgood, 315—Magazines for July, 34, 53, August, 72, 94, 113, 173, 174, 191, 192, September, 235, October, 275, 276, November, 375, 398, December, 440, 461.

Nettleship's Passages for Translation into Latin Prose, 507—Neuchâtel and the policy of Frederick I., 527.

Ovid's popularity in Italy to-day, 54—Oriental Seminary opened at Berlin, 399, Orientalische Bibliographie, 296.

Petrarch's Canzoniere, chronology fixed, 507, 508—Prof. G. H. Palmer on expenses at Harvard, 10—Francis Parkman praised by M. M. A. Héron, 461—Pharaoh Khufu and his story-tellers, 296—Persian mystery play of "Husain and Husan," 461—Pennsylvania finances, T. K. Worthington's history of, 54.

Reichel, E., on Bacon's authorship of the Novum Organon, 254—Charles Reade described by E. H. House, 72—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Record, 136—Russian literary criticism in *Atlantic*, 94, higher education for women, the Bestuzheff courses, 137.

Shakspere in the New English Dictionary, 192—Shelley, C. D. Warner on, 398—Leslie Stephen's Dictionary of National Biography, vol. ii., 113—Selden Society's publications, 482—Georg Steindorff deciphers a Khufu papyrus, 296—Suez Canal statistics, 481—Surgeon-General's Library Index, vol. viii., 212.

Traditions Populaires, Annuaire de la Société des, 419—Trees of Reading, Mass., 440.

Viel-Castel, Louis de, deceased, 419—Count Vasili alias Mme. Adam, 154—T. Vetter on the *Spectator* and the *Discurse der Maler*, 334—Varus's defeat located by F. Knoke, 461.

Wheeler, John H., deceased, 315—T. K. Worthington's history of Penn. finances, 54—C. D. Warner on Shelley, 398—Weil's Order of Words in Ancient Languages, 507.

Zola, revolt against, 193, 213, judged by F. Mauthner, 334—*Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte*, 527, 528.

Editorial and Miscellaneous Articles.

Alsatian Cotton Operatives..... 247
Anarchists and the Supreme Court... 326
Anarchists, Execution of the..... 366
Are They Dissatisfied?..... 27
Arthur Kill Bridge Decision..... 86
Assessment Evil..... 267
Assessments, This Year's..... 306
Austrian-German-Italian Arrangements..... 307
Baird, Spencer Fullerton..... 433
Baltimore Reformers..... 286
"Blaine and a Surplus"..... 498
Bonds, Power to Purchase..... 266
British Ministry..... 287
Brutal and Unjust Decrees of Party.. 87
Central American Federation, Proposed..... 47
Christmas in the Churches..... 519
Civil Service in France..... 288
Clark, Alvan..... 149
Cleveland and the Soldiers..... 26
Color Line North and South..... 246
Comte de Paris, The Dream of the.... 268
Constitutional Centennial, Some Things Overlooked at the..... 226
Constitutional Idea..... 166
Constitutional Reformation of the House..... 452
Copyright, International Royalty.... 519
Courts, Our National, Reform in..... 347
Culmination of a Stringency..... 246
Dangerous Party, A..... 86
Decorations..... 410
Dirt and Disorder..... 205
England, "Fair Trade" in..... 454
England, The Situation in..... 49
Envy, Age of..... 431
Fairchild's Circular, Secretary..... 108
"Fair Trade" in England..... 454
Financial Situation.....226, 246
Fisheries Conference at Washington.. 348
Fontenoy, Legend of..... 7
France, Civil Service in..... 288
French "Republican Saloon"..... 48
French Scandal (Caffarel-Boulanger). 307
George Eliot's Religious Transition,.. 69
Georgia, The Race Issue in..... 109
Germany, Workingmen's Insurance in..... 411
Germany, Workmen's Pensions in... 474
German Sabbath..... 475
Gladstone's Longevity..... 186
Government Bounties..... 164
Grand Army Machine..... 26
Grévy's Resignation..... 432
Higgins, Concerning..... 227
Holiday Equestrians..... 89
House of Representatives, Constitutional Reform of..... 452
Immigration Again..... 108
Immigration, Restricting..... 518
India and America as Wheat-Growers 430
Inter-State Commerce Report....454, 473
Irrigation in the Southwest..... 474
Ives Swindle..... 128
Iveses, What Produces..... 164
Knox's Plan of Finance..... 306
Lamar's Land Decision..... 149
Latin, Teaching of..... 8
Line of Division Appearing..... 267
Literary Criticism, Ethics of..... 269
Machine, The Break-up of a..... 346
Manning, The Late Daniel..... 518
Massachusetts Independents, Dilemma of..... 286
Maximilian, New Light on the Capture of..... 187
Meeting in Public Squares, Right of.. 410
Mohammedanism, Canons, and Impalement..... 500
Mommsen..... 412
Money-Making, Art of..... 205
Montaigne's Family.....27, 49
Narrow Margin, A..... 389
Norwegian Politics..... 165
Ohio Democrats..... 66
Ohio Republican Platform..... 86
Panama Canal..... 367
Pennsylvania Republicans..... 148
Pensions are Worked Up, How..... 67
Post-offices, The Facts as to..... 66
Poverty, Duty of Congress About..... 204
President's Journey..... 326
Procession, The Right of.....388, 410
Railroad Accidents, Responsibility for..... 430
Railroad Conferences, International.. 328
Railways, State Interference with... 346
Religious Politics..... 287
Russian Realistic Novelists..... 188
Sharp's Conviction..... 6
Shepherd, A. R., Reappearance of.... 46
Short-Haul Clause, Effect of..... 473
Silver Question..... 389
Socialist Bugbear..... 186
Social Philosophers, A Word to..... 388
State Rights in the Supreme Court... 453
State-Rights Issue Settled..... 46
Supreme Court and the Anarchists... 326
Surplus Party..... 472
Tariff Made Easy..... 472
Technical Education..... 129
Texas Prohibition Campaign..... 6
Theology and the Newspaper..... 327
Trade Does Not Follow the Flag, How. 204
Treasury out of Wall St., Keeping the 266
Treasury Policy..... 128
Trusts, Tariffs, and Wages..... 367
Trusts that Should be Distrusted..... 68
United Labor Platform..... 148
Useful Lesson, A..... 498
War Alarm..... 499
Washington Fisheries Conference.... 348
Whist, Teaching..... 187
Workingmen's Insurance in Germany. 411
Workmen's Pensions in Germany.... 474
Wright, Carroll D., on Convict Labor. 88

Special Correspondence.

Domestic—The University of Michigan and its Recent Jubilee.... 28
Women at Oxford and Cambridge..... 30
About Greek Lexicons..... 131
A Week in Yellowstone Park.... 166
A Week in Alaska..... 230
From Tacoma to Los Angeles.... 308
Los Angeles..... 329
From Los Angeles to St. Louis... 349
American Oriental Society..... 368
Great Britain—The New Irish Acts... 206
Signs of the Times in Ireland.... 248
General Impressions of an Irishman in England..... 270
The Parliamentary Interim 328
General Reform Tendencies in England..... 369
Ireland under Coercion..... 370
Home Rule for Scotland..... 434
The Land Question in the Home-Rule Struggle..... 455
"Œdipus" at Cambridge..... 477
Irish Notes..... 501
Two Grave Controversies..... 502
Hardening of the Tories..... 521
France—France and Russia..... 30
Hugo's 'Things Seen'..... 70
Sorel's Montesquieu..... 109
Europe in Suspense..... 228
Paris Exposition of Agriculture and General Insectology..... 271
Empress Marie-Louise..... 290
Simon's Victor Cousin..... 310
The Queen of Westphalia.351, 413, 436
A Séance of Inoculation..... 391
The Ancien Régime..... 456
Renan's People of Israel 503
Holland—The Revised Constitution of the Netherlands..... 475
Belgium—In Belgium..... 150
Germany — Militant Catholicism in Germany..... 250
Institute of International Law 350, 371
Italy—A Saint of the Trentino..... 50
Crispi, the New Italian Premier.. 90
Agostino Depretis..... 130
Palæo-Italic Archæology..... 207
Last of the Gozzadini..... 250
Italy and the Vatican..... 390
Further Petrarch Discoveries.... 393
Palladio at Vicenza..... 522
Mediterranean—Along the North African Coast..... 435
Switzerland — Jottings of a Swiss Tourist..... 91
Military Switzerland 206
Japan—With the Eclipse Expedition 169, 229
The Ascent of Fuji-San..... 291

Occasional Correspondence

"Act," The Word..... 321
American Economic Association..... 394
Anarchism and Citizenship..... 416
Anti-Poverty Movement, The First N. Y..... 504
"As Every Schoolboy Knows"..... 352
Bench in Pennsylvania, Purity of, Vindicated..... 416
Bessemer-Steel Processes..... 438
Blaine, Mr., A Hint to..... 171
Bomb-maker, The Private..... 395
Books, Tariff on..... 251
Borrowed Criticism..... 313
Californian Flowers and Fruit..... 437
Canada and the U. S., Commercial Union between..... 189
Cavendish on Whist..... 416
Chatsworth Railroad Disaster..... 153
Civil-Service Reformers, Hint to..... 458
Clay's, Henry, Abolitionism..... 252
Clerical College Presidents..... 134
Cleveland and Lincoln..... 152
Cleveland's Shortcomings..... 152
Color Prejudice North and South..... 152
Condone, To..... 210
Constitutional Centenary Abroad, Our..... 151
Contrast, A..... 273
Corner Lots and Barbecues..... 210
Court and Legislature..... 525
Den and Boudoir..... 274
Dialect in Fiction..... 190
Difference between French and American Governments..... 457
Divining-Rod Logic..... 111
East Tennessee, Prohibition in..... 331
Elia..... 234
Ely, Dr., on Ethical Level-Raising.... 134
English and American Self-Government..... 233
English, Corruption of..... 479
English Dictionary, The New....169, 233
English Ignorance of the United States 459
Experiment in Practical Philanthropy.....252, 293, 312
Father McGlynn and Henry George, Letter to..... 457
Floor Rugs..... 134
Garibaldian in Distress..... 9
George, Duke.....172, 210
George Eliot's Religious Views..... 92
Germany, Officers' Duel in..... 172
Grand Army Patriotism..... 190
Grand Army Progress..... 233
Greek Lexicon, Coöperative..... 189
Higgins, Another View of..... 311
House-Furnishing, Art of....111, 134, 274
House of Representatives, Reformation of..... 524
Illustrious-Father Movement..... 233
Independent, A Disinterested..... 459
Independents, Doubting..... 171
India, Women in..... 438
Infant Design..... 273
"Is Being Built," etc., Once More.... 313
Jameson's, Judge, Acknowledgments..... 311
Keats's Nightingale..... 153, 190
Lamar's Decision..... 189
Lamennais vs. McGlynn..... 273
Land, State Ownership in..... 189, 233
Law Students, Western, Partisanship of..... 416
Leif Erikson Monument..... 395
Lincoln and Cleveland..... 152
Logic of the Imagination..... 153, 190
Los Angeles, Rainfall at..... 395
Magazine Reading for School Children..... 479
Magic Wand..... 32, 71, 93, 111
Malaprop, Mrs., Not Dead..... 52
Merchant Marine, The Effort to Revive Our..... 352
Missouri's Test of Experts..... 92
Model Town, One..... 312
Model Workingmen's Towns.... 293, 310
Modern Politics, A Bit of..... 151
Mugwump Do in '88? What Shall a..... 133, 152, 171
Mugwumps, Dejected, Cheer for..... 152
National Banks, The..... 272
Nicæa, Council of..... 372
Officers' Duel in Germany..... 172
Panic? Need We Have a..... 32
Parcels Post..... 234
Party to Support, The..... 134
Pension System, Liberalizing the..... 373
Pennsylvania Bench's Purity Vindicated..... 416
Pennsylvania Political Deal, A..... 151
Philanthropists, Cheer for..... 312
Poetry for Christmas Time..... 505
Postal Savings Banks Again..... 170
Post-office Management..... 458
Possibility, A..... 293
Poverty and its Alleviation..... 52
President's Message..... 478
Prohibition and the U. S. Supreme Court..... 478
Prohibition in the South..... 293
Rainfall at Los Angeles..... 395
Rainfall on the Plains..... 417, 438
Real Difficulty, The..... 524
Rebel Flags, The..... 31
Religious Documents for the Continent..... 274
Remedy for Suppressed Negro Suffrage..... 134
Republican Party and the Saloons.... 171
Saddle, In the..... 274
Science and the War Department.... 170
Scientific Revival in the South..... 273
Sequoias, Age of the..... 415, 504
Shame of it, The..... 273
Sikyon, Excavations at..... 132
Silver Coinage..... 209, 252
Silver, The Danger from..... 414
South, Prohibition in the..... 293
South, Scientific Revival in..... 273
Southernisms, So-Called..... 321
Struggling Periodical..... 438, 459
Suppressio Veri..... 313
Supreme Court and Prohibition..... 478
Supreme Court, Some Things About the..... 396, 415
Sympathy with Crime..... 111
Tariff on Books..... 272
Tariff on Books, Repeal the..... 251
Teachers' Agencies..... 373, 416
Tennessee and Her Creditors..... 33
Tolstoi, Nihilism, and Educated Russians..... 209
Traduttore Traditore..... 415
Utah, Progress in..... 133
Village Improvements, Hints for..... 32
Waterways vs. Railways..... 394
Wild Flowers, Cruelty to..... 313
Women at Cambridge..... 51
Zola's Idealism..... 417, 505, 525

Leading Reviews.

Adams's Public Debts.....195, 217
Bering's Strait, The Discoverer of... 257
Beust, Count, Memoirs of..... 219
Bimetallism, Latest Plea for..... 156
Boswell, The Latest..... 296
Bulgaria under Alexander of Battenberg..... 337
Cabot's Emerson..... 213
Canadian Railway, The Great..... 138
Canning's Official Correspondence... 510
Children's Books..... ...421, 442, 483
Colvin's Keats..... 114
Comba's Waldenses..... 13
Confederate States Navy..... 115
Cycling Literature..... 14
Darwinism, Ethical Import of..... 376
Darwin's Life and Letters.....399, 420
Diplomatist, A Modern..... 277
Eastern Grammars..... 157
Emmons's Geology of Leadville..... 529
English and French in North America 355
English Dictionary, The New, Part III.....137, 155
English History, Recent Text-books of..... 130
Fisher's Christian Church..... 463
French Fiction, Recent..... 316
Frey's Sobriquets..... 530
German Works, Some..... 97
Goethe, The New Weimar Edition of. 509
Hunt's Bristol..... 35
Illustrated Holiday Books...376, 423, 462
Kentucky Resolutions of '98..... 528
Labberton's Atlas..... 36
Law Books, Recent.....256, 486
Lecky's England in 18th Century...54, 75
Michigan..... 12
Missionary Romance..... 11
Novels, Recent...56, 76, 236, 335, 402, 484
Perry of Japan..... 441
Pickering, John..... 255
Poetry, Recent.....95, 482
Psychical Research, Recent..... 116
Reber's Mediæval Art..... 118
Romantic Love and Personal Beauty. 237
Saint-Saëns as a Critic..... 74
Schottmüller's Templars..... 208
Science of Thought..... 335
Shaftesbury, Lord.....193, 216
Stage, Books about the..... 356
Ulysses and the Venus of Milo..... 508
Vernon Lee's Æsthetics..... 357
Victoria, Reign of..... 174
Wilson's China..... 196
Wordsworths and Beaumonts..... 487

Titles of Books Reviewed.

(For lesser notices see also the Notes.)

Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales (Bonney's) 490
Abendröte (Lanzky's) 299
Actor, An Old, (Leman's) Memories of 356
Actors, (Reignolds-Winslow's) Yesterdays with 356
After Paradise (Lytton's) 483
Alaska, (Karr's) Shores and Alps of ... 141
Albanaise, Grammaire 157
Alberuni's India 511
Alexander of Battenberg (Koch's) 337
Alexander's Empire, (Mahaffy's) Story of 179
Allan Quatermain (Haggard's) 335
Allemagne, (Brüning's) Théâtre en 356
Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions (Conder's) 38
Animal Life (Cooper's) 339
Architecture, (Tuckerman's) Short History of 380
Art, (Meynell's) Modern School of ... 376
Artaloise (Hylton's) 96
Assyria, (Ragozin's) Story of 178
Augusta Co., Va., (Waddell's) Annals of 121
Au Pays des Souvenirs (Silvestre's) ... 317
Australian Defences and New Guinea (Scratchley's) 77
Bailments, (Schouler's) Law of 486
Balkan Peninsula, (Minchin's) Growth of Freedom in the 100
Ballads of Authors (Spofford's) 483
Ballads of Romance and History 423
Banks, (Bolles's) Law Relating to 257
Banquet (Sayer's Dante's) 258
Bee-Man of Orn (Stockton's) 484
Behind the Blue Ridge (Baylor's) 236
Bering, Vitus J. (Lauridsen's) 257
Between Whiles (Jackson's) 56
Beust, Count von, Memoirs of 219
Bewick, Thomas (Robinson's) 317
Bibliographie des Bibliographies (Vallée's) 177
Bicycle, (Kron's) 10,000 Miles on a 14
Bicycle, (Stevens's) Around the World on a 14
Bilatéral (Rosny's) 316
Bird Talk (Whitney's) 483
Blooms of the Berry (Caweine's) 483
Bodyke (Norman's) 359
Border Shepherdess (Barr's) 336
Bornholms Oltidsmindes (Vedel's) 379
Boswell's Life of Johnson (Hill's) 296
Branch of May (Reese's) 96
Braves Gens (Richepin's) 316
Bridal of Triermain 423
Bristol (Hunt's) 35
Brutus Ultor (Field's) 97
Buddhism in Christendom (Lillie's) ... 299
Bulgarien, (Soboleff's) Das Erste Fürst 337
Bulgarischer Sturmzeit, Aus (Huhn's). 337
Bumblebee Bogo's Budget 95
Bunch of Violets 423
Button's Inn (Tourgée's) 402
Cabin in the Clearing (Parker's) 483
Caliph, Tales of the 99
Calvaire (Mirabeau's) 316
Candidat (Claretie's) 316
Canning, George, (Stapleton's) Official Correspondence of 510
Canute the Great (Field's) 482
Catholic Reaction (Symonds's) 258
Cavalier Miserey (Hermant's) 316
Cecil Co., Md., (Johnston's) Poets and Poetry of 96
Celestial Passion (Gilder's) 482
Charakteristiken (Schmidt's) 97
China (Wilson's) 196
Christian Church, (Fisher's) History of 463
Cœruleans (Cunningham's) 76
Colet, John, (Lupton's) Life of 39
Coleorton, (Knight's) Memorials of ... 487
Colonial Ballads (Preston's) 96
Colorado, (Wason's) Letters from 483
Columbus (Preston's) 96
Comédie et les Mœurs en France au Moyen Age (Julleville's) 356
Confederate States Navy, (Scharf's) History of the 115
Connecticut (Johnston's) 15
Conspiracies and Agreements, Criminal, (Wright's) Law of 486
Constitutional Conventions, (Jameson's) Treatise on 256
Count of Monte-Cristo 423
Counterpoint, (Baker's) Manual of ... 58
County Luck (Habberton's) 484
Covenants for Title, (Rawle's) Law of. 487
Cracker Joe 236
Credo (Mauthner's) 97
Cruise of a Woman Hater (Montauban's) 236
Crusade of the Excelsior (Harte's) 402
Cucumber Chronicles (Ashby-Sterry's) 141
Cy Pres, (McGrath's) Doctrine of 487
Daddy Dave (Francis's) 402
Daffodils (Whitney's) 96
Daniele Cortis (Fogazzaro's) 76
Daring and Suffering (Pittenger's) 358
Darwin, Charles, Life and Letters of 399, 420
Darwinism, (Schurman's) Ethical Import of 376
Decisive Battles Since Waterloo (Knox's) 443
Deserted Village (Goldsmith's) 462
Dick's Wanderings (Sturgis's) 236
Diplomatie, (Kranske's) Entwickelung der ständigen 97
Divorce, (Lloyd's) Law of 257
Down the Islands (Paton's) 531
Duelling Days in the Army (Douglas's) 58
Edith (Bertron's) 402
Egypt, (Butler's) Court Life in 119
Elizabethan Age, (Hall's) Society in the 358
Elsie's Wedding (Cowdin's) 96
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, (Cabot's) Memoirs of 213
England, (Buckley's) History of 381
England, (Ransome's) Short History of 444
England in 18th Century (Lecky's). 55, 75
England under the Angevin Kings (Norgate's) 139
English, (Bain's) On Teaching 39
English and French in North America (Winsor's) 355
English Colonies in America (Doyle's). 489
English Dictionary, (Murray's) The New 137, 155
English Metre, (Mayor's) Chapters on. 18
English Parliament (Gneist's) 139
Engravings on Wood 462
Episodes in a Life of Adventure (Oliphant's) 37
European History, (Freeman's) Chief Periods of 196
Far East, (Floyd-Jones's) Letters from the 20
Far West, (Heerman's) Thirteen Stories of the 402
Faust (Walsh's) 462
Fools of Nature (Brown's) 484
Forest Runes (Sears's) 96
Forging the Fetters (Alexander's) 56
Frederick Hazzelden (Westbury's) ... 336
Fresh Woods and Pastures New 444
From Heart and Nature (Bolton's) 483
From Pharaoh to Fellah (Bell's) 532
Fungi, etc., (Bary's) Comparative Morphology of the 239
Game of Chance (Coombs's) 402
Garden Secrets (Marston's) 483
Gates Between (Phelps's) 335
Geography, (Geikie's) Teaching of 319
Geological Studies (Winchell's) 100
Geraldine 483
Germans, (Parry's) Life among the ... 17
Goethe, Poetry and Philosophy of 122
Goethe's Werke (Weimer ed.) 509
Great Bank Robbery (Hawthorne's) .. 402
Greece, (Sandys's) Easter Vacation in 39
Greenough, Horatio, Letters to his Brother 121
Guatemala (Brigham's) 464
Hallo, My Fancy! (Lüders's) 96
Harmonie et Melodie (Saint-Saëns's). 74
Harmony, (Fillmore's) New Lessons in 58
Hawaiian Supreme Court Decisions .. 487
Heart of the Weed (Perry's) 96
Hebrew Grammar (Lowe's) 157
Herbert of Cherbury, Lord, Autobiography of 79
Hinduism, Modern (Wilkins's) 158
Hindu Woman, High-Caste (Ramabai's) 177
Histology, (Fearnley's) Elementary Practical 198
Historia Numorum (Head's) 17
Historical Atlas and General History (Labberton's) 36
Holland, (Lovett's) Pictures from 377
Horse, Foot, and Dragoons (Zogbaum's) 381
How to Make a Saint 198
Humble Romance (Wilkins's) 56
Hundredth Man (Stockton's) 484
Imaginary Portraits (Pater's) 78
India (Alberuni's) 511
Initials and Pseudonyms (Cushing's). 37
In Realms of God (Kenyon's) 483
In the Golden Days (Lyall's) 335
Invaders (Tolstoi's) 336
Ireland, (Wilde's) Ancient Legends of 99
Isles of the Princes (Cox's) 318
Ismay's Children 484
Italy, (Symonds's) Renaissance in 258
Ivan Ilyitch (Tolstoi's) 76
Jack the Fisherman (Phelps's) 484
Jay, John, (Whitelock's) Life of 424
Jill and Jack (Dillwyn's) 402
Juanita (Mann's) 56
Juden in England, (Goldschmidt's) Geschichte der 97
Juvenile Literature 421, 442, 483
Juvenilia (Paget's) 357
Keats (Colvin's) 114
Kentucky Resolutions of '98 (Warfield's) 528
Kernel and the Husk (Abbott's) 16
King Henry IV. (Grützner's) 376
King James the First (Graham's) 97
Lad's Love (Bates's) 76
Law, (Campbell's) Science of 487
Leadville, (Emmons's) Geology and Mining Industry of 529
Letzte Gänge (Scherr's) 279
Life Notes (Hague's) 278
Lights and Shadows of a Life (Dahlgren's) 56
Lilies of Florence (Geo. Sand's) 76
Linnæus, (Caddy's) Through the Fields with 19
Living Lights (Holder's) 381
Longfellow, H. W. (Austen's) 299
Lost Epic (Canton's) 483
Love and Theology (Woolley's) 484
Low Down 483
Luther, Martin (Bayne's) 379
Lyrics and Sonnets (Thomas's) 482
Lyrics, Idylls, etc. (Browning's) 482
Margaret of Angoulême (Robinson's). 79
Masterpieces of Modern Painters 462
Mediæval Art, (Reber's) History of ... 118
Medical Jurisprudence, (Ewell's) Manual of 487
Memorials of a Half-Century (Hubbard's) 12
Men and Letters (Scudder's) 531
Meteorologie, (Mohn's) Grundzüge der 39
Metlakahtla, (Wellcome's) Story of ... 11
Mexican People, (Bancroft's) Popular History of the 380
Mexican Seas, (Miller's) Songs of 483
Mr. Incoul's Misadventure (Saltus's) .. 402
Modern Circe 335
Modern Cities and their Religious Problems (Loomis's) 339
Mohammed Benani 484
Moscow, (Bouton's) Roundabout to 20
Music, (Naumann's) History of 98
Musical Analysis (Banister's) 58
Musical Herald 14
Musical Season, New York, 1886-87 (Krehbiel's) 14
Musical Year-Book of the U.S. (Wilson's) 14
Naturæ Veritas (Minchin's) 95
Naturalistic School of Painting (Bates's) 176
Newport Bibliography (Hammett's) .. 197
New Purgatory (Chapman's) 483
New Guinea, (Chalmers's) Pioneering in 77
New Sweden, (Peterson's) Songs of ... 483
Nibelungen Lied (Foster-Barham's) ... 60
North American Birds, (Coues's) Key to 444
Norway Nights and Russian Days (Davis's) 220
Odes and Sonnets (Low's Keats's) 462
O'Donnells of Inchfawn (Meade's) 335
Old Homestead Ballads (Bruce's) 483
Old Kentucky Home (Foster's) 378
Oxford, (Brodrick's) History of the University of 280
Oxford, (Lyte's) History of 179
Palestine in the Time of Christ (Stapfer's) 318
Parish Problems (Gladden's) 299
Passion of Life (Manning's) 483
Penelope's Suitors (Bynner's) 236
Pen Portraits of Literary Women (Cone and Gilder's) 339
Perry, Matthew Calbraith (Griffis's) .. 441
Perspective, (Miller's) Essentials of .. 99
Peruvian Antiquities (Reiss and Stübel's) 338
Philadelphia, 1681–1887 (Allinson and Penrose's) 120
Photographic Printing Methods (Burbank's) 197
Pickering, John, (Pickering's) Life of 255
Pine and Palm (Mace's) 483
Plants, (Sachs's) Lectures on the Physiology of 259
Pleasures of Life (Lubbock's) 178
Pocahontas (Brock's) 220
Poems (Gilder's) 482
Poems (Sill's) 483
Police Ordinances, Municipal (Horr and Bemis's) 256
Popular Tales and Fictions (Clouston's) 15
Prince Lucifer (Austin's) 483
Prose Pastorals (Sylvester's) 40
Provençal, (Kitchin's) Introduction to the Study of 378
Psychical Research, Proceedings of English Society for 116
Public Debts (Adams's) 195, 217
Puissance des Ténèbres (Tolstoi's) 59
Queen's Highway from Ocean to Ocean (Cumberland's) 138
Quin, James, Life of 356
Receivers, (Beach's) Law of 487
Revolution in Tanner's Lane 56
Ringing Ballads (Thorpe's) 483
Roland, Death of (Rowbotham's) 483
Roman Constitution, (Tighe's) Development of the 19
Romance of a Letter (Choate's) 56
Romantic Love and Personal Beauty (Finck's) 237
Rose of Paradise (Pyle's) 484
Rules of Order (Payne's) 239
Rural Hours (Cooper's) 300
Russian Church and Russian Dissent (Heard's) 238
Russlands, (Wiesner's) Beiträge zur Geschichte 380
Sailing of King Olaf (Brotherton's) ... 96
St. Petersburg and London (Vitzthum's) 277
Saratoga Chips (Sheppard's) 278
Scala Naturæ (Cleland's) 95
Scheherazade (Warden's) 335
Scotland as It Was and as It Is (Argyll's) 119
Scottish Pulpit (Taylor's) 381
Scythe and Sword (Auringer's) 96
Sea Spray (Benjamin's) 402
Sebastopol (Tolstoi's) 76
Sentence, The (Webster's) 483
Serbian Language (Morfill's) Grammar of 157
Seven to Twelve (Green's) 56
Sevier, John, as a Commonwealth-Builder (Gilmore's) 278
Shaybacks in Camp (Barrons's) 40
Shaftesbury, (Hodder's) Life of Seventh Earl of 193, 216
Sheridans, (Fitzgerald's) Lives of the .. 100
Silver Pound (Horton's) 153
Sir Launfal, (Lowell's) Vision of 377
Sleepy Hollow, Land of 423
Sobriquets and Nicknames (Frey's) ... 530
Society Verse by American Writers (Pierson's) 96
Some Things Abroad (McKenzie's) 279
Songs and Ballads (Ritter's) 483
Songs of History (Butterworth's) 483
Spiritualism, Preliminary Report of Seybert Commission 116
Sportsman's Paradise (Watson's) 489
Staël, Mme. de (Duffy's) 531
State, The (Pope's) 382
Stewart Rule, (Yonge's) Forty Years of 20
Sun, (Lockyer's) Chemistry of the 176
Swanee Ribber (Foster's) 378
Swinburne's Select Poems 97
Templer-Ordens, (Schottmüller's) Untergang des 298
Théâtre en Allemagne (Brüning's) 356
Theophilus Trent (Taylor's) 56
Thought, (Müller's) Science of 335
Thraldom (Sturgis's) 336
Told at Tuxedo (Emory's) 56
Tony, The Maid (Howard's) 484
Tragedy of Brinkwater (Moodey's) ... 56
Tragedy of the Unexpected (Foster's). 483
Tudors, (Moberly's) The Early 139
Ulysses, (Stillman's) On the Track of. 508
Under the Storm (Yonge's) 335
Underwoods (Stevenson's) 483
Unknown Country (Craik's) 381
Van Gelder Papers 236
Vaudois d'Italie, (Comba's) Histoire des 13
Venetian Lover (King's) 97
Ventilation and Warming of School Buildings (Morrison's) 220
Vessels and Voyages (Wynkoop's) 257
Victoria, Queen, (Ward's) Reign of ... 174
Victorian Poets (Stedman's) 424
Virginia, In Ole (Page's) 236
Wallenstein (Lockhart's Schiller's) ... 483
Wedding-Ring, The Lost 279
Week Away from Time 56
White Cockades (Stevenson's) 484
Who is John Norman? (Beckett's) ... 56
Wiclif 97
Wild Animals in Captivity (Nott's) ... 444
Windflowers (Smith's) 483
Yachts, Boats, and Canoes (Stansfield-Hicks's) 18
Yoke of the Thorah (Luska's) 56
Yucatan, (Le Plongeon's) Here and There in 59
Zury (Kirkland's) 56

Books of the Week.

20, 40, 60, 79, 101, 122, 142, 158, 179, 198, 220, 239, 259, 280, 300, 319, 339, 359, 382, 403, 424, 445, 464, 490, 511, 532.

Fine Arts.

The Academy Exhibition 464
American Art Association 490

ERRATA.

Page 93, col. iii, line 5. For "Colomba" read "Colombe."
Page 138, col. i. Dele the last ten lines. Col. ii. Dele the first six lines.
Page 301, col. ii, line 23. For "14" read "7."
Page 326, col. i, lines 15 and 21 from the bottom. For "Madison" read "Monroe."
Page 380, col. i, line 23. For "stone" read "iron." Line 27 from bottom, dele comma at end.
Page 471, col. iii, line 36 from bottom. Omit "Berlin."

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1887.

The Week.

THE celebration of the Fourth of July at Gettysburg was perhaps the most impressive social incident that has taken place since the close of the civil war. Many things conspired to make it such. The field of Gettysburg, of all the battlefields of the war, is the one around which the greatest popular interest gathers. Other engagements were as hotly contested. Several others, Vicksburg for example, had more immediate and brilliant consequences. Some others, Nashville and Five Forks for example, were more decisive. Nevertheless, popular attention fixes itself upon the tremendous three-days' struggle that took place at Gettysburg as the turning-point of the conflict. It is remembered, also, that upon that ground Abraham Lincoln uttered the few words that summed up, as no one else had done before or has done since, the thought and purpose of the North in the war for the Union. A special and unique, and almost intense, interest had been given to this union of hands at Gettysburg by the recent battle-flag order of the President. Everybody was willing that those who captured the flags should hand them back. In fact, everybody was ready to applaud the act of returning them, provided only that the channel was the right one. If all the flags had been sent back in a mass by President Grant, nobody would have found fault with him. Battle-flags are frequently exchanged by the survivors of regiments and divisions without reproof and without special notice. It was part of the programme that the standards taken by the Pennsylvania troops at Gettysburg should be publicly returned at this celebration, but the political turmoil which followed the general order of the War Department prevented the carrying out of this intention. The failure to return the flags did not, however, detract from the felicity of the occasion, since the good feeling was expressed in the intention, and was shown forth as heartily in other ways.

The Fourth was a day in which there surely ought to have been some cursing done about battle-flags. Yet, as far as we can learn, the leading cursing men were silent. Not a curse came from Fairchild, Foraker, Halstead, Reid, Phelps, Elkins, or any other son of thunder. What was the reason of this? The reason was undoubtedly that the earlier cursing did no good. Not one stroke of paralysis has it brought down on any friend of peace and goodwill. This shows that the cursing men have not the influence with God Almighty which they evidently thought they had, when they asked Him to kill or disable people for trying to wipe out the memories of a bloody civil war. Their curses, in other words, they see now, are wasted on the desert air. As far as can be ascertained, what God Almighty desires is that Americans should hereafter dwell together in harmony, and that no man should occupy his time in counting up how many of his countrymen he slaughtered or maimed, or how many memorials he has of the agony, and sorrow, and humiliation he inflicted on them. In fact, we think the times are ripe for some cursing on the other side, and that a man who prayed that the promoters of strife and the harborers of bloody memories might be afflicted with the measles, or sprain their ankles, or be prostrated by a severe colic, would probably meet with a certain measure of success.

The District Attorney and his assistants are entitled to great credit for the very able manner in which they presented the case against Sharp. We can recall no trial in recent years in which the city has been more efficiently served than it has in this. Step by step, with the most careful deliberation, and with the nicest calculation as to effect, the mass of circumstantial evidence against the defendant was unfolded; and when the work was completed, the able counsel for Sharp discovered that no defence was possible. Mr. Martine's wisdom in trusting this work to his assistants, Messrs. Nicoll and Semple, was thus most signally vindicated. To Mr. Nicoll the highest praise is due, for it is a well-known fact that he has from the outset had special charge of all the "boodle" cases. He has now the distinction of not only presenting the first case for bribe giving ever brought into court here, but of winning it on its merits. The choice of Col. Fellows to sum up was no less wise, for his forcible presentation of the case undoubtedly had its influence upon the jury.

Still, we are inclined to the opinion that the jury had little doubt about their verdict from the moment that the defence so visibly collapsed. The prosecution had shown, in logical and clear order, that Jacob Sharp had been for thirty years spending money like water to get a railway in Broadway; that he was, during the very time that the Aldermen were bribed, spending money, in cash, more profusely than ever, and that the $1,000 and $500 bills which he was "diffusing" generally, subsequently appeared in the bank accounts of at least seven of the Aldermen; that some of the Aldermen and the go-betweens that Sharp employed are fugitives from justice; that from the time of the first charges against Sharp to the present, he had refused to give any explanation of his use of money, or of his relations with Mololoney and the Aldermen. It was shown, in fact, that the Aldermen were bribed to pass the Broadway franchise, and that in passing it they were doing precisely what Sharp, above all other men, was moving heaven and earth to induce them to do. The only satisfactory answer to this indictment was to put Sharp on the stand, and let him give an honest and satisfactory explanation of all the suspicious circumstances surrounding his conduct.

It is but right and proper, of course, that the hard-working staff of the District Attorney's office should now take a vacation, and that nothing more should be attempted against the remaining "boodlers" until after the hot months. But we trust these things will not lead the District Attorney to forget Cleary. His trial has been the one failure of the campaign against the Aldermen, and was very unfortunate, as there is no reasonable doubt that he was as bad as any of them, if not worse. His case was dropped in order to prepare for Sharp's, as we understood at the time. Now that Sharp's has been brought to a triumphant close, we trust that Cleary's will be taken up again in the fall. The chances of convicting him have undoubtedly been greatly improved by the Sharp verdict, and Col. Fellows, who was absent at the first trial, would undoubtedly be able to play his part in the next one.

The way in which the Mayor has filled the Corporation Counsel's office will, we think, cause general disappointment and regret. Mr. Lacombe had not only taken it out of politics, but had brought it to a very high degree of efficiency. He made it, in truth, such a Law Department as the city has not previously had. This fact greatly increased the Mayor's responsibility in supplying his place. It imposed on him in the eyes of the public the duty of maintaining, if possible, the standard Mr. Lacombe had set up. This made the rumors which had been afloat for some weeks, touching the kind of lawyers among whom he was searching for a successor, little short of alarming, though they were to us absolutely incredible. We did not believe it possible he was seriously considering the "claims" of a low grade of Tammany politicians. And yet there appears to have been some sort of foundation for them; for although the new appointee, Mr. Morgan J. O'Brien, may not be a low grade of Tammany politician, it is as a Tammany politician, and not as a lawyer, that he is best known in this city to the few who have ever heard of him. He may turn out a fit person to take charge of the large business of the city, but it is not quite fair to ask the taxpayers to take any man's word for it. Fitness for such a place should be a matter of notoriety, and not of the information and belief of a few persons. The Mayor's reason for not appointing the one man whose eminent fitness is notorious, Mr. Dean, Mr. Lacombe's first assistant, viz., "because of the very injudicious and indiscreet manner in which his friends have acted," is one which we are sure he would hardly stand by in calmer moments. The only good reason for appointing Mr. Dean would have been that he was the best man for the place; his wishing the place would have been no reason at all. If he was the best man for it, the people of the city were entitled to him as their counsel at Mr. Hewitt's hands, and the conduct of his friends had no more to do with the matter than the conduct of Mr. O'Brien's friends. The Mayor is not charged with the duty of punishing injudicious friends for indiscreet conduct, but with that of filling the municipal offices with the best material he can get.

The explanation given for the President's unfortunate appointment of Leonard A. Giegerich as Internal Revenue Collector of the Third District is, that it is a "recognition" of Tammany Hall. If this be true, it only shows how impossible it is for any official to "recognize" Tammany with credit to himself or justice to the public. Mr. Giegerich is the son of a liquor-dealer, and owes his position in "politics" to the liquor influence which first made him a member of Tammany Hall and then a member of the Assembly. His record in the Assembly last winter consisted mainly of vociferous opposition to the High-License Bill, and of a proposition to make it compulsory upon the railways to carry members of the Legislature free. He declined the pass which had been sent him, and in forgetfulness or ignorance of the fact that the law provides for the payment of mileage to legislators, he introduced a bill making it compulsory upon all railways to give free transportation to members of the Legislature. To put a man capable of such a proposition in charge of an office which collected during the last fiscal year over $6,000,000 for the Government, is not making of public office a public trust, but quite the contrary. It is simple truth to say that no private business of one-tenth that importance and magnitude would ever be intrusted to young Giegerich. He has never had any more important share in business than assisting his father behind the bar. The only use he can make of the office is to put "politics" into it, and give Tammany Hall all the "places" possible in its service.

There are unpleasant stories coming from Boston about charges made or proposed in the Post-office in that city by Gen. Corse. Good officers have, it is said, received notice of dismissal for reasons which seem absurd on their face, and which are generally believed to be mere covers for the ordinary political "removals," or, in other words, the displacement of Republicans to make way for Democrats. We shall not comment on these things until we know more about them, further than to say that anybody who supposes that the Administration can be strengthened in Massachusetts by disregard of business rules in the conduct of the public offices, is a foolish person, of whom the President and Postmaster-General should beware. In this State, barring some antics of Mr. Beattie, the Surveyor, in the Custom-House, everything looks well. The State Civil-Service Commission, which has just sustained a serious loss in the death of Col. Morrison, the Chief Examiner, has happily been able to fill his place by one of the warmest, ablest, most energetic, and upright friends of reform in the country, Mr. William Potts, who has long been the Secretary of the Civil-Service Reform Association in this city. Our Post office, too, remains firm as a rock amid the raging seas of local corruption. It will be sad if Massachusetts becomes at this time of day an awful example.

Our esteemed friend and contemporary Cyrus W. Field has finished playing games of infancy with Jay Gould. He began six or seven years ago "playing bear" with Manhattan to Gould's bull, and has ended by playing bull to Gould's bear. In both games, we regret to say, he was worsted. The bystanders have long predicted how it would turn out. They have said to each other as they watched the gambols that Cyrus had a joyous and sanguine nature, while Gould was cold, selfish, and calculating, and that a day would come when Gould would take the meanest advantage of his too confiding friend. The people down in Wall Street, who were very much mystified about the tumble in Manhattan the other day, say now that they can see through it all, and that their worst fears have been realized. They say that it was not on account of poor Ives that Gould broke the market, but on account of Cyrus himself. They say that Gould knew that Cyrus had borrowed more money on Manhattan stock at high figures than prudence would justify; that he (Gould) knew beforehand, through some clerk or copyist, what Judge Ingraham's decision in the Third Avenue case would be, and that the temporary stringency in money happened just at the right time to make a dash at Cyrus's pocketbook a promising venture. Hence these tears.

The sequel is well known. Gould poured more Manhattan stock on the market than Cyrus could "absorb" at 156½. The price fell to 115. The lenders of money on Manhattan were about to call lustily for their money and throw out every share of Manhattan from their loans, when, to their complete surprise, a shower of certified checks descended upon Wall Street, and all the large loans were taken up. This, they say, was Gould's money paying Cyrus's debts, but paying them on condition of a future settlement on Gould's terms. By these terms Cyrus handed over 50,000 shares of Manhattan to Gould at 120. How much of this stock was acquired at 156½ or higher, we are not officially advised. Gould, who has a fine sense of humor underneath a prosaic and cold exterior, says that he considers Manhattan one of the best properties in the country. Evidently he must so regard it, or he would not take as much as $6,000,000 worth in a job lot. The people who do business down town are naturally much moved by this affecting incident, because they cannot bear to see a confiding and joyous nature betrayed and trampled on in this ruthless manner.

A new constitution has been adopted by the Knights of Labor, including a section which provides for the creation and disbursement of a fund to aid coöperative enterprises. Each local assembly is required to collect and deposit a sum not less than two cents per month for every member in good standing. The money is to be invested by the Coöperative Board, and profits are to be divided equally between the General Assembly, the coöperative fund, and the workmen who create the profit. This is hailed as a new idea among the Knights, but as a matter of fact it is a return to one of the first principles of the Order as it was conceived by its founder, Uriah S. Stevens. His plan was for a union of all laboring men for the purposes of self-education and self-benefit, and one of the necessities in his scheme was coöperation. In accordance with this idea, a coöperative board of six members was added to the other officers, and efforts were made to establish stores on a coöperative basis for the benefit of members of the Order, All these experiments failed, chiefly because of inefficient management. An Insurance Association was also formed, with a secretary appointed by the General Assembly. This was based upon the mutual-benefit principle, the plan being to give $1,000 to the family of a deceased member by an assessment of 25 cents upon each 5,000 members who joined the Association. Membership was not compulsory, any Knight between eighteen and fifty being allowed to join on payment of $1.25. But this plan failed through lack of support. The majority of Knights were so much wrapped up in the strikes and boycotts of the present that they took no thought of the future.

The new coöperative plan is likely to fail for the same reason as the old. In fact, so long as the Knights are composed of such stuff as at present, there is no chance for even a fair trial of anything like coöperation. They are not seeking to make the most of what they receive and to fit themselves by industry and study for deserving more, but all their energies are concentrated upon forcing from their employers higher wages by means of strikes and boycotts. Nothing could be more unlike the original idea of Stevens than the present Order of Knights as it is led by Powderly and the Quinns, Dunns, and Martin Ironses. All experiments in coöperation have demonstrated that a coöperative concern of any kind succeeds only when it has the services of the best class of workingmen. Just as soon as the lazy and incompetent are given equal prominence with the most industrious and capable, the coöperative scheme fails. In other words, coöperation must be conducted upon the same principles that the capitalist employer observes in his business, or it breaks down. Now the Knights insist that all laborers, good and bad, lazy and industrious, must be treated exactly alike, must have the same wages, and must make the injury of one, no matter how dishonest or lazy he may be, the concern of all. No scheme of coöperation can long exist upon that basis, no matter how regular and heavy may be the assessments for its support.

Attention has been called lately to the refusal of our public authorities to allow a few foreign silk-weavers and zinc smelters to land here, while whole ship-loads of unskilled laborers, "the offscourings of Italy and Hungary," are allowed to come. The reason is, as the *Times* states, that a law of Congress prohibits the landing of any person who comes here under a contract for work. He might come under a contract for idleness. Indeed, many come in that way and are freely received. It may be that nobody in this country can do the particular work which the "contract laborer" is hired to do. It may be that he is brought hither to establish a new industry. All those things go for naught. If he comes under

an agreement to earn his own living, he must be bundled on shipboard and sent back home. It all seems very strange until we learn that this law was passed at the instance of Labor. It is akin to the various Prison Labor bills that are now agitating the bosoms of statesmen and statisticians whose object is to secure leisure, and healthful amusements, and mental culture, to convicts.

The formal excommunication of McGlynn has been ordered from Rome, and will in due time be published by the Archbishop. It will be interesting from this date to watch the sure and rapid disappearance of McGlynn as a "force" in politics. Nobody ought to be better able to calculate the time required for this than McGlynn, but he seems not to have been able to realize what he was calling down upon his own head. So long as he was merely in dispute with the local church authorities, he was able to have followers and sympathizers both in and out of his own church; but from the moment he is excommunicated all will be changed. No good Catholic can follow him after that, and as all his following which is not Catholic is political, that, too, will drop away from him, for no political organization can afford to have him for a member. He may go on for a while abolishing poverty, but it will not be long before his own poverty will be the most serious problem confronting him.

The new High-License Law for Minnesota went into effect on Friday, and its influence as a restriction upon the traffic is strikingly shown at the very outset. It requires a license fee of $1,000 in all cities having a population of 10,000 or more, and of $500 in all other places. Returns from each county, showing the number of applications for licenses under the new law, were received on June 30, and they showed a falling off of nearly a fifth from the number under the old law, there being only 1,866, against 2,296 last year. There are many old licenses in St. Paul and other localities which will not expire for some time yet, and when those run out there is likely to be a still further reduction.

We recently noted the fact that the prohibitory law in Maine was being openly nullified by the sale of imported liquors in the original packages, the dealers claiming the right to make such sales under a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered many years ago. The State authorities have concluded to test the question whether this decision really sustains a citizen of Maine in breaking the State law which forbids the sale of liquor. The Governor a few days ago sent letters to the Attorney-General and to the district attorneys of the various counties, directing them to institute proceedings against such liquor-sellers, and the first steps have been taken in Augusta, where the entire stock of Michael Burns, the most notorious offender, has been seized. Burns asserts that he has the law on his side, and will carry the matter into the Federal courts, so that the question will doubtless ultimately reach the Supreme Court.

The people of Manitoba find themselves harnessed to the Canada Pacific Railway with the most unpleasant strictness. This company receives from the Dominion Government a monopoly of the Manitoba traffic by virtue of a provision of law that no other company shall build a line within twenty-five miles of the United States frontier until the expiration of twenty years from the completion of the Canadian Pacific. The latter company owns the present line from Winnipeg to Pembina, the point of connection with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad. Of course, they have it in their power to make rates high enough to turn the bulk of the trade which formerly went to St. Paul and other American cities over their long line to Montreal, and this they will of course do, because it is all the traffic they can get for the line which follows the north shore of Lake Superior. The Manitobans ought to have foreseen this, and either prevented the making of such a contract, or filed such a protest against it as would furnish them a good moral basis for fighting against it. Having neglected to do this, they find themselves "bound hand and foot," for although they might go on building their new road to the United States boundary if they had the money, or might raise the money if they could give a good mortgage, yet, having neither money nor security, their threats are likely to avail nothing. There is abundant capital in the United States that would be readily invested in the bonds of the proposed railway if the investment were not forbidden by the superior political power of the Dominion.

The great and apparently unexpected victory of the English Liberals in the southern division of Lincolnshire, at a season, too, when the farm laborers are peculiarly open to intimidation, seems to have infused fresh courage into the Gladstoneites and spread corresponding dismay among the Liberal-Unionists. The latter have apparently been flattering themselves, as the Tories did in 1879, that as long as they were approved by London society and the clubs they had nothing to fear anywhere else. But the truth, we presume, is, that the passage of a very truculent and perpetual coercion bill for Ireland as the one piece of legislation of the session is more than the provincial Liberals can stomach, whatever they may think of Gladstone's scheme of home rule.

The difficulty Turkey is making over the signing of the convention with Great Britain about the occupation of Egypt bids fair to result in the indefinite continuance of the occupation. That is to say, Lord Salisbury will make answer to the remonstrances of France (the only Power which directly cares about the occupation), that he has tried to make an arrangement for leaving the country, but, owing to the obstinacy of the titular owner, was unable to carry it into effect. Russia does not care who has Egypt, but finds the occupation by England useful as a means of stirring up trouble between England and France and England and Turkey; and much the same thing may be said of Germany. So that they would probably both be pleased to have the occupation prolonged, in order to keep open a useful sore.

There is a great protectionist splutter in Germany, growing out of the fact that a contract for 4,500 tons of steel rails for a new German railway has been awarded to a Belgian company who were the lowest bidders. The price at which the contract was made was 110.90 marks per 1,000 kilos, duty paid. The London *Economist* figures this as equal to £3 16s. per ton at the mill, which would be equivalent to $18.47. The duty is 25 marks, about $5.50 per ton. The indignation of the German rail-makers, who have been pluming themselves lately on taking some foreign contracts away from the English, resembles in many particulars the explosion of wrath against the late Mr. Vanderbilt in the year 1879, when he gave a large contract for steel for the New York Central Railroad to British manufacturers, in the face of a duty supposed and intended to be prohibitive. The railway directors are denounced in the protectionist newspapers as unpatriotic in buying foreign rails, even though they are offered at a lower price than German rails. As the railway in question has a subvention from the Government, being in part one of the new strategic lines, it is looked upon by the domestic railmakers as peculiarly their plunder, upon the theory that while the directors might have some excuse for looking sharply after their kreutzers in behalf of a wholly private company, they have no such excuse when the taxpayers foot the bills in part. The utmost endeavors of the German malcontents (who, by the way, denounced the Belgian contractors for "starving their own workmen") failed to shake the determination of the rail way directors, who probably thought if the Belgian workmen were starving it would be an act of mercy to give them something to do.

The air is full of rumors about the impending bankruptcy of the Panama Canal. The latest accounts from the Isthmus represent that an important and costly section of the work already excavated is filling up by the sliding of an adjoining mountain; that the moving mass is too great to be held by any retaining wall; that the great problem of controlling the Chagres River has not yet been touched; that the funds in hand will suffice for only four months more, and that the chance of getting any more money is exceedingly slender. But it is noticed at the same time that Panama shares are pretty firm on the Paris Bourse, varying no more than those of the Suez Canal, or the Orleans Railway, or even the Bank of France. For example, the decline in Panama for the week ending June 16 was 3.75 fr., while the decline of Suez was 12.50, that of Orleans 6.25, and of the Bank of France 40.00. Taking account of the selling rate of these several securities, the percentage of decline was about the same in each, and this shows that at the present time Panama follows the market, and does not exhibit any special or peculiar weakness. Yet it is plain to every disinterested observer that the Lesseps company cannot finish the work, and that, if they could do so, they could not earn their fixed charges.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, June 29, to TUESDAY, July 5, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE survivors of the Philadelphia Brigade of the Union Army, and of Pickett's division of the Confederate Army, which were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, met on the battlefield July 2, and for the two days following exchanged compliments and made demonstration of their regard for one another. In a letter expressing regret that he could not attend, President Cleveland wrote: "The friendly assaults there [on the battlefield] to be made will be resistless because inspired by American chivalry, and its results will be glorious, because conquered hearts will be its trophies of success. Thereafter this battlefield will be consecrated by a victory which shall presage the end of the bitterness of strife, the exposure of the insincerity which conceals hatred by professions of kindness, the condemnation of frenzied appeals to passion for unworthy purposes, and the beating down of all that stands in the way of the destiny of our united country."

A bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Burnside was unveiled at Providence July 4. It stands on a granite pedestal sixteen feet high, and is one and a half times the size of life. The aim was to represent Burnside as he appeared in the field. The sculptor was Launt Thompson. An oration was delivered by Gen. Horatio Rogers. At Hartford, Conn., July 2, about fifty descendants of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet celebrated the centennial of his birth, and dedicated a memorial window. He was the first person who taught the sign language to mutes.

On the night of July 4, a party from Portland, Ore., illuminated the summit of Mount Hood, the tallest snow-covered peak in Oregon, more than 11,000 feet high. The light was seen in Portland, a distance of fifty-one miles in a straight line. For the first time in many years there was a general celebration of the Fourth of July at Salt Lake City, alike by the Mormons and the "Gentiles."

Farmers in the vicinity of the great gas wells near Kokomo, Ill., on the night of July 4 closed a grand harvest jubilee and exhibition of wheat-cutting by natural-gas light. Self-binders were run all night, and men shocked wheat at midnight by the light of the gas.

In an address at Saybrook, Ill., July 4, Senator Cullom expressed the opinion that immigration should be "so regulated that the 18,000,000 persons now in this country engaged in gainful occupations should not be thrown out of employment or forced to accept wages which will not support them and their families, and give them a fair chance in the race of life." On the same day Mr. Powderly, the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, said at Scranton, Pa., that every immigrant should be required to show that he was self-supporting for one year before landing on these shores.

Senator Cullom, one of the framers of the Inter-State Commerce Law, declared at a meeting of the Illinois Grain Merchants' Association, June 29, that he did not think it would be repealed. "If," said he, "any persons or corporations imagine it will, they may as well dismiss that expectation. Its substantial provisions have come to stay, because the people will find out, if they have not found out, that they are in the interest of the general welfare."

The transcontinental railway companies have decided to ignore the long-and short-haul section of the Inter-State Commerce Law after the expiration of the suspension granted by the Inter-State Commission, and to continue to make lower rates from Pacific Coast points than from interior intermediate points until the practice shall have been decided by the United States Courts to be contrary to the law. This is in accordance with the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that it has no right permanently to suspend the law, but that the railroads themselves must determine whether they may ignore section 4 or not, and if their action is found to be illegal by the courts they must take the consequences. The subject can come before the courts only by a suit against one or more of the roads.

Judge Deady, in the United States District Court at Portland, Ore., has given a judicial interpretation of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce Law. The receiver of the Oregon and California Road filed a petition asking whether under the law such rates may be made for through traffic as will enable his road to compete for it at points where competition by water or rail exists, although the rates for the long haul between those points may be less than those for a shorter haul in the same direction between said places. The Judge in effect repeated a former decision, in which he authorized the receiver to make a lower rate for a competitive long haul than for a short haul, notwithstanding the act of the Oregon Legislature known as the Hoult Law, which is in effect the same as the long-and-short-haul clause of the Inter-State Law; and he held that the Inter-State Commission is intended to prevent discrimination between long and short hauls, except where they are made under substantially dissimilar circumstances and conditions, and that freight carried to or from a competitive point is always carried under substantially dissimilar circumstances and conditions from that carried to or from non-competitive points.

The total receipts of the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30 were $371,180,893, made up as follows: Customs $217,403,983, internal revenue $119,136,447, miscellaneous $34,640,463. The decrease in the public debt for the fiscal year was $109,707,046.38.

Of the 57 clerks in the office of the Quartermaster-General at Washington who have been examined for promotion under the new civil-service rules, 30 are men and 27 women. Six men and two women failed to attain the minimum of 75 out of a possible 100, and the women made a better showing than the men.

A meeting was held at Salt Lake City June 30 to formulate a petition for the admission of Utah into the Union. The chairmen of the Executive Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties on June 2 published a notice that "the whole affair is a Church party movement, conducted solely by members of the Mormon Church to obtain for it Statehood. The earnest private solicitation of many of them failed to induce a single non-Mormon to become a delegate. All non-Mormons in Utah oppose the movement as insincere, and fraught with serious consequences if successful."

According to the account kept by the *Railway Age* of Chicago, the total miles of railway track laid in the United States between January 1 and July 1 is 3,700, and many more miles of roadbed are in preparation.

The record of cases of yellow fever at Key West on July 5 was: Total cases, 63; deaths, 20; discharged cured, 12; now sick, 30.

In northwestern Illinois and in parts of Wisconsin there has been such a long drought that the crops are seriously damaged, and in some places all the vegetation has withered.

A law enacted by the last Illinois Legislature has gone into effect that forbids, under a penalty of $20 fine for every violation, the giving or selling of tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes to any person under sixteen years of age except upon the written order of parent or guardian.

The new High-License Law in Minnesota, which requires the payment of a liquor-license fee of $1,000 in cities of 10,000 people or more and $500 elsewhere, went into effect July 1.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio on June 30 nominated Morris Sharpe for Governor and adopted a resolution in favor of female suffrage. Of the 500 delegates to the Convention, 200 were preachers, 40 were physicians, and 20 were lawyers; and 156 had been Democrats. The enforcement of the prohibitory law at Atchison, Kan., has so reduced the revenue of the government that the town is not lighted, and the Mayor has informed the firemen and all the policemen but two that they cannot longer be paid.

The Ohio State Convention of the Union Labor Party at Columbus, July 5, nominated a State ticket headed by John Seitz for Governor.

E. Henry Lacombe vacated the office of Corporation Counsel for New York city July 1 and entered upon the duties of Associate Judge of the United States Circuit Court; and Morgan J. O'Brien was appointed in his place by Mayor Hewitt.

The formation of negro clubs in South Carolina, chiefly in Greenville County, provoked fears of a strike by the laborers and rumors of plans for violence. On June 30 meetings of white men were held from which armed squads were sent to the secretaries of the "Hoover" clubs, the name that the organization had taken, and they were forced to give up their books. Members of clubs were examined, and their testimony showed that they had joined the organization without any definite purpose, and that no harm was likely to come of it unless visiting agitators used it to frighten them into violent action. The negroes were "warned" and released.

The case of Jacob Sharp, tried for bribing New York Aldermen, was given to the jury June 29, and they found him guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Motion for a new trial will be heard July 13, and on that day sentence will be pronounced.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Harvard on Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, and J. Hammond Trumbull of Hartford: and by Yale on John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Orville H. Platt, Senator from Connecticut, John S. Beach, and Chauncey M. Depew of New York.

The gifts to Yale University since last September amount to $277,000, and, with certain bequests to be realized at a later time, to $300,000. Mr. A. S. Barnes of this city has presented $40,000 to Cornell University for the erection of a building for the Students' Christian Association. The Clapp Memorial Library Building at Belchertown, Mass., the gift of the late John Francis Clapp of Brooklyn, N. Y., was dedicated June 30. It cost $40,000.

The Yale-Harvard University race at New London, June 30, was won by the Yale crew. Time: Yale 22:56. Harvard 23:10½. Of the twelve eight-oared races between these colleges, each has now won six.

Among the noteworthy persons who died during the week were A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad system, June 28; Bion Bradbury of Portland, Me., who was appointed Collector of Customs at Eastport in 1844, and was reappointed by Presidents Polk and Pierce, and had been a Democratic candidate for Governor, and was Surveyor of the Port at Portland at the time of his death; at St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 2, Luke P. Poland, formerly Chief Justice of Vermont, and United States Senator; on July 3, at New Orleans, Duncan F. Kenner, who was a member of the Confederate Congress, and one of the Commissioners appointed by Jefferson Davis to visit England and France in the interest of the Confederate Government; on July 4, at Augusta, Me., Anson P. Morrill, who was the first Republican Governor of Maine, and was afterwards a member of Congress; at Philadelphia, June 29, William H. Ross, ex-Governor of Delaware.

FOREIGN.

On July 2 Queen Victoria reviewed 50,000 London volunteers in front of Buckingham Palace, and in the evening held her first garden party since the death of the Prince Consort.

In the House of Commons, June 30, Mr. Smith moved that if the report on the Crimes Bill be not reached by July 4, closure be applied, and the motion was carried by a vote of 220 to 120. The Parnellites made no response to the Speaker's request for them to move the amendments of which they had given notice. Amendments introduced by Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, among which was one for the omission of the change-of-venue clause, were agreed to without debate, and the bill was reported. Mr. Balfour announced that the third reading of the bill would be moved on July 5, but the date was subsequently changed to July 7. Every Parnellite left the House and every Gladstonian but two.

In the House of Lords, July 1, the Irish Land Bill passed its report stage; and on July 4 it was read the first time in the House of Commons, and the second reading was fixed for July 11.

The arrest of a young woman on a street in London, on the charge of improper conduct of which she was not guilty, became the occasion on July 5 of a "defeat" in the House of Commons of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary. The debate of the conduct of the police led to criticism of the Home Secretary. The vote was 158 to 148.

At a dinner on July 2 given by Sir Joseph Pease in honor of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, which was chiefly a criticism of the recent speeches of Lord Hartington. He said that the Spalding victory showed the value of faith and patience in the present crisis. Lord Hartington had declared that the crisis was a serious and grave one, and in this opinion he (Mr. Gladstone) agreed with him. Parliament was not even allowed to discuss the question of home rule, but was confined to the consideration of the Coercion Bill. Ireland was stronger now on the home-rule question than ever. First, her constituencies under the Liberal Franchise Act had a voice; second, the elected members were able to speak their country's wishes; third, an ever-increasing, active force in England was in favor of home rule. This triple cord is unbreakable. "The crisis," Mr. Gladstone said, "is a double one. There is a crisis in Ireland, where, after giving her a large representation, we trample under foot the whole wishes and convictions of her people, as expressed by five-sixths of their members. The second crisis is the reduction of Parliament to paralysis and impotence. I predicted that unless the Irish question was settled, Parliament would find the greatest difficulty in performing its duty towards England and Scotland. That prediction has been more than verified. This inability of Parliament to have Ireland's wishes and wants discussed in a practical manner constitutes a crisis which will prevent the country from going asleep on the subject."

In the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Spaulding division of Lincolnshire on July 1, the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Halley Stewart, defeated Mr. Tryon, the Conservative and Liberal Unionist candidate, by a vote of 5,110 to 4,363. This seat had been held by a Liberal Unionist, and it is the fourth that the Gladstonians have won this year.

More than a hundred English, Scotch, and Welsh members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States in favor of referring all Anglo-American disputes to arbitration for settlement. It is expected that a deputation of members of the House of Commons will be sent to Washington to present the memorial to President Cleveland.

Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords July 5 that the Anglo-Turkish Convention with reference to the occupation of Egypt had not been ratified by Turkey, and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner, had been instructed to leave Constantinople.

At a meeting of the Nationalist members of the Dublin Corporation July 4, Mr. Sexton was unanimously nominated for Lord Mayor.

An International Exhibition is to be held at Glasgow during the summer of 1888. A committee has been organized at Genoa to arrange for a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. All the States of America, it is declared, will be invited to send representatives.

The Count of Paris arrived at St. Helier, on the Isle of Jersey, July 1, where he was met by a large crowd, many of whom welcomed him with cries of "Vive le Roi." Several large companies of Orleanists during the two or three days following visited the Count and made a demonstration, against which he is reported to have protested. The *Figaro* (Paris) on July 4 published the statement that the heir of a great kingdom (meaning Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) had visited the Count of Paris at Sheen House for the purpose of warning him that a Floquet-Boulanger Ministry would mean a war between France and Germany within a month after such a Ministry took office; and that the policy adopted by the monarchic party would be based on that warning.

A committee appointed to report a plan for the complete separation of Church and State in France have declared in favor of the Government's granting no more subsidies or special privileges to religious bodies, of repealing many of the existing laws and regulations, and of pensioning old ecclesiastics.

M. Bouvier, French Premier and Minister of Finance, has prepared the budget for presentation in the Chamber of Deputies. It will show a saving of 15,000,000 francs over the last budget.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has postponed the mobilization of the French Army until next year, on the ground of economy.

The trial of Herr Klein and several associates for treason in supplying the French with information concerning German fortifications was begun at Leipsic July 4. Klein confessed that he had been paid by Schnaebelé, French agent at Pagny, for acting as a French spy, and that he had sent to the French War Office drawings of the fortresses of Strassburg and Mayence. French persecution of foreigners is again the subject of comment by the German press. No action has been taken in regard to the release of Koechlin, one of the convicted members of the French Patriotic League, and neither France nor Germany seems willing to take the initiative. The Mulhouse Correctional Tribune has sentenced a German domestic to nine months' imprisonment and a small fine for crying "Vive la France" in a tavern.

The German Military Council has decided upon a plan which will prevent the movements of troops becoming known to the public, and thus possibly to the enemy, in the event of mobilizing the army. The landing stages on strategic railways, which have hitherto been permanent structures, will be kept in the shape of materials, ready to be built at a day's notice.

A monument to King Louis I. of Bavaria, the gift of Bavarians in Alsace, has been unveiled at Strassburg, the King's birthplace. A stained glass window has been inserted in the English church at Baden-Baden in memory of Prince Leopold of England by the Empress Augusta and Lady Malet, wife of the British Ambassador to Berlin, and others.

The *British Medical Journal* of June 29 said that Dr. Mackenzie had removed almost all of the fungus growth that remained in the throat of the German Crown Prince, but that since the last operation was performed he had caught a somewhat severe cold. This did not, however, alarm Dr. Mackenzie.

The meeting of the Sobranye has again made the Bulgarian throne a subject of speculation. Prince Ferdinand, whom it is thought all the European Powers except Russia would be willing to see occupy it, has declared his willingness to accept it if he shall be elected.

A new Russian coercive measure directs Government employees in Poland to forward frequently to St. Petersburg complete lists of resident foreigners. Jews are not allowed to remain in St. Petersburg more than a week, and are forbidden to enter corporations and academies. The efforts of Prince Hohenlohe, Count Henckel, and Herr Kramsta, the largest German landowners in the Russian provinces, to have themselves exempted from the effects of the Czar's ukase against foreign ownership of land have failed. They are therefore compelled to sell their estates in Russia at a sacrifice.

Commercial reports from Russia are that the recently increased duty on metals has had an adverse effect upon the iron trade. The furnaces are being extinguished in Upper Silesia, and iron and steel associations report that while superior pig-iron is in fair demand, the production of puddling iron far exceeds the demand, and prices have fallen.

The crop indications on July 1 were of a yield of wheat considerably below the average in all European countries except Russia and Austria-Hungary. There is promise of a good crop on an increased average in Algeria. In India the estimate is of a crop 6 per cent. less than last year.

Gen. Lawton, the new United States Minister to Austria, arrived at Vienna July 2. Mr. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, presented his credentials to the Sultan July 1, and was warmly received.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on June 30 granted a military credit of 20,000,000 lire for the garrison at Massowah. The Government regards the adoption of the credit as a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and does not think that anything justifies a fear of war in Europe.

It was reported from Rome on July 4 that orders had been sent to the Archbishop of New York to excommunicate the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and to publish the decree of excommunication in the journals. On July 5 the order had not been received by the Archbishop.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill declaring two-fifths of a workman's pay inalienable, and one-fifth free from liability to be taken even in legal process. Clerks' salaries are made free from liability to seizure unless they exceed $240 per annum.

The Indian Government will issue 4 per cent. bonds for a loan of £2,000,000.

The forthcoming marriage of the Emperor of China has been officially announced, and it is reported that the festivities will cost $5,000,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has offered to carry the English transpacific mail at a speed of fifteen knots, and to build their boats under Admiralty supervision, so that they may be readily converted into armed cruisers, for a subsidy of £100,000 per annum; and to carry it 3,500 miles across America free of charge. A German company has made a less advantageous bid.

Mr. Erastus Wiman of New York and Mr. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, and several men of prominence in the Province, made speeches at Dufferin Lake, Ont., July 1, in favor of commercial union with the United States. On the next day they spoke at Drayton, Ont.

The most violent earthquake that has occurred in Ecuador since 1858 was felt at Guayaquil on the morning of June 28. The shock lasted two minutes and twenty seconds, and the direction of the movement was from northeast to southwest. Clocks were stopped, ceilings were shaken down, and several buildings fell, but no life was lost.

The Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil sailed for Europe on July 1.

SHARP'S CONVICTION.

It was plain from a very early stage in Sharp's trial that nothing would save him except an explanation, from himself or his lawyers, of the disposition made of the $500,000, or thereabouts, which were raised over and above the cost of constructing the Broadway Railroad, and of which Sharp before the Senate Committee refused to give any account. No attempt was made by him, or by any one for him, to throw light on this part of the case. And yet he had only to go on the stand and say what he did with this money, or what he knew about it, in order to tear to pieces the whole web of probabilities which the prosecution had so ingeniously woven around him. No matter how improperly, or unworthily, or wastefully the money might have been used, if he could have shown that it was not used to bribe Aldermen, he would to-day be a free man. Failing this, it was useless for his counsel to ask the Judge to warn the jury that his non-appearance on the stand ought not to prejudice him, and it was useless for the Judge to comply. The law doubtless says it ought not to prejudice him, but it takes more than a week to get twelve middle-aged laymen into a legal frame of mind. They persist in judging people in court under the moral rules which they have all their lives used in dealing with their neighbors. Under those rules Sharp's silence fatally prejudiced him.

His conviction is most important for a variety of reasons, but for one above all. We do not think it uncharitable to say that he has probably done a score of times already, with perfect impunity, the thing for which he is to-day going to the State prison. It is not at all surprising that, with this experience, a man of his mental calibre should have come to the conclusion that it was not so very wrong to do it, if the object he had in view was a harmless or useful one. We have little doubt that the moral aspect of the Broadway transaction never really troubled him until the newspapers began to make a fuss over it. For he is not alone. He is one of a now large class of "operators" in railroads and kindred schemes, who have for the last forty years almost made a business of bribing legislators and other public officers—that is, getting what they wanted from people in power by paying for it cash down. Sharp has been at work in this way for fully thirty years. This class contains some of the richest, most pushing and energetic men in the community, engaged in all sorts of money-making enterprises, for the success of which official aid or official forbearance is absolutely necessary. To overcome obstacles of various kinds is the business of their lives, and they overcome them generally with money. If they have to make a railroad, for instance, they give money for the land, money for the equipment, money to excavate and fill up, money to buy off opposition, whether it be commercial, or legal, or legislative. They have consequently got into the way of looking at the removal of legislative hindrances for cash, just as they look at the removal of so many cubic yards of earth or rock, or the building of a bridge over a large river. It is an obstacle, and all obstacles wear the same moral aspect to them. The only difference between them is one of cost. Their theory is that the existence in official place of men who take bribes is not their affair, but the affair of those who elect them. It is not their business to see that none but good men get office, or that men in office stay good. Their business is simply to see that important and profitable public enterprises are duly carried out.

That the existence of this class of business men has had an immense influence in fostering corruption in the official class, there is no denying. That we shall have little success in purifying politics until bribe-giving, as well as bribe-taking, is made highly dangerous, is equally plain. The presence in the political field of men known to be willing to pay highly for things which public officers have it in their power to bestow, draws into office men who are ready to sell, just as certainly as a demand for mutton brings sheep to the market. Every year politics, under these conditions, becomes more and more the resort of the needy and broken-down, until finally, as in the case of the New York Aldermen, legislation comes to be looked on as a mercantile pursuit, with its good and bad years and its strokes of good and bad luck. There are in all the State legislatures to-day scores of men who go there simply to make money by taking bribes, and who would never think of going if they did not know that the lobby would be full of Sharps and their agents, ready to pay cash for their votes. Consequently, if we are to break up the market, we must strike some telling blows, like the one which has overtaken Sharp, at the men who keep it open and ask the country dealers to bring in their wares.

Unhappily, the influence of the Sharps does not end with the legislators. It has more or less reached the bar. The long success and impunity which they have enjoyed has finally given them in the eyes of lawyers the air and reputation of dealers, who, under the pressure of overwhelming necessity, now and then have to do things which are not nice, but who, nevertheless, can only fairly be criticised on the ground of having chosen a calling which fastidious men would consider disagreeable. The evidence given by Mr. Bright, the other day, in court, as to the kind of aid he gave Sharp in having his way with the Aldermen, described things which surely would not have been possible in the case of a lawyer of similar standing and similar sensitiveness about his good name, twenty-five years ago. We venture to assert that at that time a reputable lawyer concerned himself about his clients' ends, and refused to supply the means unless he was satisfied that they were such as a man of honor and a good citizen could approve of. The first great step in the downward course was taken when Field and Shearman began to contrive the legal machinery to enable Fisk and Gould to make their predatory attacks on railroads, in return for fees which amounted to a fortune. Before that time the lawyer's duty in standing by wrong-doers was confined to their defence after the wrong was committed. Since then, the doctrine that he may also assist in the preparations for its committal, has made rapid progress. If it be not checked, it will convert a great profession into the worst moral nuisance with which civilized society has had to contend for ages.

THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

That in midsummer of an "off-year" a campaign should be under way in Texas so exciting and so interesting as to challenge the attention of the whole country, would have been pronounced impossible a twelvemonth ago. That this campaign should be waged over the question of temperance, and that there should seem an even chance that it would end in the adoption of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution, only adds to the surprises of the situation.

For several years past, temperance sentiment has been growing rapidly in Texas. In 1885 the believers in prohibition succeeded in carrying through the House a measure proposing a constitutional amendment, but appeals to the traditional principles of the Democratic party against "sumptuary legislation" defeated it in the Senate. The advocates of prohibition only redoubled their efforts, and in the Democratic State Convention last year they carried a resolution declaring that the views of a citizen upon the question of local option should not interfere with his standing in the party, and that the question is "one on which every Democrat may indulge his own views without affecting his Democracy." The Convention did not, like the Democratic Convention in Tennessee, declare in favor of the submission of a prohibitory amendment, but when the Legislature met, with 131 of its 137 members Democrats, the demand for such action was made and readily complied with, the 4th of August being set as the day for the election.

The Prohibitionists had no sooner forced the Legislature to submit the amendment than they began operations to secure its adoption by the people, and so vigorous a fight did they make that its opponents soon found that they would have to do their best to beat them. For weeks past, the Prohibitionists and the Antis have been holding meetings in all parts of the State, and the number of these gatherings steadily increases as election day approaches. The meetings are of all sorts. Most frequently one party announces a number of speakers who will advocate its views; occasionally both sides unite in a joint debate and division of time; sometimes the speeches are worked in as incidents of a picnic or barbecue. This latter custom appears to be spreading of late, and a number of barbecues were held on the Fourth of July. At one of these gatherings last Saturday, besides the bountiful feast provided, a tournament was held in which twenty young men contested, and horse-racing, foot-racing, base-ball, and dancing were features of the programme.

A noteworthy incident of the campaign is the breaking down of the color line. Negroes constitute nearly one-quarter of the population of the State, and their votes will very likely decide the result. Consequently both parties are bidding their highest for the support of the blacks. Colored orators speak from the same platform with white, and whites attend meetings addressed exclusively by blacks, who are everywhere made to feel that the two races stand on an equality in deciding the sort of constitution under which both must live.

The breaking down of old party lines is

hardly less noteworthy. Nobody ventures to say that a man is bound to oppose the amendment because he is a Democrat and Democrats have in the past denounced prohibition, when a Democratic United States Senator and several Democratic Representatives in Congress are upon the stump as advocates of the amendment. Gov. Ross and Congressman Mills are working zealously against prohibition, but a majority of the Democratic leaders favor the amendment. On the other hand, the last Republican candidate for Governor, other managers of the party, and its leading newspapers are outspoken against prohibition. Some of the Republican stump speakers and newspapers are disgracing themselves by trying to persuade the negroes that the movement to deprive them of the chance of getting drunk is only the first step towards robbing them of the liberty which they now enjoy.

The result of this extraordinary campaign cannot be forecast, since votes for President and State officers furnish no basis for estimates. Last year the Democrats cast 228,000 votes for Governor, the Republicans 65,000, and the Prohibitionists 19,000. If the Democratic strength is divided about equally, the decision will rest with the Republicans, who are chiefly negroes, and it is noticeable that the Antis count upon the bulk of the colored vote when they figure out a majority for their side. One consideration which upsets all calculations is the question whether, after all the talk, the amendment will call out a very full vote. A case has never been known in any State where a proposed change in the Constitution, submitted when no officers were to be elected, drew out a heavy vote, but perhaps Texas is to furnish an exception to the rule next month. The only certain thing now is, that each side is plainly afraid that it is to be beaten.

THE LEGEND OF FONTENOY.

The Duc de Broglie, in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, once more discusses Fontenoy, the most famous battle of the eighteenth century, after the great days of Marlborough, and by far the most picturesque. It was fought on the 11th of May, 1745, on the banks of the Scheldt, just outside the town of Tournay, which was then besieged by the French under Marshal Maurice de Saxe—a considerable soldier in his day, but doubtless far better known to most of our readers as the lover of Adrienne Lecouvreur than as a military man. It was the last great fight at which a King of the House of Bourbon was present. Louis XV. was on the ground, and nominally in command, and displayed a courage and cheerfulness which afterwards sometimes made people forget, for a few hours at least, the feeble sensuality which marked the greater part of his shabby existence. The Dauphin, too, who was never to reign, was there with his father, an ingenuous, fair-haired youth of sixteen, recently married, who had torn himself from the arms of his weeping mother and wife in order to join the army. Argenson, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, tells, in his correspondence with Voltaire, how, when the charge of the household troops swept past him, in the final stage of the fray, the lad drew his sword and tried to join in the rush, but was forcibly detained by his attendants. And he tells how gay Louis XV. was the night before the engagement, how merrily he chatted with his staff, and how he "sang a song with a great many couplets, which was very droll," and how, when he rode about reconnoitring the field, he kept chuckling over the fact that he was "the first King of France to look the English in the face since Poitiers, and he hoped things would go better this time"; how they wanted him to stay on the safe side of the river, so that he could escape easily in case of disaster, but he valorously insisted on crossing the bridge with the bulk of the army, and took his stand on a mamelon over which the balls occasionally whistled. It was, in fact, the last glorious day of the old French monarchy.

The fight was further remarkable as having brought to the notice of the Continent, even more signally than Blenheim, or Ramillies, or Oudenarde, or Malplaquet, which were won by a great military genius, the splendid qualities of the English infantry, the old courage and tenacity and firmness which three centuries before, as Latimer said, had "made all France afraid." The truly murderous character given to their fire by the coolness and steadiness of the men, even in the days of flintlocks, was remarkable at Fontenoy, as it was, sixty years later, in the Peninsular War, where Marshal Bugeaud spoke of it in terms of high admiration, although serving in the army which suffered from it.

But perhaps nothing has done as much to keep Fontenoy in mind as the fact that it was the one victory won by the French over the English in the eighteenth century, and that the Irish Brigade, then in the French service, has always claimed the honor of having restored the fortunes of the day when all seemed lost. That the French should have been ready to forget or ignore this, was natural enough, and it was just as natural that the Irish should have labored diligently, both in prose and verse, to keep them in remembrance of it. Voltaire, who was at that time historiographer of the French Court, barely mentions the Irish Brigade as having assisted in arresting the victorious march of the English column, while the Irish version is that Louis and his whole force were preparing for a vigorous flight across the river, when Marshal Saxe caught his bridle-rein and reminded him that "the Irish were still in reserve," and that then the King took heart and waited to see it out.

The Duc de Broglie endeavors to tell the story with as much fairness as possible. It was the Duc de Richelieu who brought to the King's headquarters the news that all was not lost; that on the extreme left the Irish Brigade had successfully attacked the column, and had by its example restored confidence to the Royal Vaisseaux regiment, which had been so maltreated in the previous part of the fray that only one of its officers was alive and unwounded. These two, he said, had for the moment stopped the English march, and he now advised that four pieces of artillery which had been stationed behind the King, to cover his retreat in case he had to run, should be brought to play on the column. The Irish claim that this suggestion, which exercised a great deal of influence on the final result, was a message from Count Lally-Tollendal, the commander of the Brigade. Richelieu said it was his own. The Duc de Broglie takes no notice of the Irish claim at all, but rejects Richelieu's, and seems at first disposed to give the credit of it to an obscure Captain Isnard of the Toulouse Regiment, but finally decides that the idea probably occurred to a great many at once, owing to the "vivacity of conception" which, he says, is a marked characteristic of "French crowds."

The state of things when the four guns were brought into play indeed seemed desperate. We cannot undertake a detailed description of the battle, which was in the highest degree spectacular, and which Carlyle, in his 'Frederick,' has made familiar to most readers. The English and Dutch, under the command of the young Duke of Cumberland, the second son of George II., were intent on raising the siege of Tournay, around which was lying a French army of 90,000 men, with 100 guns, on both banks of the Scheldt. The sole practicable approach to the place was across an oval-shaped plain about one mile and a half long and a mile wide, with the Scheldt River on one side and thick woods on the other. The woods and the surrounding eminences bristled with French batteries; but if they could be successfully passed, a ravine at the lower end gave access to open ground outside the town.

The Dutch contingent of Cumberland's command began the attack on the French position on the right, but were soon so badly mauled that they ran into shelter, which they did not leave during the remainder of the day. A Scotch brigade under Gen. Ingoldsby was to attack on the left, but never got into action, owing to the cowardice or incompetency of their commander, who, as somebody said at the time, "smelt too long at the physic to have any inclination to swallow it." He was afterwards tried by court-martial and cashiered. There was great glee at the French headquarters over these successes. "Softly, gentlemen," said Saxe. 'We haven't had the English yet; you will find them harder to digest."

It now remained to try what could be done in the centre. The Duke of Cumberland formed a column of 15,000 English and Hanoverians, with twenty guns, and determined, in spite of the redoubts on his right and left, to force his way across the plain, and cut the French Army in two. It was a terrible undertaking, and the way it was carried out made one of the finest feats of arms in history. The close column marched steadily on without faltering, its flanks torn with a cross-fire of round shot, until it reached the wooded ravine, which Saxe, in his confidence that the enemy would never get so far, had neglected to fortify. It burst through this and emerged on the open ground on the other side, unconquered and apparently unconquerable, delivering a stream of fire from every side, and filling the whole French army with dismay, and literally splitting it open. "There was," wrote Argenson, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, "one dreadful

hour, in which we expected nothing but a renewal of the affair at Dettingen; our Frenchmen being awed by the steadiness of the English and by their rolling fire, which is really infernal, and I confess to you is enough to stupefy the most unconcerned spectator. Then it was that we began to despair of our cause." The column, the ground being too rough for horses, dragged their guns by hand, six of them in the van. When they appeared outside the ravine, a portion of the Gardes Françaises stationed there charged them, thinking they had to deal only with a foolhardy handful, and were swept away by one murderous volley. The alarm being given, additional troops were hurried up, and formed across the path. It was at this awful moment that, according to the well-known story, the Duc de Biron and Comte de Chavannes on the French side, and Lord Albermarle, and Lord Charles Hay, the brother of the Marquis of Tweedale, on the side of the English, the lines being fifty yards apart, stepped forward and took off their hats to each other. "Fire, gentlemen," said Lord Charles. "No, gentlemen," answered Count d'Anterroche, a lieutenant in the Grenadiers of the Guard. "We never fire first; fire yourselves." The English took him at his word and delivered a withering volley, which swept away the Gardes Françaises like flies. Battalion after battalion came forward to share the same fate: the Gardes Suisses, four or five of the finest regiments of the line, the Gardes du Corps, the Gendarmerie, and the Carabiniers—all recoiled before the "infernal" English fire, smashed and dismayed. The story of the salute has been treated by many as an anecdote added to heighten the glories of a great day by the excited chroniclers of the time. It was, however, accepted in England as true, and a painting hanging in the billiard-room of the Tweedale mansion in Scotland to-day recalls the scene in which Lord Charles Hay bore so prominent a part. The Duc de Broglie confesses that he, too, had been inclined to discredit it until he found in the 'Reveries' of Marshal Saxe, a small volume of commentaries on the military art, a paragraph entirely devoted to arguing that "troops in the presence of the enemy should never fire first, inasmuch as the force which fires first is a defeated force if the enemy reserves his fire." From this he infers as very probable that the French at Fontenoy, in refusing to fire first, were obeying the instructions of their chief, and not merely indulging in a bit of somewhat grotesque politeness.

The rest of the story is soon told. The column, which of course had suffered severely in the onward movement, began to relax its force after its latest successes. It had no cavalry to follow them up. Its form made it difficult to manœuvre, and Cumberland was so astonished by his triumph that he did not know how to make use of it. There was consequently a pause in the advance, during which the French recovered somewhat from their panic, and began to think of better things than securing the King's flight. The four guns were brought to bear on the British mass, and made a breach in it at which the Irish Brigade, which alone had not given ground, led by Lally, made a successful dash, supported by a furious and concerted charge of all the French cavalry. The column was cut through in various places, and began to retire in separate bodies. But there was no rout, no hasty retreat. The whole force marched back, as it had come, formidable and defiant to the last, having left 9,000 killed and wounded on the field, besides 2,000 prisoners and 40 guns. "Although compelled to give way," says the Duc de Broglie, "the valorous English infantry showed neither in their faces nor in their attitude any sign of discouragement or dismay. 'The English column,' said the Minister of War, 'was like a rock that had to be mined. It took all the vivacity and all the bravery of our troops and the intrepidity of the General to blow it up.' The comparison was good to the end, for the explosion broke the rock up, not into dust, but into fragments, every fragment retaining its own hardness. The heroic battalion, compelled to retreat in small parties, left the field marching slowly, carrying their heads high, until they rejoined their own cavalry, and Saxe did not think it prudent to pursue them."

Fifty years from that day the French monarchy was ruined. The names of the proud noblesse who had charged so fiercely in the Maison du Roi, were only to be found in the proscription lists of the revolutionary tribunals. Within ten years the gallant Lally-Tollendal, after having almost won India for France, had been executed on trumped-up charges intended to cover up the corruption and frauds which had ruined his campaign, and his memory had become the eternal disgrace of the Old Régime.

THE TEACHING OF LATIN.

If Latin is not better taught, practically and theoretically, it will not be due to the lack of a thorough conviction on the part of some of our prominent teachers of Latin that the methods and the theories are all ready, and only need honest application. In a pamphlet on the 'Art of Reading Latin' (Boston: Ginn & Co.), Prof. Hale of Cornell University has made a vigorous attack on the old evil of dissecting the Latin sentence and rearranging its mangled members in the English order. Of course every teacher knows the mischief of this; every teacher knows that no one can be said to read Latin or Greek in any proper sense until he can read it in the order of the original. But, unfortunately, most teachers shirk the troublesome task of guiding the student into such a command of the language. Translation is so convenient a test of knowledge that the logical dissection of the sentence is actually encouraged, as the quickest way of getting at the common ground on which teacher and pupil meet.

All this, to be sure, is demonstrably wrong. An accusative at the head of a sentence is not the same thing as an accusative at the end of a sentence, and the translation that is the result of this mechanical transposition is dry and sapless. With a reasonable use of the oral method in the beginning, the wretchedness of this dislocating process may be entirely obviated, and sentences may be expanded from three words to a dozen or twenty, until the student can hold a long Latin or Greek sentence in the ear and on the brain from beginning to end. For private training, any number of simple mechanical devices may be suggested for the prevention of the tricks that the eye seems to play on the most resolute will; but, in any case, the words of the longest and most complicated sentence must be read and understood in the order of the original, or there is no real understanding at all. In fact, a firm hold on this elementary principle will carry the young student through difficulties that seem at first insurmountable; and even maturer scholars might profit by taking heed to their own steps, and by asking whether the more simple order in which they often present a tangled sentence is not a positive sin against the language they are teaching. Do we not find, in some of our best editions of the classics, explanations such as the whole analogy of Latin or Greek, as the case may be, shows to be impossible? A man who has been trained from boyhood to look for "subject," "predicate," and "modifier," will not stop to ask himself about the relative carrying power of the cases, and will construe genitive or dative with a distant word as readily as an accusative or a nominative.

It is therefore with great pleasure that we see an active and enthusiastic teacher like Prof. Hale going forth to do battle with this false habit of work; and those who have charge of elementary classes especially will do well to examine the plans by which he proposes to meet the real practical difficulties of the classroom. Still, it is well not to be too confident. Every teacher who feels the language must hate translation as an inadequate means of getting at his pupils' conception of the original; but it is too convenient and too ready a test to be laid aside entirely even in a higher stage of study, and it is often well to check the enjoyment of Latin or Greek as literature by exacting English equivalents, although the process of translation involves to a certain extent the dire dissolution of the original order.

Not content with this assault on the common sleepy ways of work in Latin, Prof. Hale has turned his attention to the simplification of Latin grammar, and has made an onslaught on the Sequence of Tenses in Latin—a set of rules that have been falling into more or less disrepute of late years. Indeed, it has been rather fashionable for some time to speak of the "so-called" sequence of tenses. Who started the depreciatory adjective, we do not know. We do know that Madvig long ago put the phrase *consecutio temporum* in a foot-note, and seemed rather ashamed of the whole business. It is a curious exhibit of the tendencies of our democratic age that revolutionists will not even let a leading clause dictate to a dependent clause what its tense must be; and the object of Prof. Hale's elaborate paper on the Sequence of Tenses in Latin, which has been reprinted from the *American Journal of Philology*, is to prove that every subjunctive stands on its own temporal bottom.

Neither thesis nor method can be called absolutely new, though, as so often happens, Prof. Hale did his own thinking before he found out that the inevitable German had been working on the same lines. In his zeal to establish his position, it seems to us that Prof. Hale, while doubtless doing much to make the dependent subjunctive more vital by a return to its original independent use, has borne too heavily on mere phraseology, has exaggerated the number of exceptions to the rule, and has overlooked the manifest indications of drift, to which that very imperfect vehicle of thought—language—is undoubtedly subject. But a full discussion of this matter would involve too many technical details and too much special illustration; and Prof. Hale's paper will doubtless provoke discussion enough at the hands of those to whom he addresses his protest, "the actual and potential makers of school grammars"—those most luckless of human beings, detested by schoolboys of every degree, and abused by teachers of every capacity.

Correspondence.

A GARIBALDIAN IN DISTRESS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: An old friend and agent of Mazzini, one of the English Committee which sent 600 men to Garibaldi's aid in Sicily, could I read without interest the account in this week's *Nation* of the "First Pilgrimage to Caprera"? Yet, while reading it, there lay before me a letter dated this June 25, telling me of Garibaldi's Admiral, the Admiral of the Sicilian expedition, Garibaldi's and Mazzini's friend also, now here in America, crippled and penniless, and, so far as I can learn, not one of his old Italian friends or of Italy-loving foreigners to give him help.

May I ask your insertion of these few lines, perhaps to call forth some friendly inquiries which I shall be glad to privately answer?

Very faithfully, W. J. Linton.

P. O. Box 1139, New Haven, Conn., July 2, 1887.

Notes.

The Photo-Gravure Company of this city send us some charming specimen illustrations at once of their art and of a work in preparation by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 'The Land of Sleepy Hollow,' being a series of scenes about the home of Washington Irving, together with a reprint of his 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow' and 'Chronicle of Wolfert's Roost.' Our publishers have hardly begun to realize the resources which this process offers for the decoration of books, with very slight enhancement of the cost.

The Messrs. Putnam have further to announce 'Decisive Battles since Waterloo,' in continuation of Creasy, by Col. T. W. Knox; 'The Isles of the Princes; or, The Pleasures of Prinkipo,' Turkish experiences of S. S. Cox, late United States Minister to Turkey; a new 'Life of Washington,' by Edward Everett Hale; an illustrated edition of W. S. Mayo's 'Kaloolah: the Adventures of Jonathan Romer'; 'The Art of Conversation,' by Prof. John P. Mahaffy; and 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane,' by Mark Rutherford.

'Industrial Instruction' is the title of a work by Robert Seidel of Mollis, Switzerland, translated by Margaret K. Smith, and now in the press of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

The revival of Moore's 'Epicurean' in the Leisure Hour Series (Henry Holt & Co.) reminds one forcibly of the characteristics of that *excursus* into the Orient which is so interesting an episode of English literature at the opening of the century, and which left so strong a mark on Byron's works; but, as fiction, this story seems preternaturally unsophisticated to a modern reader, who cannot easily believe his ancestors such simple creatures as this romance implies they were. On the other hand, there is a distinction of style, a purity and breeding in the expression, which measures the decadence of our common books in literary form so clearly as to give us a very uncomfortable feeling.

Dr. Johnson's Memoir of Roger Ascham has been published in the "Chautauqua Library," with an introduction by James H. Carlisle, President of Wofford College, S. C.; and the same volume contains selections by the same editor from Stanley's Life of Arnold.

We have received Wright's 'Australia, India, China, and Japan Commercial Directory and Gazetteer' (New York: Gaylord Watson)—a portly volume whose several divisions are printed on paper of varying tints, making reference easy. The range is larger than the title, taking in something of England and America also, though here we are chiefly treated to advertisements. A folding map introduces each of the Australian sections, which furnish, indeed, the chief motive of this publication. The Directory is well equipped with general historical and statistical information and with indexes. Its commercial value is obvious.

The customary abstract of proceedings of the annual session of the American Philological Association has been published in the case of the meeting at Ithaca a year ago. Among the papers of a somewhat popular interest we remark Prof. Fisk P. Brewer's, on the word *election* as an Americanism, meaning 'voting at the polls, to ratify or reject a proposed measure.' He says its use in this sense does not antedate 1831, and he cites the mistake of a British Quarterly Reviewer who supposed a special election meant the choosing of a special legislature. Mr. Leo L. Grumbine's paper on Pennsylvania Dutch, and Prof. Charles F. Smith's on Southernisms, have much curious information, though a good deal of it is not fresh. Prof. March showed, by comparisons with Milton, Pope, Tennyson, and the Bible, that the number of once-used words in Shakspere is not extraordinary, so that "there is no need of help from Jonson, or Bacon, or Beaumont, or Camden, to accumulate them." Prof. W. I. Knapp discussed the location of Munda in ancient Spain, and made a very convincing argument in favor of the vicinity of "the still marshy and now malarious plain of Nabrissa, on the old highway from Seville to Medina Sidonia and Xeréz," as the scene of Cæsar's great battle, 45 B. C.

The June Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society contains the annual address on the Progress of Geography during the past year, by Gen. R. Strachey. Africa, as usual, occupies the chief place, with the account of the explorations of the French, German, and English in the Congo Basin, and Dr. Junker's adventurous journeys in the Monbuttu country. Mr. Carey's extraordinary feat in travelling unarmed and without an escort through a large part of Tibet was dwelt upon, as well as the activity of the "native explorers" on the northern frontier of India. The discovery of a great river in German New Guinea, navigable for more than three hundred miles from the sea, was also noted. In an interesting review of what has been accomplished in the last fifty years in exploration and discovery, Gen. Strachey referred to the work of the United States Government in surveying the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast as having been carried out "with a degree of completeness, both in respect to its topographical representation and its physical characteristics, that has probably never been approached elsewhere." The remainder of the number is taken up with the usual notes, and a paper by Gen. J. T. Walker on the Lu River of Tibet. This, he contends, is the real source of the Irawadi, an hypothesis which, if true, will account for the great body of water in this latter river, which has led many authorities to regard it as the continuation of the Sanpo, now generally held to flow into the Brahmaputra. He gives an interesting sketch of the different attempts (strangely omitting that of the late T. T. Cooper, however) to penetrate the still unknown region lying between Assam, Tibet, and China, especially of the romantic journeys of the French missionary, the Abbé Krick, who perished in his last effort to preach the Gospel to the fierce tribes inhabiting the mountain slopes and valleys.

The first number of the *Ohio Archæological and Historical Quarterly* (Columbus: A. H. Smythe) has made its appearance in a neat form. Its most important article relates to the Ordinance of 1787, and the name of the writer, Wm. P. Cutler, recalls Dr. Manasseh Cutler, whose title to the fathering of this great political edict is once more asserted. The rest of the number is largely devoted to archæology, and in especial to mounds and other aboriginal earthworks.

We called attention at the time to certain reprints from the Dominion archives in the *Magazine of American History* for January, 1887, which put Ethan Allen in the light of a more or less sincere intriguer for the annexation of Vermont to Canada. Mr. Fernow, of the State Department at Albany, furnishes additional documents on this subject, including autograph letters of Ethan Allen and his brother Levi, to the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for July. It is very hard to reconcile them with genuine patriotism—indeed, Allen expresses himself as a member of an independent State, looking with distrust on the attempted reconfederation of the United Colonies. He tells Lord Dorchester explicitly that "matters were so contrived between the General [Haldermand] and certain men of influence in Vermont, that hostilities ceased between Great Britain and Vermont the last three years of the late war, which answered all the purposes of an allyance of nutrality and at the same time prevented the united States from taking any advantage of it." "The leading men of Vermont," he continues, "are not attached to a republican form of government" so far as to make it an obstacle to returning to British allegiance. He argues from the New England origin and ties of the inhabitants of Vermont the impossibility of coercion from that side—forgetting that this kinship would work as much against secession as against coercion.

There is a highly humorous British book on the 'Manners and Tone of Good Society, by a Member of the Aristocracy,' so very insular in its advice that it has never been reprinted by an American pirate, although it has gone through many editions in England. In its fourth edition now is a similar French work, the 'Manuel de la Bonne Société, par la Comtesse de Valresson' (Paris: Auguste Ghio; New York: F. W. Christern). It is amusing to note the way in which the French authoress holds up the English as exemplars of selfish bad manners, while the Americans figure in her pages only casually as rather too free and easy. American girls who wish to understand exactly how a well-bred French woman is taught to conduct herself in public, at a theatre, a concert, or a dinner, cannot do better than read this pleasantly written and unpretentious little manual. And students of society who may wish to see exactly how foreign to our ideas of marriage and of giving in marriage are the French, may read the chapter which Mme. la Comtesse de Valresson has devoted to this important subject. It is almost as instructive as the elaborate discussion of French ways of thought and feeling on this question to be found in Mr. Hamerton's 'Around My House.'

The first volume of M. Bengesco's edition of Voltaire's select works to appear in M. Jouaust's "Nouvelle Bibliothèque Classique" is the "Théâtre" (New York: Duprat), comprising "Œdipe," "Brutus," "Zaïre," and "Mérope." The next three volumes will be devoted to the *romans*.

Of late years the monologue has had a great vogue in Paris—a vogue now decreasing, as the monologue, from being a genuine play in one act, with one character only, has descended to a mere recitation, comic or poetic. "Le Monsieur en habit noir" of M. Abraham Dreyfus, for example, is a model of the true dramatic monologue; but most of the so-called monologues which have showered from the French theatrical publishers are empty of action and stupid to the verge of inanity. A most pleasant return to true principles is to be found in "Le Retour d'Arlequin," by M. Raoul de Najac (Paris; Hennuyer; New

York: F. W. Christern), which is not only a monologue, but a pantomime also. It is a pantomime in one act, with only one character—*Arlequin*—but it is a genuine drama, with abundant action and with a clear and simple story. "Le Retour d'Arlequin" is now published with more than a dozen illustrations (by M. F. Lix), showing all *Arlequin's* successive moods and movements; and also with the full score of the light and tuneful music composed for it by M. André Martinet. It makes a very pretty book, and contains all that the amateur will need if he cares to venture on so novel a performance as a monologue in pantomime.

Several of the shorter stories which have appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* since the beginning of the year have been issued recently in separate volumes, although, instead of running through three or four numbers of the *Revue*, they have appeared in only one or two. The latest of these are 'L'Inconnu,' the very original and striking contribution of M. Paul Hervieu to the numbers for May 1 and 15, and from that for February 15, 'Le Maître à danser' of M. Adrien Chabot (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof), the most delicate and subdued of sketches, but quite perfect in its way, and in point of propriety unexceptionable. Both of these appeared in June. In May, Perrin issued in a volume the story with which M. Gilbert Augustin-Thierry made his very brilliant début in literature, 'Marfa' (Boston: Schoenhof). This appeared in the number for March 15 under the title of 'Le Palimpseste,' which is retained in the volume as a sub-title.

A collection of the scattered papers which Pierre Loti has contributed to various periodicals during the last three years has just appeared under the title of 'Propos d'Exil' (Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof). These are the impressions made upon the author's imagination by the various Oriental regions in which he found himself in the course of the recent war in the East, and in the voyages connected with his service there as the commanding officer of a French man-of-war. 'Propos d'Exil,' the very expressive title given to the volume, is also the title of one of the most characteristic of the earlier papers, which originally appeared in 1884 and 1885, while the author was still at the seat of war.

The third series of M. Ferdinand Brunetière's "Études critiques sur l'histoire de la littérature française" has just appeared (Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof). This collection should not be confounded with the other, by the same author, called "Histoire et Littérature," and published by Calmann Lévy, of which three volumes have also appeared. The two previous volumes of the "Études critiques" were published as long ago as 1880 and 1882. The present one contains papers on Descartes, Pascal, Le Sage, Marivaux, Prévost, Voltaire and Rousseau, and one entitled 'Classiques et Romantiques.' Three of the names in this list were the subjects of papers in the earlier volumes—Pascal and Voltaire in the first and Marivaux in the second. It will be interesting to compare these with the corresponding papers in the new volume, for the softening influence of time upon the severity and intolerance of M. Brunetière's judgments has been great.

In reviewing the meteorological conditions at the time of the eruption of Mount Tarawera, New Zealand, it is surprising to find that the eruption caused no great atmospheric disturbances except in its immediate neighborhood, and there was no evidence at all of any indrawing currents. In the Government Sanatorium at Rotorua, the self-registering barometer recorded a nearly uniform pressure throughout all the principal part of the eruption, after which the glass began to rise by a small amount. The curve was elsewhere smooth, and even shows only a small number of oscillations which trebled its thickness and are attributed to earthquakes; but whatever may have been their cause, they certainly mark the outburst of Rotomahana and the crisis of the eruption. The violently disturbed area of the openings being small, the equilibrium was restored at very short distances around, and for this reason the volcanic eruption had none of the effects of a cyclone. Other meteorological conditions examined by Mr. Hutton exhibit nothing out of the ordinary course of events. The eruption was, however, as usual, the cause of much electrical disturbance, but this did not affect the weather.

Prof. Mallet, late of the University of Virginia, has detected the presence of silver, a material hitherto unknown among volcanic products, in the ashes ejected from Cotopaxi during the eruption of July, 1885. The dust was collected on the Pacific Coast about one hundred and twenty miles west of the volcano, at which point it fell to the depth of several inches. Prof. Mallet found a proportion of about two-fifths of an ounce troy of silver per ton of ash—a proportion which, while apparently insignificant, represents a large quantity of silver in the total bulk, as the amount of the ejected ash was very great.

A curious physical novelty results from the new optical glass in the shape of lenses which magnify and yet have perfectly plane surfaces on both sides. The refracting index of the glass is made to decrease in a regular manner from the surface inwards, by means of processes employed by Schott and Co. of Jena, the manufacturers of Prof. Abbe's new optical glass.

We learn that the project of holding a Summer School of Physics at Harvard College this season has been abandoned; but on July 19th and 20th apparatus designed for use in the "forty-experiment course," preparatory for admission to Harvard College, will be shown to teachers or others at the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Cambridge, Mass., and questions relating to the experiments will be answered. The same thing will be done for the "sixty-experiment course" on the second day, July 20.

—Whether Harvard may be called a rich man's college, and whether a man of moderate means need be put to shame on going there, were questions considered by Prof. Geo. H. Palmer in a speech at the late Harvard commencement. Inquiries made by him of the graduating class, and very generally answered, show that the annual expenses of about one-fourth were from $400 to $650; of another fourth, from $650 to $975; of another, $975 to $1,200 (as we infer, though the item is omitted); of another, upward of $1,200. The lowest sum reported was $400; the highest, $4,000. If we compare these figures with the official estimate of the cost of living in the last catalogue, we shall find that one-half the students expend more money than is deemed necessary ($1,000) "to cover all ordinary comforts." Prof. Palmer's inquiry excluded, as was proper, the expenses of Class Day; but we apprehend that this is the occasion *par excellence* on which lavish expenditure and social distinctions put the poor man "to shame." The line is also drawn, we will add, at Harvard, as elsewhere, by secret societies whose membership is determined above all by social and pecuniary considerations. Prof. Palmer points out that the plain living and high thinking go together, as a rule; but scholarship and free spending are far from being incompatible. The College, in its commons system, has done what it could to make wholesome food as cheap as possible, and (regarding the splendid hall in which it is eaten) as enjoyable. Its high rents and tuition still handicap the poor student, being indispensable to the revenue on which the College machinery depends. On the other hand, an extraordinary sum is dispensed to the deserving in the shape of scholarships.

—The practical outcome of his inquiry was condensed by Prof. Palmer in the following two pieces of advice:

"First, to the parents. Give your son an allowance when you send him to Harvard, and oblige him to stick to it. If you pour $2,000 into his pockets, $2,000 will come out. We cannot remove $1,000 from your son's pocket, and say to him, what would be perfectly true, 'You are better off with the remaining $1,000 than you would be with the $2,000.' It is you, the parents, who must perform this operation If you ask me, then, what will be a suitable allowance, I can state it to you in several classes. If your son is something like an artist in economy, he may live here under $600 a year. If he is able to live closely, carefully, and yet with due regard to all that he requires, he may easily accomplish it on between $600 and $800. If you wish him to live here at ease, from $800 to $1,000 may be well expended. I should be very confident that every dollar given him over $1,200 was a dollar of danger.

"My second advice is to you graduates. Should you meet a poor boy, do not rashly advise him to come to Harvard College. If he is a good boy, docile, worthy—and commonplace—advise him to go somewhere else. But if you encounter a poor boy of eager, aggressive mind, who loves knowledge, who is capable of feeling the enjoyment of struggling with a multitude and making his merits known, let him understand that Harvard is expressly constituted for such as he."

—The 'Monumenta Germaniæ Pedagogica,' edited by Karl Kehrbach and published by A. Hofmann & Co., Berlin, promises to be the most extensive pedagogical publication ever undertaken by private enterprise, unless the well-known Encyclopedia of Schmidt be an exception. The series is to comprise nothing less than all the chief literary products, not already commonly accessible, in the history of education in Germany during the entire middle ages. The plan has been years in maturing, and the names of several scores of scholars who are to coöperate are given. Representative text-books in all the leading branches, from primer to university logic; laws and orders, civil and religious; theoretical treatises; and a rich school miscellany—all without distinction of party or religious confession—are promised. The editor seeks to show what men of all stations, who received any kind of training, really had in the way of culture and education, and they broadly intimate that the future historian of this period must wait for their texts. Among the more interesting will doubtless be the volumes promised on mediæval rhetoric, the laws and customs concerning the education of princes, the school regulations of the Moravians, geographical instruction in the sixteenth century, school comedies of the Jesuits, the history of military education, and copious illustrations of school legislation. The first volume contains over 600 large pages on the school orders of Brunswick, with a long introduction on the development of the school system of that State from the eleventh century, of 200 pages. The edicts are printed in the original typography, and extend from 1251 to 1828, and critical remarks and explanations, and an index of obsolete terms, are printed in an appendix. The edicts themselves cover the entire constitution of school organization and administration, and are full of curious points of interest even to the general reader. A second volume has also appeared, containing the famous *Ratio Studiorum* and *Institutiones Scholasticæ Societatis Jesu*, with a portrait of Loyola and other eminent leaders of the order. An Introduction gives an extended list of printed and manuscript authorities.

—The French censorship under the First Empire and under the Restoration, or, officially and euphemistically, "La Direction générale de l'imprimerie et de la librairie (1810–1815)," is the theme of the sole leading article in *Le Livre* for

June. The writer, M. Henri Welschinger, chooses for his epigraph Napoleon's own words to the Council of State in 1809, "A body of censors will always be afraid of not doing enough, and will therefore always overdo." This learned article abundantly proves the truth of the proposition, which did not, however, deter the Emperor from making the experiment. M. Welschinger brings to light for the first time a great number of illustrations of the servility of the censors, some of whom, reëmployed under the Restoration, showed a disgusting disloyalty to Bonapartism. But the most curious and laughable exhibition is of the literary criticism which they attempted, in the hope of recommending themselves to their superiors. Anything more flat and fatuous could hardly be conceived. Of keenness of scent, the most shining and ridiculous instance occurred in the case of the 'Dictionnaire universel de la langue française et Manuel d'orthographie et de néologie.' Here the zealous censor lighted upon

"SPOLIATEUR, s. m. *Spoliator*, qui dépouille, qui vole.—Spoliatrice, s. f.—*Buonaparte.*"

He at once clapped an injunction on the work, conceiving that the Emperor was named as an *example* of a spoliator. The unfortunate publisher explained that the word *spoliatrice* was a neologism used by Bonaparte, and therefore ascribed to him, as had happened elsewhere in the same dictionary. The injunction was removed. Another of these miserable agents of obscurantism commented a translation of Dante with the remark that this poet's genius "tient de la nature des météores"! M. Welschinger has no reproaches to make of that function of the censorship which consisted in the suppression of obscene publications. He wishes it were more actively employed at the present day. "Our literature," he says, "once the honor and the admiration of France and of the world, is sullied by such infamous productions that, despite our innate aversion for all preventive censorship, we almost would applaud an institution or police regulations capable of arresting the output of noxious works whose very titles excite disgust. That would not be censorship, but a useful scavenger operation."

—The Cirque Molier is one of the famous institutions of Paris, although it is private and extremely exclusive. A certain M. Molier has converted the great court of his hôtel into a picturesque ring, surrounded by loggias, which replace the rows of seats in an ordinary circus. Here, on great occasions, he invites his friends to witness performances which rival those of professionals, though the bearers of some of the most aristocratic names of France are among the performers—the Comte de la Rochefoucauld ranking especially high as an acrobat, and M. Molier himself as a rider in the ring. It was here that M. Robert de Bonnières placed some of the most effective scenes and the dramatic climax of his story of 'Les Monach.' In the early part of June one of the private performances by the frequenters of this elegant place of amusement and exercise took place, and a very original and picturesque part of the programme was a series of combats, representing, in the costume of the periods, the principal epochs in the history of fencing. These began with a combat of the time of Louis XII., with two-handed swords; then the duel of the Italian school under Henri II., with sword and buckler; the *assaut des mignons* of Henri III., with rapier and poignard; the *assaut de Saint-Georges* and that of the Chevalier d'Éon; and, finally, the modern *assaut d'escrime*. The realistic interest in the last of these may have been the greatest for an audience in which any man might be called upon to-morrow to take part in a similar combat; but to a reader at this distance it would seem as if there must be a certain æsthetic pleasure and interest quite as great in witnessing a duel according to the rules laid down by the great authorities of the time of the French wars in Italy, for instance, or of the period of the Ligue, or even of that of the Regency.

—In awarding to Dr. Backlund of Pulkova the Lalande prize of the French Academy, for his researches on the orbit of Encke's comet, the Committee were inclined to consider the result of the investigation of the first importance. The comet will be recalled as an unusually erratic member of the solar system, first discovered about 100 years ago, and shown by Encke early in the present century to have an accelerated motion in its orbit unaccountable on the Newtonian theory of gravitation. This gave rise to his celebrated hypothesis of a resisting medium in space, through the action of which the sun's attracting force was supposed to draw the comet into a smaller and smaller orbit with each revolution. Dr. von Asten of Pulkova, in continuing the researches of Encke, was led, through an unfortunate error in his formulæ, to the anomalous conclusion that between the years 1865 and 1871 this apparent acceleration had vanished. The discovery of this error is due to the work of Dr. Backlund, who finds, however, that the progressive acceleration is becoming less and less pronounced, having been reduced in the last fifteen years to about half the amount from 1820 to 1865—a result which renders the discovery of the cause of the acceleration even more difficult than before. In the course of his researches on the motion of the comet during its apparitions from 1871 to 1886, Dr. Backlund found that it approached Mercury so closely in 1878 as to afford the data for a new determination of that planet's mass from the perturbations it caused in the motion of the comet. Even supposing the acceleration of the comet's mean motion to have been constant during the last fifteen years, it is impossible to represent satisfactorily the observations made in that period if the mass of Mercury be supposed to be greater than 1-5,000,000th that of the sun, while the value of the mass of Mercury concluded from Dr. Backlund's work is the 1-2,668,700th part, and is noteworthy as being the largest value of this planet's mass hitherto determined.

—In connection with this subject we may note the recent paper of Mr. Monck on the retardation of Encke's comet, in which its slower motion is accounted for by its passing through systems of meteors, rather than by the generally accepted theory of a resisting gaseous medium. Whatever meteors existed, the path of the comet in motion among them must be retarded by their influence, because a large majority will be coming from an opposite direction. While in the case of a solid body like the earth the shock of collision would be inappreciable, the impact would, with a light body like Encke's comet, seriously retard its motion. Collisions with meteors would also be more frequent nearer the sun, certainly up to the distance at which Encke's comet approached it. Astronomers have inferred the existence of a large mass of meteors inside the orbit of Mercury as the only way of accounting for well-known irregularities in the motion of that planet; and, as the comet and the meteors also would then be near their perihelion, their consequent increased velocity would make the retarding effect greater.

A MISSIONARY ROMANCE.

The Story of Metlakahtla. By Henry S. Wellcome. Saxon & Co. 1887. Pp. x, 483, 8vo, illustrated.

IN 1856 Fort Simpson, situated in British Columbia within a few miles of the southern boundary of Alaska, was the trade centre maintained by the Hudson Bay Company for nine tribes or clans of the Tsimshian Indians. This people were known, from the first explorations of the coast, as turbulent, bloody, given to merciless war on neighboring tribes or weak bands of whites, and plunged in the depths of gloomy superstition. In war they enslaved the women and children made captive, and beheaded the men. The heads were preserved as trophies, and it is on record that the heads of three murdered white men belonging to a vessel of the United States were objects of barter with a neighboring tribe during the first years of this century. Their religious practices were in many respects most revolting—one order or sept among them, during certain dances, running amuck among the spectators, tearing a living dog to pieces with their teeth, and even going so far as to indulge in cannibalism: the object of their fury being sometimes a corpse, and at other times a living slave or an unfortunate spectator.

The horrors of their barbarism were shown in strong relief by the fact that they were above the ordinary level in intelligence—their language, in great part soft and flowing, lending itself readily to eloquence; and in their peculiar arts of carving wood, stone, and metal, these people attained a remarkable degree of proficiency and good taste. But it was necessary that a strong guard should be kept: regular sentinels were set at night and during the day; cannon were mounted in stout bastions; and only a few ndividuals were admitted to the fort at one time, when trading. To this day the bullet-marks on the heavy cedar logs are shown to visitors, where they have remained the silent witnesses of attacks on the fort or of mutual warfare among the bands assembled for trade.

Capt. Prevost, R. N., on his return from the North Pacific Station, excited great interest in England by his accounts of the state of barbarism existing there. About 1857 William Duncan, a lay reader of the Church of England, animated with the true missionary spirit, sacrificed a prosperous business to devote himself to missionary labor in this forbidding field. He went out under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, from whom he received personal support to the amount of five hundred dollars a year; and, after a voyage round the Horn and many warnings of the certain failure supposed to await him, was taken to Fort Simpson. Here he was introduced, shortly after his arrival, to the habits of his future pupils, by a horrible scene of cannibalism, debauchery, and murder which took place outside the bastion from which he witnessed it, and which was subsequently prolonged for several days.

It is probable that Mr. Duncan's commercial experience had endowed him with more practical good sense than is possessed by many missionaries to the heathen; at all events, he began by studying the language, so as to dispense with the profane trade jargon which was the sole means of communication in those days and totally unfit for mission use, and by getting hold of the children and opening a school. After many dangers and tribulations, he secured a certain number of converts or adherents, and became convinced that to obtain permanent and genuine results he must get away from the whiskey and debauchery of the vicinity of the fort, evils constantly augmented by the coming and going of strange natives from different parts of the coast. It is characteristic of his methods that one of the first things he succeeded in doing at Fort Simpson was to get the price of soap reduced. Later, he taught his people to make it.

Determining, as we have said, to remove from the evil influences about him, he selected for his purpose a place called Metlakahtla, about twenty miles from Fort Simpson, and the site

of an ancient Tsimshian village. After a year of preparation he embarked, with fifty followers of all ages, in six canoes, and with the logs of their school-house rafted for transportation to their new home. A week after, thirty more canoes followed, with two chiefs, raising the whole number of people to about 350. Having settled, he went about his Master's business with such good, hard, common sense, as well as tact, as makes one groan for the very rarity of it, especially among those, in such places as missions, where it is needed most. He instituted a town meeting, taxes, a common council, and established public works—that is to say, drains, roads, landing places, a house for strangers, wells, a public playground. He abolished slavery and harbored fugitives, often at great risk from the man-stealers. Liquor was prohibited, smashed if landed. He vaccinated his people and all comers. He introduced a coöperative store, and thus incurred the hostility of the traders. He built, with his people, a schooner, which fetched their goods, as the traders would not carry them. She paid good dividends, and the astonished Indians named her the *Slave*. A sort of savings-bank was instituted, most of the currency being in the shape of blankets. A sawmill was imported, town lots laid out, good houses built for the community, a fine church and school-house erected—solely with the labor of the people. In short, by giving them practical illustration of the facts that cleanliness, industry, handicraft, knowledge, order, *paid*, he conquered the utilitarian Indian completely, and the way was open for the Gospel, which came to them with a force and power unattainable by any other road. The transfer was made in 1862. In 1866 the Metlakahtlans posted about 200 letters each trip of their schooner.

The success, spiritual as well as temporal, of this undertaking was phenomenal. It was universally attested by bishops, laymen, chance visitors, even hostile traders. It was the only genuine mission success on the coast for many years. Others worthy of praise, since instituted, have profited by Metlakahtla methods. All this time Mr. Duncan remained a layman, preferring to work untrammelled for many reasons. He gave, of his own means and by subscriptions from personal friends and admirers, many times the support accorded him by the Society. His secular fund amounted to nearly $40,000. There was nothing sectarian in his teaching. Morals and practical Christianity, as of the Apostles, were inculcated. The sacrament was not administered. It was difficult to explain to fresh converts from a religious cannibalism the theory of the Eucharist without causing confusion in their minds. The bare taste of wine might awake to fury the half-subdued devil of drink in some poor fellow. Suffice it to say that the executive of the Missionary Society and Reverend Bishops alike, when the case was laid before them, approved the modified congregational teaching of Mr. Duncan, and were satisfied with making their Indian fellow-creatures clean, moral, healthy, sober, loving one another and their church, prosperous and happy unsectarian Christians.

After some twenty years' service Mr. Duncan left his charge, and a clergyman was installed whose indiscretions threatened to ruin everything. The founder of Metlakahtla was recalled to save his life-work from an outbreak of misplaced religious emotion. He came, and all was calm. Later, a serpent entered this Eden. Sectarian counsels began to rule the Church Missionary Society. The creed and articles of religion had not been sufficiently insisted on, so they said. A Bishop of New Caledonia was appointed, having three clergymen and two laymen in his diocese. He was a bigot, a sectary, and began at once to stir up dissensions. A conference of the missionaries was held, from which the Bishop absented himself. Mr. Duncan was advised by this conference, to whom he submitted the facts of the situation, (1) not to resign his charge, and (2) to continue as a semi-independent lay mission, practically taking care of itself.

The doings of this Bishop we cannot chronicle: for them the reader is referred to the book. The facts are well attested and are there. No honest man, whatever his creed, can read them without a stirring of the blood, if not a clenching of the fist. In effect, failing to win the Metlakahtlans away from their trusted teacher by persuasion, fraud, or force, he has endeavored to deprive them of all that they have accumulated, and even of the very logs which they had hewn to build their dwellings, the land which belonged to their forefathers, which no other had ever occupied, and which their labor had made to blossom as the rose. A servile provincial government seems to have lent its power in defiance of law or justice to further the ends of My Lord Bishop.

Mr. Duncan has visited the United States recently, hoping to obtain a concession of wild land in Alaska, near the southern boundary, where his tormented flock may gather and remain in peace. That this may be brought about promptly and efficaciously, is the hope of all who know the circumstances.

The book derives dignity from its subject. It is a little provoking in the want of clearness, especially as to the arrangement of events and the insertion of dates, which are only to be found with difficulty; even the year of Duncan's arrival at Fort Simpson has to be inferred from other statements in the appendix. The righteous indignation of the writer occasionally injures his style or weakens the force of the facts, better simply stated. The printing and binding are good; but there is no index.

MICHIGAN.

Memorials of a Half-Century. By Bela Hubbard. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE word Michigan ought to appear in this title. Michigan is the subject of Mr. Hubbard's story, as *Cassius* said honor was his—Michigan first, last, midst, and without end. The author has been a wide wanderer and harvester in all the continents, but this book garners only his Michigan gleanings. Nor is there a better book about Michigan. Indeed, there is no other which covers the same, or so diversified, ground.

The chapter on the Beaver is the shortest, but whoever reads these seven pages will get such a taste of Mr. Hubbard's quality as will give him an appetite for the other five hundred. The early French in Michigan had Catholic hearts, but their stomachs were Protestant. One result was that the beaver, thanks to his tail, was pronounced a fish by the medical faculty of Paris, and in consequence the faculty of theology there decided that it might be eaten on fast-days. Thus far Charlevoix is quoted by Mr. Hubbard with a keen sense of the admirable evasion. He ought to have added the next sentence, where Charlevoix says (i, p. 97), "M. Lemery thought this decision related only to the beaver's tail. The truth is, that it allowed the whole animal to be eaten just as freely as mackerel (*Il a été mis tout entier au même rang que la maquereuse*)." The hunters who kept their fast on beaver repeated the history of those Scotch fishermen who, having reported that they had picked barnacle-geese from trees, were permitted by their priests to comfort their hearts on meagre days with those constructive vegetables. The Dutch brag that they created Holland: *Tellurem fecere Dii, sua litora Belgae.* Mr. Hubbard says the beaver made a large part of Michigan, and proves it, too. The papers on fishing, the birds of the author's neighborhood, four-footed inhabitants, and wild beasts, abound in stories, well substantiated, which to most readers will be revelations, and will make many a Michigan boy wish he had been born half a century earlier. The more we see of men the more we must love such dogs as we here read of. Their tongues, which were the best of plate-cleaners for Gen. Sherman in California, had long before been equally serviceable to Mr. Hubbard on the upper Lakes.

The author explored Lake Superior in 1840. Few that pioneered there so long ago survive. Who of those few has written out his impressions at large? We know not where else to find such accounts as fill Mr. Hubbard's pages of the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable. Decades hence his romance of travel will be extracted into guide-books for tourists who will then throng our "unsalted sea." His book is a pair of those spectacles through which our eyes see nature better than they ever could if unassisted. "Seeing many things, thou observest not," is a more truthful description of men to day than when Isaiah coined the phrase. Mr. Hubbard's senses have been exercised to discern. Who of us has heard by night, as he did, the crackling sound of growing corn? In reading his discriminations of color we accuse ourselves of color-blindness. Culture had added a precious seeing to his eye, and then he betook himself to the best fields for observing, as Macready resorted to a madhouse when he would learn to act *Lear*. His observations have ranged through the largest State save one east of the Mississippi. They run back a year before it became a State, an era that has passed away without begetting a son in its own likeness. Travelling in canoes, on foot, or in wagons slower than footmen, he mastered topographical knowledge that is beyond the dreams of modern wayfarers. It was his to see the forest primeval, the Indian, pre-Indian monuments, trappers, voyageurs, French habitants, quadrupeds, and birds that have ceased to be seen. He was of the party whose explorations in 1837 opened the eyes of Michigan to her wondrous wealth of salt, copper, and iron, in virtue of which, though surpassed in age by twenty-five States, she outranks them all but eight in population. Mr. Hubbard's range of observation is wide. For fifty years he has risen early to inspect his thermometer with as much zest as the hungry Jew gathered morning manna. But all nature is beauty to his eye, music to his ear, and an infinite book of secrecy which he is never weary of searching. His notings bring to mind Thoreau, and White's 'Natural History of Selborne.'

The last third of these Memorials is consecrated, as the French say, to climatology. It was wise to place this topic last. Such a long talk about weather few would listen to, had not the foregoing chapters served as what rhetoricians call an introduction inquisitive to this, leading readers to ask, "What next?" But when thus beguiled into dwelling on its details, we confess it a latter end better than the beginning, like the proverbial postscript of a lady's letter. Here the book shows an originality in observation and deduction which is the hiding of its power, and demonstrates of what interest and value the labors of a single observer may prove. The influences of the Lakes, the largest collective fresh-water area on the globe, we cannot remember to have seen treated so fully and so ably. Mr. Hubbard gives a long array of statistics and diagrams, largely based on his own observations, which lead him to conclude that when sun-spots abound, a low temperature soon follows, next comes a maximum rainfall, and then lake-waters rise to their highest point; these phenomena recurring in cycles each of about a dozen years.

Mr. Hubbard's account of pre-historic mounds

is the more worth reading because he has, like Schliemann, excavated in person. Perforated skulls, prognathous jaws, flattened tibias, as well as proofs of cremation, he has himself unearthed. In regard to ancient garden-beds, he holds "that they are confined to Michigan, except a few in Wisconsin on the western shore of Lake Michigan" (p. 244). But this conflicts with the statement of Canfield, in his 'Sauk Co. Sketches' (p. 16, 1861), that "for several miles every way from Babb's prairie [which is more than a hundred miles west of Lake Michigan] you find large fields of from ten to a hundred acres of garden-bed mounds." To Mr. Hubbard, however, belongs the credit of first showing by eight woodcuts the nature of these beds.

Regarding Champlain, certain trivial errors ought not to be left unnoticed. Mr. Hubbard says, "Champlain had in 1611 and 1612 [1613 and 1614] ascended the Ottawa as far as Lake Huron, and returned by way of the Straits [Detroit] and Lake Erie." The fact is, that Champlain never reached Lake Huron till the summer of 1615, and did not return at all by the Straits, but, says Parkman, "Champlain turned homeward [from his only journey as far west as Lake Huron] following that long circuit of Huron and the Ottawa which Iroquois hostility made the only practicable route" ('Pioneers,' p. 384). This route east, though circuitous, was really far less so than the journey via Detroit would have been. Mr. Hubbard says the Mississippi "was explored by Marquette, accompanied by Joliet" (p. 158). This mode of speaking perpetuates a popular error. The names Joliet and Marquette should change places. Joliet was the principal, and would have made the expedition if Marquette had never existed. Thus Parkman says (p. 47), "Talon looked about him for a fit agent to find the Mississippi, and made choice of Joliet." Marquette's own words are: "Je m'embarquay avec le Sieur Joliet, qui esté choisi pour conduire cette enterprise." Marquette's name would never have stood before Joliet's had not Joliet's papers been lost. Marquette's relation to Joliet was similar to that of Hennepin to La Salle, or that of a regimental chaplain to its colonel.

Treating of the saint who was the first female founder of an anti-property society, and whose name was given to the lake between Erie and Huron, Mr. Hubbard quotes "Way's" (Wey's) work on Rome as saying: "Santa Clara has her tomb in the [Santa Maria sopra] Minerva, and she dwelt between the Pantheon and the Thermæ of Agrippa. The tenement she occupied at the time of her decease still exists, but is little known. In a little triangular place on or near Via Tor Argentina lodged the first convent of Clarisses [Claresess ?]. If, crossing the gate-way, you turn to the left, you will face two windows of a ground floor. . . . It was there that the first abbess of the Clarisses died," etc., etc. (p. 165). Wey will be understood to mean that Santa Clara lies buried in the Roman church above mentioned, and probably he himself so thought. The truth is that she is not in Rome at all, but in Assisi, where Mr. Hubbard may himself have seen her. Hare ('Northern Italy,' iii, 381), describing the Santa Chiara Church at Assisi, says: "Steps in front of the altar lead to a crypt where we see the body of St. Clare, clad in the habit which she wore when living." No tomb of hers in the Minerva is noted in Baedeker or Gsell-fels. The monument of Catharine of Siena in that edifice seems to have been mistaken by Wey for one of Santa Chiara—perhaps because the names of both have the same significance. He resembled Jacob, who thought his bride was Rachel, but in the morning behold, it was Leah! It is unlikely that the remains of St. Clare ever rested at all in the Minerva, partly because the first stone of that church was not laid till long after her death, and partly because, according to Gsell-fels, as well as Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' she died, not at Rome, but at Assisi. Mr. Hubbard, who takes pains to correct the spelling of Lake St. Claire, would be sorry to propagate an error regarding the local habitation of its tutelar saint, and we are therefore more careful to rectify a false impression, which his book must stamp.

Mr. Hubbard wields a facile pen, and his pages show not only classical culture, but acquaintance with modern standard poets. Occasional lapses of memory are, however, noticeable. His motto, *Serit arbores quæ alteri seculo prosint*, which he attributes to Cicero, according to Cicero himself belongs to Statius ('De Senectute,' viii, 25). He says to the *manor* born, unmindful of "Hamlet" (I, iv, 15). He uses steppes as a synonym of inclines. Such misspellings as Nemerosa, etc., may be credited to proof-readers. "Poor Claires" is an outcast from both French and English. Claires is no more English than poor is French. The cuts to illustrate the shapes or skeletons of trees are instructive, but we have never seen a black walnut of such an outline as appears on page 401.

These memorials are printed on such excellent paper that they are heavy to the hand, yet they are by no means heavy reading. In and out of Michigan we predict for them an appreciative reading public. The author will enjoy making such memorials as long as he lives; indeed, the making of them will help him to live longer. Similar will be the influences of his writings upon their readers.

COMBA'S WALDENSES.

Histoire des Vaudois d'Italie depuis leurs origines jusqu'à nos jours. Par Émile Comba. Première partie: Avant la réforme. 8vo. Paris: Fischbacher; New York: F. W. Christern. 1887.

In the awakening of the human mind and conscience during the dawn which followed the darkness of the tenth and eleventh centuries, three men present themselves preëminently as embodiments of the widely felt craving for an amelioration in the spiritual condition of Christendom—Peter Waldo, Dominic, and Francis of Assisi. The motive which inspired all three was nearly identical, although the results of their several activities were so antagonistic. In their origin the Waldenses, the Dominicans, and the Franciscans responded so closely to the same impulses, that one may say with reasonable confidence that, had Rome listened to Waldo's appeal for recognition of the congregation of preachers which he desired to found, he and his followers would never have thrown off the yoke of obedience, and the outcome of his labors would have been an order of Mendicant preachers in which Dominic and Francis would probably have been enrolled, and which would have played the part of the Dominicans and Franciscans in forming a bulwark for the papacy against the perils threatening it in the thirteenth century. At the same time it must be conceded that if Dominic and Francis had been rejected by Innocent III., there is little probability that they would have emancipated themselves from the fetters of obedience, and have independently pursued their purpose at the risk of creating a schism. Waldo's convictions of duty, however, were so deeply seated and so vivid that when the alternative came of obedience and silence or missionary work and revolt, his election was quickly made and firmly adhered to. To the churchman of the period disobedience was the blackest of sins and the foulest of crimes, which no virtue could atone for and no purity of faith could excuse. Unsuccessful repression was followed by persecution, and persecution inevitably produced rebellion, which necessarily justified itself by denying the authority of the persecutors. Thus it happened that the Waldenses found themselves schismatics when they had proposed only to labor within the Church—to do, in fact, the work subsequently undertaken by Dominic and Francis.

It is thus easy to understand why the doctrinal dissidence of the sect was in reality but small—much less than has customarily been represented by historians, who have regarded them as Protestants in the sense attached to that word at the period of the Reformation. In a body scattered over Europe, from Aragon to Bohemia, in small communities hiding from persecution, there necessarily sprang up differences of belief, as occasional bolder spirits carried their congregations further from Rome; but in the main the heresy was purely antisacerdotal, with a common bond of union in rejecting all submission to the Holy See. Many of them, to comparatively a late period, went to the Catholic churches for the sacraments, although the Donatist heresy of the vitiation of sacraments in polluted hands gradually spread among them and was widely received. In their religious tracts they quoted unhesitatingly from the doctors of the church, even from so late a one as St. Bernard, whom they regarded as an authority. Transubstantiation was generally accepted, and it was some time before they brought themselves universally to reject the doctrine of purgatory. It is a striking evidence of the evils resulting from the sacerdotal system of the mediæval church, that a heresy with so little to distinguish it in fundamentals should have inspired its believers with constancy to endure ruthless persecution for centuries, and to furnish martyrs by the thousand.

History affords few examples of the height to which the human soul can rise above the weaknesses of the flesh, more ennobling than that of these obscure sectaries—peasants and unlettered folk for the most part—who through so many generations patiently suffered the extremity of oppression for conscience' sake. The story is one which will never lose its interest, and the more that we know of it the higher becomes our admiration of the humble martyrs who in endless tribulation sought to ascertain and obey the will of God, regardless of the prescriptions of man. For the rightful understanding of this story much has been gained for us by the researches of scholars during recent years. The labors of Dieckhoff and Herzog have been continued by Montet and Karl Müller. Fable and legend have been brushed aside, and the facts have been brought out in the clear, cold light of history. The time has come for these investigations to be coördinated and rendered accessible to the public, and we are glad that the task has been undertaken by so competent a scholar as Prof. Emilio Comba of the Waldensian College of Florence. Belonging himself to the Waldensian Church, he has the personal sympathy requisite to give life to the story of its vicissitudes, while he has labored too earnestly amid the original sources to permit that sympathy to mislead him into supporting claims which documentary evidence has shown to be unfounded. His previous work, 'La Riforma in Italia,' had shown his intimate acquaintance with the spiritual movements of the Middle Ages, enabling him to grasp his subject in its entirety, as one manifestation among many of revolt against the theocracy of the Church, so that few men could be found more thoroughly equipped for the task. His impartiality is shown in the manner in which he treats the legend of the derivation of the Waldenses from the primitive church through the so-called Leonistæ and Claudius of Turin—a legend which naturally arose among them and has with difficulty been disproved in recent times. This same

spirit is shown in his treatment of the questions which are still *sub judice*, as to the Waldensian origin of the so-called Catharan Bible of Lyons and of the MS. of Tepl, in which he gives us an unbiassed statement as to the existing condition of opinion among scholars, without attempting to magnify the influence ascribed to Waldensian sources. This mental attitude, so rare among those who discuss controversial subjects, inspires confidence in his readers and gives them assurance that they are following a trustworthy guide.

The work is necessarily much more than its title would indicate, for the Waldenses of Italy could not be treated without a careful review of the growth and creed of the sect throughout Europe. It is, in fact, virtually a history of the movement in all the lands of Christendom to which it penetrated, and we regret that Prof. Comba did not see fit to render it complete in that sense, for it is so nearly so that but few additional pages would have been required. For these he had the materials in his hands, as his citations and references abundantly testify, and the omission has evidently arisen of purpose and not through oversight. Perhaps, when the second portion appears, relating the tragic history of the massacres from the Cottian Alps to Calabria, a more restricted horizon may be advisable, but during the pre-Reformation period the sect could readily have been treated as a whole, in all its details. Still, we have reason to be thankful for what the author has seen fit to give us; we shall await the remainder of the work with impatience, and, when it is completed, we hope that a translation will render it familiar to English-speaking readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

CYCLING LITERATURE.

Around the World on a Bicycle. Vol. I.—From San Francisco to Teheran. By Thomas Stevens. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle. By Karl Kron. Published by Karl Kron, University Building, New York. 1887.

At the meets of wheelmen during the present year, a conspicuous figure has been Thomas Stevens, who has lately accomplished the remarkable feat the record of which appears in 'Around the World on a Bicycle.' The attractive portrait forming the frontispiece of the book, in which Stevens appears mounted on his wheel, his baggage strapped to the handle-bar, his graceful costume flowing free as he proceeds at speed, gives a picture but little flattered. Stevens's features are resolute and manly, while his form, though not tall, is the perfection of vigorous symmetry. He came as a boy from England to a back town of Missouri, and, after various experiences on ranches and in frontier towns, undertook at length the expedition which is really a very extraordinary achievement. The substance of his book has already appeared in the form of letters to *Outing*. In spite of a lapse of grammar now and then, it is in its workmanship a good record—a frank, straightforward presentation, without brag or bosh, of the most novel adventures, sometimes amusing, sometimes full of hardship and peril. A bicycle trip from San Francisco to the heart of Asia, with no break except where the sea intervenes! The suggestion takes one's breath away; but its incidents are less full of excitement and danger than those of the trip from Teheran through Eastern Asia, which are reserved for a second volume.

Stevens's work is always with the wheel, but he is by no means always mounted. Sometimes he wades through the sand of a desert, pushing before him the deeply embedded tire. Sometimes, through a rough or swampy country, he bumps his machine for miles along a railroad trestle-work; or, on a high mountain pass, carries it in the air above his head. But he finds, also, much good riding ground—now the alkali plains by the Great Salt Lake, now the finished roads of civilized lands, in America; across France and England, and down the Danube; now the caravan tracks of Asia Minor, worn smooth by the constant beat, since patriarchal times, of the flat feet of camels.

His way of surmounting natural obstacles is no more remarkable than his way of getting along with men. Disregarding warnings he receives that he can never get through without being robbed, or, indeed, murdered, taking counsel only of his own courage and persistence, he pushes straight on, and invariably finds the nettle danger turning to feather-down in his bold grasp. With extraordinary tact and pluck he faces in one hemisphere Piute, cowboy, and tramp, and in the other, Turk, Koord, and every kind of nondescript vagabond of the desert, and invariably brings his own skin and his wheel away whole. The stupor into which he strikes a suspicious company is often his salvation. As he dashes into a horde of possible robbers or past a village of reputed thieves, upon his glittering machine, they forget for the moment their proclivities in their surprise or consternation, and, before they recover themselves, he is well on his way. Generally, indeed, he finds that people have a worse reputation than they deserve. Gypsies and Tartars of the most villanous look and repute receive him with friendliness, as he throws himself audaciously upon their hospitality, and, so long as he stays, treat him, as he says, "as well as they know how."

The book, however, is far enough from being a record of hardships merely. By the great fraternity of wheelmen, which he finds represented wherever civilization has spread, he is fêted sumptuously as one undertaking a bold enterprise. The dazed desert tribes, finding him a most mysterious, if not superhuman visitant, pay him often honors unmeasured and sometimes most uncomfortable. When at last, rolling past Ararat into Persia, he brings into the gates of Teheran his wheel apparently as sound and glittering as when he left San Francisco, the reader feels that Stevens deserves it all when the Shah does him special honor and he rides in presence of the whole army. "It is pleasant," says Mr. T. W. Higginson, in a preface full of hearty commendation, "to know that while peace reigns in America, a young man can always find an opportunity to take his life in his hand and originate some exploit as good as those of the much-wandering Ulysses. In the German story 'Titan,' Jean Paul describes a manly youth who 'longed for an adventure for his idle bravery,' and it is pleasant to read the narrative of one who has quietly gone to work in an honest way to satisfy this longing."

The book of "Karl Kron," 'Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle,' comprising nine hundred pages of fine print, is "a gazetteer, a dictionary, a cyclopedia, a statistical guide, a thesaurus of facts," a book of American roads for cyclists. As regards its literary form, it is a rattling affair, the animal spirits of the writer bubbling well into the pages, with the pronoun of the first person thrust unsparingly forward. Two chapters of the book—one devoted to a biography of Curl, "My Bull Dorg, the very best dog whose presence ever blessed this planet" (to whose memory the book is dedicated), the other, called "Castle Solitude in the Metropolis," and giving an account of life in the New York University building—seem quite irrelevant to the volume's purpose and to be introduced without sufficient reason. For the most part, however, the book is packed with information of interest to wheelmen, collected, it is plain, with great labor and, so far as we can judge, accurate. Of especial interest is a biography of Thomas Stevens, beginning page 473, which all who read 'Around the World on a Bicycle' will be glad to see. The chapters throughout are most frank and unconventional, and many a graphic passage occurs to relieve statistical detail. For the public it seeks it will be a handy volume, the shortcomings of which one feels disposed to overlook, since the compiler has been so hard-working and good-natured.

Review of the New York Musical Season, 1886–1887. By H. E. Krehbiel. Novello, Ewer & Co.

The Musical Year-Book of the United States, in which is merged the Boston Musical Year-Book. By G. H. Wilson. Boston: A. Mudge & Son.

The Musical Herald for 1886. Boston.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel has once more placed the future historian of music in America under immense obligations by issuing a year-book of the New York musical season, as elegantly bound and printed as last year's. All the operatic performances and concerts of any significance whatever are mentioned, with lists of performers and programmes; and novelties are always discussed at such length as their importance justifies. Most of the criticisms appeared originally in the *Tribune*, but the author has endeavored, in revising them, to obliterate the traces of hasty midnight work and opinion. The music of Rubinstein's "Nero" would have borne, we think, more rapturous praise, while that of Berlioz's "Les Troyens" is possibly overrated; but as Mr. Krehbiel himself prepared the work for concert performance, he has a good deal that is interesting to tell regarding its dramatic and literary features. Liszt also appears to us underrated in the estimates of his oratorios of "St. Elizabeth" and "Christus." Every man has a right to his opinion, but we for our part prefer to side with Saint-Saëns in believing that Liszt's compositions have a great future in our concert halls. The most elaborate, and at the same time the most interesting, article is that on "Tristan and Isolde," in which some instructive comparisons are made of the different modes of treating the same legend by Tennyson, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, and Wagner. In his discussion of the love-draught, Mr. Krehbiel shows true æsthetic insight, and puts to rout the absurd objections of shallow German critics. This article will repay study, even by those who are quite familiar with Wagner literature, and the general reader will find in it abundant reasons for the fact that "Tristan" was the most popular work of last year's opera season.

Mr. Krehbiel's retrospect contains some general considerations regarding the Italian, "American," and German opera seasons, including some valuable statistics provided by Manager Stanton, showing that the receipts of the Metropolitan Company (including assessments on stockholders) amounted to about $410,750 and the expenses to $442,000. The attendance was 137,399 (excluding stockholders), and the average income for each ticket sold, $1.47½.

"It must be borne in mind that a large portion of the cost is not directly chargeable against the performances, but is in the nature of fixed charges against the building. If these fixed charges, and the cost of new properties and repairs, be deducted from the amount paid in on assessment, it will be found that the actual cost of the operatic representations per box was $800, or about $13 per box (of six seats) for each performance."

An excellent index facilitates reference to Mr. Krehbiel's volume.

Mr. Wilson's Year-Book is a much less ambitious undertaking than Mr. Krehbiel's, as it excludes all critical matter and confines itself to statistics and programmes. In another sense, however, it is more ambitious, since it includes a record of the performances given in all the leading musical cities of the country. The Boston season, however, is the main thing, the others being merely "side-shows"; and this excuses the fact that New York is disposed of in eight pages while Boston gets fifty. Boston still retains its supremacy over New York in choral music, but how far it falls behind this city in every other respect is vividly brought out by comparing the concert and opera statistics of the two places. Boston had two operatic performances in Italian and twelve in English—*c'est tout*. New York had sixty-one in German, sixteen in Italian, and twenty-two in English, or seven times as many as Boston. Mr. Wilson, no doubt, will agree with us that what Boston needs now more than anything else to quicken its musical spirit is good opera, especially German opera, which has revolutionized musical taste in New York. Mr. Wilson's book is a valuable supplement to Mr. Krehbiel's local review.

Besides choral music, there is another thing in which Boston stands preëminent, and that is its conservatories. The professors of the New England Conservatory find time to edit the monthly *Musical Herald*, which is one of the most readable musical periodicals of either hemisphere. It contains newsy foreign letters, terse editorials, and general articles, together with some of the lectures delivered by the professors. The most valuable papers in the bound volume for 1886 before us are the articles on Chinese Music and Instruments and the History of German Song, by Mr. L. C. Elson. Mr. Elson, we believe, is the presiding spirit of the paper, and he is one of the cleverest and most liberal-minded musical writers in the country. He cannot, therefore, have read (much less written) the absurd editorial on Herr Seidl in the May number (1887), which not only contains several misstatements of fact, but is animated by a malicious spirit worthy of the "trade-sheets" that live by blackmail.

Popular Tales and Fictions: Their Migrations and Transformations. By W. A. Clouston. London: William Blackwood & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1887. 2 vols., post 8vo, pp. xiii, 485, 515.

THE collection of popular tales is still going on with unwearied ardor, and the amount of material at the disposal of scholars has already reached alarming proportions. Not only has the field of the Indo-European nations been carefully gleaned, but the outlying territories of the non-Aryan peoples have yielded a plentiful harvest, and the collectors of popular tales have invaded the isles of the seas and ransacked the tombs of ancient Egypt. There seems little hope that any material positively new will be collected, and it is time to pause and consider whether it is worth while to continue the search. From a literary standpoint it certainly is not, for none of the later collections equal the first made in this field. Basile's 'Pentamerone' (1637), Perrault's 'Contes de ma mère l'Oye' (1694), and the Grimms' 'Kinder- und Hausmärchen' (1816) have never been surpassed.

There remains the scientific worth of popular tales, and that, we suspect, has been greatly exaggerated. The subject offers but two questions for investigation—one of the origin, the other of the diffusion of popular tales. Three theories have been propounded to account for the former: according to one, popular tales are the disintegrated myths of the mythology forming the common patrimony of the Aryan peoples; another sees in them the survival of savage conditions of life; while a third considers them merely in the light of entertaining stories, for the most part consciously borrowed from India within historical times. The manner of diffusion follows from the theory of their origin. According to the first, they were taken to their present homes at the dispersion of the Aryan peoples; the second "thinks it impossible at present to determine how far they have been transmitted from people to people, and wafted from place to place, in the obscure and unmeasurable past of human antiquity, or how far they may be due to identity of human fancy everywhere"; while the third theory believes they were put into extensive circulation by the translations of Indian story-books made into Persian, Arabic, Latin, and the vulgar tongues of Europe between the sixth and thirteenth centuries.

Each of the above theories has been propounded in well-known works, of which (in the order of theory mentioned before) Cox's 'Mythology of the Aryan Nations,' Lang's 'Custom and Myth,' and Benfey's translation of the 'Pantchatantra' may serve as representatives. Since, from the very nature of things, no positive proof of two of the above theories can be obtained, it would seem, again, as if little were left to do, although Prof. Max Müller and Mr. Andrew Lang, like the enchanted dog and hare in Furetière's story, may pursue each other for all time. On the contrary, the theory of the importation of popular tales into Europe from India still offers a wide field of investigation, and is susceptible of documentary proof. It is not strange, then, that it has commended itself to many Continental Orientalists, who find rich stores of new material in the great mass of inedited Buddhist legends and story-books, one of the most extensive of which, the 'Kathá Sarit Ságara,' has just been rendered accessible to the English reader by C. H. Tawney's admirable translation in the 'Bibliotheca Indica' (Calcutta, 1880–1886, 2 vols.).

While the general reader can follow intelligently the arguments of Cox and Lang, only a specialist can accompany Benfey into the heart of India and the steppes of Tartary, and his theory has not, therefore, found wide circulation in England and America, although many have read with pleasure Max Müller's essay on the "Migrations of Fables" ('Chips,' vol. iv, p. 165), which contains the "Benfey" theory applied to one class of folk-tales. For this reason we welcome very heartily Mr. Clouston's learned and entertaining—in this case the two terms are not incompatible—book. Not that he seeks to support any particular theory—indeed, it might be objected that he is too discursive and unmethodical; but the reader who turns over his pleasant pages cannot, we think, escape the conviction that in regard to a large mass of our entertaining stories, jokes, fables, and the like, there is no doubt that India is their home. What the channels of their diffusion were, and what modifications they underwent during the process, are the real subject of the 'Popular Tales and Fictions,' and constitute the unity of the work.

The Introduction gives a brief account of the way in which stories were brought into Europe from the Orient and so widely diffused. Besides the preachers, who played such an important part in this matter, the *jongleurs*, or itinerant minstrels of the middle ages, many of whom were unfrocked priests, deserve notice. Before the Crusades the stream of Eastern stories entered Europe by way of Spain, where they were translated by Jews into Latin and thus started on the road to popularity. Another landing place was undoubtedly Italy, whose merchants must have brought back many a curious tale from the Orient. After the Crusades, of course, the transmission went on with redoubled vigor, and the number of channels was largely increased. Mr. Clouston's first volume is devoted to fairy tales proper, the second to "stories of common life, which have little or nothing improbable in their details." The fairy tales are treated in groups containing similar features, as, for example, those in which the hero steals or otherwise comes into possession of objects with magical properties, as invisible caps and cloaks, shoes of swiftness, inexhaustible purses, etc. In the second volume the stories are treated separately.

The author has already made himself favorably known by his excellent edition of 'The Book of Sindibád' (1884), and was well prepared by his Oriental studies to undertake the task of comparing Eastern and Western tales. As he modestly says in his preface, he has made some "discoveries," "links which were wanted to unite European stories with their Asiatic originals or prototypes; and occasionally, hitherto unknown sources, or at least Eastern variants, of our household tales" Outside of these and of the ordinary European parallels Mr. Clouston has not gone, and American readers will miss in the chapter on the "Hare and the Tortoise" a reference to the 'Amazonian Tortoise Myths' of Prof. C. F. Hartt (Rio de Janeiro, 1875), and Mr. Harris's 'Uncle Remus.' Sometimes European versions easy of access have been omitted, as in the story of the "Good Man and the Bad Man," which has interesting Italian parallels, and a large number of additional references for the "Heir of Linne" may be found in Oesterley's edition of Pauli's 'Schimpf und Ernst' (Stuttgart, 1866), appendix No. 16. It was, however, no part of Mr. Clouston's plan to extend his researches over the entire field of folk-tales, European and otherwise, and he is evidently little interested in Mr. Lang's theory of their origin; but, on the other hand, he has enriched our reading with many a delightful Oriental tale which had else escaped us.

Thus far we have examined Mr. Clouston's book solely from the standpoint of its scientific value. It would be unfair not to consider it also as a contribution of no mean order to entertaining literature. Almost every branch of popular literature is represented in it, from the nursery rhyme to the legend; while those who are fond of jests and anecdotes may draw many fresh parallels from its pages. In short, it is calculated to interest a wide circle of readers, from those who wish to while away pleasantly an idle hour, to the serious student who desires to track a tale of Chaucer or Boccaccio to its Oriental home. The book is beautifully printed, and is, moreover, bound in half Roxburghe style, gaining a solidity of appearance denied to the usual ephemeral cloth binding.

Connecticut: A Study of a Commonwealth Democracy. By Alexander Johnston. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

THE easy and graceful style of which Prof. Johnston is master would make almost any subject attractive in his hands, and the subject that he has chosen is well-fitted to be treated in such a style. However important the lessons of this history may be, the stage upon which the events were enacted is too small to justify the stately sentences and pompous phraseology of Gibbon or Macaulay; and the simplicity, not to say poverty, of the life of the early settlers is properly reflected in unadorned narrative. There is a twinkle of humor from time to time in the author's writing that is not only appropriate, but serves to light up details in their main features somewhat monotonous. It serves, too, in the place of such gossip as Judge Sewall's, which is for the most part lacking in the Connecticut annals. To make an interesting book out of the ma-

terials available and within the allowed limits is no inconsiderable literary achievement, and men of Connecticut descent may well be satisfied with their representative.

The dominant idea of the book is the spontaneous generation, so to speak, of democracy upon Connecticut soil. There and nowhere else, according to Prof. Johnston, did it originate. Neither in the cabin of the *Mayflower* nor on the shores of the Bay Colony was anything conceived other than theocracy or aristocracy. He admits that the Plymouth system was "accidentally" democratic, but thinks that it was from the absence of any great need for government, or from care to preserve homogeneity in religion, not from political purpose. The *Mayflower* covenant had, according to him, "not a particle of political significance." In Massachusetts, too, the development of democratic feeling was subsequent to the settlement of Connecticut.

Matter so highly contentious as this ought to be very carefully stated, and we do not find that Prof. Johnston's proofs are altogether convincing. For example, he says: "Hooker was undoubtedly the strength of the migration; and he had been so notoriously opposed to Cotton in the old colony that it would be reasonable to presume that he differed *toto cœlo* from Cotton's views as to democracy." Whether this is a reasonable presumption or not depends upon a good many considerations. The fact that Hooker preached that the choice of public magistrates belonged to the people is not decisive. He also preached that this choice must be exercised not according to the humor of the people, but according to the law of God. Where there is an established church this is not a democratic sentiment. Undoubtedly the emigrants to Connecticut were hostile to the dominant party in Massachusetts, and very naturally asserted their independence when they got a chance. To suppose that they had any other purpose than to get away from a tyrannical majority, is much like maintaining that the Pilgrim fathers intended to establish religious liberty in some other sense than liberty to be religious in their own way. Prof. Johnston points out that the State required no religious test of citizens, but he says nothing as to the tests imposed by the towns. His arguments go to show that the Government of Connecticut was less centralized than that of Massachusetts—there could hardly be much of a "central" government for three towns—but these do not seem to us to justify the conclusion that there was any very distinct purpose to constitute a democracy. We should desire further information as to the numbers of the slaves and bondmen, as well as of the non-church-members, before joining in the pæan—The birthplace of American democracy is Hartford.

Something the same is to be said of Prof. Johnston's theory that in Connecticut the towns created the commonwealth, while in other States the relation was reversed. He traces the life-principle of the American Union to the league of the three settlements on the bank of the Connecticut River. In other words, he considers that the Constitution of the United States is a magnified form of the Constitution of the State of Connecticut. We do not observe that he makes the claim—which we suppose to be tenable—that the special reservation of powers to the States was a Connecticut suggestion. But perhaps this is implied in the claims that he does make. It is not that we wish to dispute any of these claims that we have criticised them; but we doubt if they are sufficiently defended against the jealousy with which they will be viewed in other States.

At the risk of making our notice, what we do not intend it to be, ungracious, we must say that Prof. Johnston yields too much to patriotic sentiment, and is prone to apply the maxim *Nil nisi bonum* to whole communities. The Pequot war was an infamous massacre, provoked by the whites, and properly to be compared with the cruelties of the French in Algiers or the Turks in Bulgaria. The suppression of the proposed college for free colored people at New Haven was an act of too much significance to be dismissed with a dozen lines. There were others concerned in this scheme besides "free negroes"; the Rev. Mr. Jocleyn of New Haven had started it, and Arthur Tappan had bought land and agreed to contribute one thousand dollars out of ten which the white friends of the institution should provide. They and Mr. Garrison had recommended New Haven to the blacks on the ground that its inhabitants were "friendly, pious, generous, and humane," and its laws "salutary and protecting to all, without regard to complexion." Those generous inhabitants, however, partly under the influence of that singular agency for whipping the devil around the stump, the Colonization Society, partly out of a pitiful fear of offending their Southern patrons, resolved, at a city meeting, with only four dissenting votes, that they would resist the establishment of the proposed college by every lawful means; and thus an end was put to the scheme. Such a proportion of righteous men would have taxed the intercessory powers of Abraham.

As to the Prudence Crandall episode, Prof. Johnston's explanation is singular. He says, on the one hand, that the town of Canterbury would have been assuming a great responsibility in permitting the school, because this would have been the work of no superior power, but its own act; and, on the other hand, the recognized principle that towns should control their own affairs made it easy for Canterbury to get an act from the General Assembly empowering its selectmen to deal with this question. We fail to see the extenuating character of these circumstances. Pilate did not better his moral position by turning his prisoner over to the Jews for trial; nor do the Jews stand better for getting leave to persecute from Pilate. If the people of the State had sympathized with Miss Crandall instead of with her persecutors, they would not have passed an act intended to relieve the town of Canterbury of a responsibility which, as Prof. Johnston says, it could not shirk. The blame of this discreditable affair is not to be thrown upon "the peculiar local constitution" of Connecticut, but upon the cowardly spirit of its inhabitants.

However it may be as to these matters, no one can dispute the greatness of the influence of Connecticut institutions, and her people may well feel pride in the story that Prof. Johnston has told. He has told it with judgment, and it is easy to see how irksome he must have found his narrow limits.

Such a State and such a book deserve a better map than the publishers have supplied, which has been borrowed, apparently, from a railroad time-table. In future editions, which will no doubt be called for, this ought to be replaced with something more respectable; and in such editions, the sentence near the foot of page 88 and the misprints on pages 268–9 should be corrected.

The Kernel and the Husk: Letters on Spiritual Christianity. By the author of 'Philochristus' and 'Onesimus.' Boston: Roberts Bros. 1887.

It is an open secret that the author of this volume is Dr. Abbott, Head-master of the City of London School, and author, besides the anonymous books mentioned above, of the article on the Gospels in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' which is particularly valuable for its working out of the "triple tradition" of the first three Gospels, *i. e.*, the fundamental nucleus in which they all substantially agree. Some things are now treated much more exhaustively than heretofore; notably, the New Testament miracles and their relation to early Christianity. The volume is dedicated "to the doubters of this generation and the believers of the next." In his preface Dr. Abbott expresses his belief that the time is not far distant when few will believe in miracles who do not believe in an infallible church; then his book will appeal to a larger circle; but, as things are, he begs all who worship a miraculous Christ without difficulty to let his book alone. It is written for those who feel drawn to the worship of Christ by love and reverence, yet repelled by an apparently inextricable connection of the story of Christ with a miraculous element which, in their minds, throws a doubt over the whole of his acts. He tells a story of a fellow-clergyman who had read 'Philochristus,' and when dying sent to him to ask him if he could look him in the face and say, "This theology and Christology of mine are not merely literary." The dying man had been "taught to believe too much while he was young," and had reacted violently to the "abyss of agnosticism." Dr. Abbott was able to tell him that his views were not merely literary; yet, while his honesty will not be suspected by any generous person, it is doubtful if many will be able to keep pace with his elastic step. The majority will probably wonder at his confidence in the sufficiency of his opinions, which imply a passion of credulity so strong that his sticking at the New Testament miracles appears exceeding strange. Between his propositions and those of the traditional theology many will choose the latter as less trying to their faith, or as being, at any rate, less trying to their powers of intellectual comprehension.

The form of the discussion is not well chosen. It is that of imaginary letters to a sceptical young friend, whose answers are not given except in brief particulars, quoted in the letters of the monologuist. There is here the same danger as in a game of chess or a dialogue with one's self—that we weaken our imaginary opponent in order that we may win an easy victory. But Dr. Abbott is not so much a victim to his method as are many who make use of it. Certainly the objections that occur to us as we read are generally met in the succeeding letters. But this is not to say that the book is as satisfactory as it would be if the answers were from some hard-headed actual opponent. He sometimes arouses our suspicions by the ease with which he makes all difficulties disappear. His solvent is too irresistible. We are reminded of the schoolboy's axiom, "Things that are equal to each other are equal to everything else," so completely are the usual lines of difference effaced.

The book is very unequal in its different parts. Some are characterized by hard sense and critical judgment, and others seem given over to the wildest possible vagaries. The valuable parts are those in which the scholar and the critic speaks; the less valuable those in which we hear from the psychologist and metaphysician. The opening letters state the question. The author's correspondent is in danger of giving up Christianity and refusing ordination because he cannot accept the miracles of the New Testament as true. A letter headed "Personal" is interesting as evidently a brief autobiography of Dr. Abbott. Then follow several chapters on the relation of imagination to reason and belief. It is exactly here that it is much to be desired that Dr. Abbott's letters should be answered by another person, and Prof. Tyndall would do very well. Dr. Abbott is very full of Dr. Mozley's notion that scientific certainty is only of the past, but for his "irrational impulse" he predicates the imagination. What he wishes to introduce by this postern, however, is not the miraculous, but various beliefs of which no rational account can be

given. And here Prof. Tyndall's article on "The Scientific Use of the Imagination" would be a good answering letter. That use is very different from any of the wildness for which Dr. Abbott eloquently contends. It will be observed that the faith on which he insists as born of the imagination is very different from the traditional faith of Christianity. This is a supplementary faculty superior to reason and much more infallible. But Dr. Abbott's "faith" is something that looks for its justification to the uncertainties of ordinary knowledge. It is of a piece with these uncertainties.

The most remarkable feature of Dr. Abbott's book, considering that its principal object is to contend for a purely natural Christianity, is its insistence on the existence of Satan. Nowhere is the book so nearly eloquent as in making this point. He finds it "difficult to listen patiently," he says, "to what people are pleased to call arguments against it." It seems to him "that if we are to have a genuine trust in God it is almost necessary that we should believe in the existence of a Satan." The poor need the comfort of this belief, and the rich the help of it for a social inspiration. The New Testament warrant for it is easy to make out, but Dr. Abbott argues it from experience as well as from the words of Jesus. He does not think it would be well to personify Satan with the same vividness with which we personify the Father in heaven. Where this Satan, this "enemy," came from, he does not attempt to say, but he is sure that the Almighty is not in the least responsible for him.

The part played by illusion in the development of faith is the subject of several letters, and "the worship of Christ" of several more. Dr. Abbott worships Christ as the incarnation of the goodness of the world, but the steps by which he passes to this worship from a conception of his purely human character are difficult to find and follow. It is not a little refreshing, after the vague and fanciful character of much that he has written here, to come upon the succession of chapters on the miracles of the Old Testament and New. The method and the results of these chapters may not commend themselves equally to all, but they will not be found either vague or dull, and their considerations are such as the traditional believer in the miraculous must squarely reckon with. Their freshness is owing in a great degree to the boldness and ingenuity of their attempt to account for the miracle stories by the unconscious perversion of words and phrases in early hymns and Scriptures of the Church. His minute and patient study of the New Testament makes all he says in this connection interesting and important. His treatment of the greatest miracles recorded, the resurrection of Jesus and his miraculous birth, is much less successful than his treatment of the others, for with these he is "bound in the spirit" to save something of reality. What he saves from the resurrection is (he thinks) a vision purely subjective, but absolutely convincing, of the immortal Christ. His negative considerations are likely to be much more effective than those that aim at a positive rehabilitation.

Lastly, we have two letters on the relations of the Church of England to a non-miraculous Christianity. The first asks the question, "Can a believer in Natural Christianity be a minister in the Church in England?" The second tells "what the Bishops might do" to make it easier for those who have given up miracles, and the infallible Bible, and the deity and authority of Christ, to accept ordination. Dr. Abbott contends in advance that he has not "the clerical mind"; that he is not a special pleader for the Church or for its ministers, but a man resolutely bent on seeing things as they are. But it may well be doubted whether he has obeyed the injunction of old time, "Know thyself." His book throughout impresses us as the work of a man bound at all hazards (never with conscious indirection) to save the husk of the old doctrine and observance, while letting the kernel go. His problem is, How can we still keep up a show of the old forms and phrases, whatever must be given up of their original contents? And though we are sure he would be immeasurably grieved to have it so, we are obliged to think that the encouragement of intellectual dishonesty will be the principal outcome of his book. He "cannot think that any sincere worshipper ought so far to take offence at one or two expressions in the Creed—which may be interpreted by him metaphorically, though by others literally—as to separate on that account from the national Church. Grant that his interpretation may be a little strained—nay, grant even that he is obliged to say, 'I cannot believe this'—yet I should doubt the necessity, or even wisdom and rightness, of cutting himself off from the Church of England because of one or two clauses of the Creed, so long as he feels himself in general harmony with the Church doctrine and services"; advice which, by force of contrast, reminds us of Carlyle's to John Sterling: "Elsewhither for a refuge or die here! Go to perdition if thou must; but with a lie in thy mouth?—By the Eternal Maker, No!" But what need there is of some device to save the young men of England to the Church, is evinced by a postscript to "Letter 30." At Trinity and St. John's, Cambridge, the two largest colleges, only eight Fellows out of sixty took holy orders from 1873 to 1879; from 1880 to 1886, only three out of sixty. Of sixty Fellows of Trinity who took degrees from 1873 to 1886, only two have been ordained. Carlyle's advice to Sterling seems to have prevailed.

Historia Numorum: a Manual of Greek Numismatics. By Barclay V. Head, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan.

THIS book, long looked for by students of numismatics, constitutes, in the entire range of coinage, Greek and related to the Greek, the *vade mecum* which, since Mionnet's catalogue was issued, has been a desideratum unfulfilled. Its limitation to Greek coinage and its affiliations is justified by the enormously greater importance of Greek numismatics, as an aid to archæology, art, and history, in comparison with all other branches of the science, as well as by the fascinating completeness and harmony of its system. It replaces the voluminous Mionnet by a still ponderous but much more useful book, hardly by its bulk (808 large octavo pages, besides introduction and alphabetical tables) disqualified to be the travelling companion of the student of numismatics. To make it less was clearly impossible, for condensation could go no further than Mr. Head has carried it without becoming obscurity. The introduction of eighty pages of fine type containing an admirable index and résumé of all that part of archæological lore which is necessary to the student; a brief and modest preface; such a compendium of bibliography as will suffice for all students not specialists; a condensed history of the coining of money as far as known, beginning with modes of exchange by barter employed before money; the metric systems of Egyptians, Babylonians, and Assyrians; the Phœnicians, the Lydians, and their position in relation to numismatics and their invention of coinage; Babylonian and Phœnician values of the precious metals; transmission of weight standards (an interesting exposition of an involved subject); the types of Greek coinage, in which this almost romantic subject is fully dealt with in principle; chronological classification, which is, in fact, a brief history of coin art; a section on inscriptions, and another on inscribed names of functionaries; the relation of public games and festivals to coinage; civic titles and epithets; alliance coins, colonial coins, and dated coins—this synopsis will suffice to show how complete is the investigation involved; but the book alone will give one to understand with what scholarly intelligence and conciseness the pith of all these themes has been given by Mr. Head.

To quote from the mass of concentrated information is difficult, but the section on the chronological classification of coins by style may be taken as giving one of the principal reasons of the importance of the author's subject:

"It has been often and truly said that Greek coins are the grammar of Greek art, for it is only by means of its coins that we can trace the whole course of art from its very beginning to its latest decline. Neither statues, bronzes, vases, nor gems can, as a rule, be quite satisfactorily and exactly dated. Coins, on the other hand, admit of a far more precise classification, for in every period there are numerous coins of which the dates can be positively determined; and around these fixed points a little experience enables the numismatist to group, within certain limits, all the rest."

Besides the coinage of Greece properly considered, those of states whose mints were influenced by the Greek are considered briefly, as, the Roman, Latin, Etruscan, Phœnician, British, etc. In speaking of Central Gaul, the author says this "was the district in which the gold staters of Philip were first imitated." Without contesting the accuracy of this statement, for Mr. Head is too careful and learned a numismatist to make it without authority, we should like to know the grounds of this conclusion, for this seems hardly the conclusion of Pulski (not noted in the bibliography), who has studied the question profoundly, and traced the staters copied from Philip's, from the lower Danube to England. As the Gauls of the lower Danube were those who first came in contact with Greek civilization and carried on trade with Macedon, in the time of or soon after Philip, it seems hardly natural for the first copies to be made so far away as Aquitaine.

The 'Historia Numorum,' from the name and authority of its author, will find its way as a book of reference into every numismatic library; but as a compendium of all that the beginner and casual collector wants to know, for its judicious selection of types for illustration, as well as for lucid statement, whether with reference to the artistic or historical side of numismatics, it becomes an indispensable text-book. The "process" illustrations, made from casts of the coins, are all that is needed for identification of the various mints and epochs, as well as for the general artistic qualities of the coins. There is no attempt on the part of the author to urge speculative theories, or to pass the limits of sober investigation, though in a subject of this kind conjecture must often bridge over the void between well-ascertained facts; and no dogmatism impairs the value of this admirable book, which may be safely recommended as a guide into the study of general as well as Greek numismatics from the way in which the connection of Greek with non-Greek coinage is shown at all points of contact.

Life among the Germans. By Emma Louise Parry. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. 1887.

MISS PARRY'S book is sensible, fresh, and fairly interesting—just what one would expect a book to be which was written by a young American woman (she calls herself a female), neither rich nor poor, orthodox in faith, and, apparently, a schoolmistress by profession. It lacks, indeed, the touch of genius which converts the dross of

mere fact and opinion into the gold of literature: but this is partly the fault of the subject. Not even Mr. Hamerton could invest his abode in Germany, if he had one, with the nameless charm which pervades every page of his account of 'Round My House' in France. From Howitt and Mathews, of forty years ago, to Miss Parry of to-day, not one of many English writers who have described German life has been able to produce a work (we exclude fiction) of any literary value, unless we except Mr. Hawthorne, whose work is a satire rather than a description. All young Americans return from Germany full of enthusiasm, and dreaming of the time when they can resume their delightful life there. But if they resume it after a dozen years, as occasionally happens, they usually find that the charm lay in the glamour of youth and of intellectual emulation, not in the German background. Miss Parry, however, is less enthusiastic than is commonly the case, perhaps because too mature to be carried away by temporary impressions. She never forgets the American standard of manners, domestic comfort, and household sentiment, and finds that even in instruction Germany is behind America in some departments.

The preface to her book, written by another hand, dwells upon the fact that it is not a mere traveller's diary, but a view of German life from the inside. It is this, but hardly to the extent which the preface indicates or the author evidently thinks, in spite of the fact that she spent less than a year in Germany. She studied Latin at the Victoria Lyceum, and was regarded as a phenomenon in consequence; and indeed she would be deemed a phenomenon, as a Latin scholar, in any country, judging by the phrase "omnia *est* vanitas," the only one from that language with which she adorns her pages. It is not clear why she should quote the Old Testament in the Latin version, but it is certain that the translator of the Vulgate does not authorize the opinion that vanity is everything. Her chief effort, however, seems to have been to learn German, which, she says, she "resolved to conquer." We regret to say that, judging from the evidence her book furnishes, she has but imperfectly succeeded. There is an error of some kind on nearly every page; and though many of these are doubtless due to the printer (as when Varnhagen von Ense is distorted into "Von Hargen von Euse"), he cannot be made to shoulder all of them. Especially reckless is she with her genders, giving or withholding them with as much abandon as a cockney does his "h's." When she enters her boarding-house (the description of which is the best thing in the book), she finds "ten other *pensioneren*," meaning *Pensionäre;* on the table she finds a contribution-box "für *den* [die] Armen," as well as meets a "herzliche [s] Willkommen," after which she is "melded" (*gemeldet*) to the police; she is taken in to dinner by a "Herr Capitaine" (*Kapitän*, sea-captain, but the context shows that *Hauptmann*, captain in the army, is meant), and so on; while her ignorance of the difference between shall and will, and the frequent misuse of other words, make the reader think that less Latin (and German) and more English would improve her style. Perhaps her most singular error is where she confounds English and German in her version of the familiar legend of the Wartburg—"Wart', Berg, du sollst eine Burg werden"—which, *werden* here being translatable into "become," she quotes, "—— du sollst eine Burg bekommen." Almost equally comical is the frequently recurring translation of the familiar phrase "es geht los" as "it goes loose," and of "gern haben" as "have kindly." But though our author's fund of general information, as well as of German, might be increased, we take leave of her with regret, and shall remember with pleasure several of her entertaining pictures of Berlin life—above all, that of the "family of American ancestry," whose good deeds and charming manners are described so minutely.

Yachts, Boats, and Canoes. By C. Stansfeld-Hicks. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Company.

As a manual for amateurs who are seeking amusement in small boats and canoes, Mr. Stansfeld-Hicks's book, although roughly put together, will serve a useful purpose. It makes no pretence of being a scientific treatise—indeed, much of it is little better than a commonplace scrap-book; but it contains the facts that amateurs need to know, and it states them in such a way that they can be readily grasped. The author appreciates keenly the fascinations of single-handed sailing, and his enthusiasm for this most exacting and most delightful sport will find a warm response from all genuine yachtsmen. With anything larger than a three-tonner he has little to do. A considerable part of his book is devoted to the amusement that has come into vogue of late years, under the name of "model yachting." As compared with real yacht-sailing, model yachting, though in its diminutive way a pretty sport, hardly deserves its name. Apart from the element of danger, which of course is wholly wanting, and the uncertainty attending its conditions and results, there is no analogy between the miniature craft, used for automatic racing in tiny seas, and the real vessel navigating a real sea under the guidance of a mind and hand on board. In spite of its uncertain elements, however, model yachting bids fair to have a future, and the author's practical hints will assist its development.

Mr. Stansfeld-Hicks has of course a word to say on the vexed question of "skimming-dishes" versus cutters. He goes so far as to admit that "the present English type of racing yacht, which is produced by the tonnage rule taxing length and beam and allowing unlimited depth, though far superior to the shallow class of boat, has probably been carried to an extreme"; and he adds: "The contests between the *Genesta* and *Puritan*, *Galatea* and *Mayflower*, and especially the *Miranda* and the American schooners, show that beamy vessels of small proportionate displacement and large sail area are not to be despised, especially in smooth water and light winds." This is a handsome concession for an Englishman to make, though it is much like a Frenchman's saying, after the war of 1870, that the Germans were not altogether contemptible antagonists. After reading it, one is hardly surprised to learn from this ingenuous author that the Americans, "with *Puritan* and *Mayflower*, have kept up the idea that they are able to put something together that will get through the water." It may be suggested that the recent contest at Marblehead has come just in time to keep up still further this "idea," and that, as the race took place in genuine cutter weather, it has sufficiently proved that smooth water and light winds are not indispensable conditions for a victory of the *Mayflower* over the *Galatea*.

Chapters on English Metre. By Joseph B. Mayor, M.A. London: C. J. Clay & Sons.

In the above-named work, Prof. Mayor has published certain papers, "greatly modified and expanded," originally read before the London Philological Society between 1874 and 1877, which form seven chapters of the work, and has added five other chapters. He entitles the work 'Chapters on Metre' "in order to show that it makes no pretence to completeness," and states his object to be "to ascertain, by a process of induction, the more general laws of our modern metre, and to test the results in a variety of instances." He adds the wish "that some competent scholar would take up that historical side of the question which I have left untouched." While Prof. Mayor is acquainted with Schipper's 'Englische Metrik,' as he makes two references to it, he does not state that this is just the point of view from which Schipper's work is written, and when it is completed, probably during the current year, we shall have a complete historical development of English rhythms. Schipper's first volume ends with Lyndsay, and Prof. Mayor begins his studies with Surrey, so that the two do not occupy common ground.

The subject of English metre is one of great importance, and has been heretofore much neglected. It is an interesting sign of progress that scholars are devoting themselves to the study of it, notwithstanding the different "systems," so called, to a criticism of which Prof. Mayor devotes a large portion of his work. His introductory chapter assumes the postulate "that a scientific treatment of the subject of metre is possible and is desirable," and his criticisms are directed to ascertaining "how far this desirable end has been already achieved." He holds that the classical names of the feet are to be retained for the sake of convenience, it being clearly understood what they mean in English verse; that "the routine scansion" is "natural and necessary," as well as scientific—as against Mr. Alexander J. Ellis; and that it is "of use in the interests of education." In this latter aspect Prof. Mayor has a co-worker in this country in Mr. F. B. Gummere, who has endeavored to popularize a knowledge of metre in the interests of education, by his 'Handbook of Poetics.'

After a brief summary of the business of a metrist, Prof. Mayor proceeds to criticise the metrical systems of Dr. Guest, Dr. Abbott, Mr. Symonds, and Mr. Ellis, with brief notice of Prof. Masson and Mr. Keightley on the verse of Milton. The chapter on Dr. Guest's 'Antiquarian A-Priorism' is a work of supererogation, for no one can read Prof. Skeat's recent republication of Dr. Guest's work without realizing that it is altogether antiquated, and that no such cumbrous system can ever be applied to English metres, though we must give Dr. Guest credit for realizing the importance of accent in English verse, and for first attempting an historical treatment of English metre. Prof. Mayor's system is so similar to that of Dr. Abbott that the differences seem to be more a question of words than facts. He says, indeed: "In its general outline I believe this to be the true and natural system, giving technical expression to the practice of the best writers and readers of poetry, and not setting up an antiquarian standard to which they are required to conform." He thinks, however, that Dr. Abbott "is too much enamoured with a mechanical regularity, and makes too little allowance for the freedom of English versification." The criticisms touch mainly contraction and resolution in verse, which Prof. Mayor would restrict, and therefore admit anapæsts and dactyls more freely in iambic and trochaic verse. He objects, too, to the accentuation of *the*, *a*, and other light words usually unaccented, and so would admit the pyrrhic much more frequently than Dr. Abbott; but it is difficult to see how we are to get over accenting such words sometimes in Shaksperian verse, even though the stress may not be as heavy as that on a fully accented syllable, for a pyrrhic in iambic or trochaic metre will follow the normal accentuation of the foot. Dr. Abbott's remarks on this chapter show that the two are in closer agreement than one would suppose from Prof. Mayor's criticisms. Mr. Symonds's views, as given in his article on the

"Blank Verse of Milton" (*Fortnightly Review* for December, 1874) are styled "Æsthetic Intuitivism," and they are criticised as encouraging the delusion "that poetry is subject to no rules and admits of no science." "His æsthetic analysis may be excellent in itself, but it cannot take the place of the scientific analysis, nor is there the least inconsistency between them." Prof. Mayor finds himself in closer agreement with Mr. A. J. Ellis, and quotes largely from a paper read by Mr. Ellis before the Philological Society in 1876 in exposition of his system; but he well remarks upon this: "Whilst I admire, I with difficulty repress a shudder at the elaborate apparatus he has provided for registering the minutest variations of metrical stress"; and further: "If the analysis of rhythm is so terribly complicated, let us rush into the arms of the intuitivists and trust to our ears only, for life is not long enough to admit of characterizing lines when there are *forty-five* expressions for each syllable to be considered." This is a very just criticism of Mr. Ellis's elaborate, but, as it seems to us, purely ideal system. Mr. Ellis is enamoured of mechanical symmetry, and not one ear in a thousand would distinguish a tithe of the forty-five degrees of "force, length, pitch, weight, and *silence*" (!) that he has worked out in his comprehensive scheme; and he himself adds: "For all practical purposes the three principal degrees suffice, but fewer will not serve." But this gives us *fifteen* points to consider about every syllable, and practically excludes all but the initiated few from discussing metrical questions. For some of Mr. Ellis's complex distinctions Prof. Mayor fails to see any ground, and says: "To insist upon them as essential to the appreciation of rhythm seems to me to be putting an unnecessary burden on all students of poetry."

But the brief limits of this notice will not permit further discussion. Prof. Mayor has an interesting chapter on "Metrical Metamorphosis," but is not always consistent in his own scansion (cf. *myriad* on pp. 81, 88, 98, 189). His naming and classification of metres, with illustrations from Tennyson and the Hymn-Book, will be generally concurred in, though here, too, exception may occasionally be taken to the scansion of certain lines. He closes his work with a discussion of the blank verse of Surrey and Marlowe, of Shakspere as seen in "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," and of Tennyson and Browning. We cannot assent to his accentuation of many of Surrey's lines, especially of proper names, and where he admits a trochee in the *fifth* place, which is particularly harsh in iambic rhythm. The Chaucerian accentuation was still alive for Surrey. We close with the remark that if any one needs to be convinced of the great superiority of Tennyson to Browning as a metrist, let him read Prof. Mayor's last chapter.

The Development of the Roman Constitution. By Ambrose Tighe, formerly Tutor and Douglas Fellow at Yale College. [History Primers.] D. Appleton & Co. 12mo, pp. 131.

Mr. Tighe has rendered American scholars a very great service in placing before them a compact statement of the present accepted view of the early history of the Roman Constitution. Such a view, in a clear and connected form, has not hitherto been attainable in the English language; and students of the Roman institutions who had not access to German or French treatises, have been obliged to put up with the exploded theories of fifty years ago, or to search for a more correct system scattered through the pages of a general history. The only objection we have as a whole to the work before us is its brevity. It is an admirable sketch of its subject; but it is a subject which could not advantageously be compressed within the pages of a "primer." In several instances the statement lacks precision merely because the author had not room to work out the point as was needed. References, also, and in some cases authorities, would have been very desirable.

Mr. Tighe has held pretty closely to Mommsen's views, as he states in the preface; yet he is not a slavish follower, but gives evidence of independent study and independent thinking. In some instances, he says, he has followed Mommsen "in spite of my own conviction that he is in error," instancing the notion "that the *gens* was a union of kinsmen." It is hard to say what is the duty of the compiler in such a case. Mr. Tighe has solved the problem by accompanying the accepted view with a discussion (p. 33) of its validity. This discussion is excellent, but belongs rather to the subject of the history of institutions in general than of Roman institutions. We think it would have been better to have simply qualified the general statement with some such phrase as "generally believed," or "believed by the ancients." This discussion is really out of place in a book as small as this.

The part of the book which satisfies us least is chapter v., "The Fight without the City"—not that this is not in the main correct and instructive, but that the author does not appear to us to have grasped the facts of the external growth of the Roman State as fully as those of the internal growth. In the first place, we have no definition of the city, that fundamental institution of both Greeks and Romans which hardly any English writer appears fully to comprehend. The successive stages in the development of the Roman power in Italy are not clearly marked, nor are the different classes of Italian States distinctly defined, in their relation to Rome. Neither the *municipia* nor the *coloniæ Romanæ* are mentioned, nor are the two classes of *præfecturæ*—those which enjoyed the *jus Cœritum* and those which were stripped of all local autonomy—distinguished. The section upon the Roman Roads is hardly more than a description, with no adequate account of their relation to the governmental system. In short, this chapter seems hurried and unduly abbreviated by the exigencies of the "primer." In the two succeeding chapters, "The Fight within the City" and "The Government of Rome," this defect is less observable, and these chapters are, as a whole, admirable. We think it a mistake to represent the secession of 494 as a result of the agrarian controversies; the agrarian laws were proposed as a remedy for the evils, but the evils themselves were principally due to other causes. The Canuleian law, a measure of fundamental importance, is not mentioned. The constitutional changes in sections 12 and 13 are overcrowded, so as to result in loss of perspective, another result of the compendious treatment; for example, the reader would certainly gather that the military quæstors were established directly after the decemvirate, instead of twenty-eight years later.

We have a few criticisms upon points of detail. It is perhaps probable, but by no means certain—and, we believe, without an atom of historical evidence—that "the clan . . . had a natural head, who ruled over it with absolute power" (p. 44) in the earliest times. On page 49 there is no mention of the *lex curiata de imperio*. On page 79, "the" before "Formiæ" should be omitted. On the same page it is misleading to assert that the tribes of Servius Tullius "were made up after the analogy of the three original tribes." Even if each of the original tribes had a territory to itself—which has not been stated—yet this territory was simply an adjunct to the genealogical tribe, while the new tribes were primarily territorial. The Latin colonists were in later times "Roman citizens, who were willing to suffer a diminution in their political rights" (p. 82), but originally they were in part Latin citizens. The money paid for the use of lands held by *occupatio* can hardly be called "a fixed annual rental" (p. 89); it was a fixed proportion of the produce. The statement (p. 116) that the duty of appointing the senators was given to the censors in 435 is incorrect: it was not until more than a century later. It seems to us that Willems has proved that the *senatores pedarii* had "the right of speaking" (p. 117). It was only the *sixteen* earliest formed rural tribes that "took their name from the principal clans" (p. 119); the seventeenth, *Clustumina*, had a local name. In most of these cases the inaccurate statement seems to have come from the necessity of condensing and abridging.

Through the Fields with Linnæus. A Chapter in Swedish History. By Mrs. Florence Caddy. London: Longmans; Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1887. 2 vols., pp. 347 and 376.

In these chatty and discursive volumes, notwithstanding the exceptions that might be taken here and there by an austere censor, Mrs. Caddy contrives to make a very life-like picture of Linnæus, and to bring him closer to the sympathies of ordinary educated people than he has ever been brought before. Her method is to follow the footsteps of the great naturalist on his way through life, to study and depict his environment at every stage, to accompany him on his scientific journeys, and make his observations with him—in short, to try to revivify all the scenes through which he passed. For this work the writer has prepared herself by visiting and carefully examining the various localities with which the fame of Linnæus is chiefly connected, and by travelling over at least a large part of the ground which he traversed. The aim of the work is not to build a new monument to a man of genius, not to expound his theories or to explain his exact position in the history of science, but to take us with him, and enable us to see what he saw, to participate in his feelings, and to think his thoughts over after him. But we may as well let the author speak for herself as to her intentions:

"What the present generation knows about Linnæus is an obsolete system and a few trivial anecdotes. In painting his portrait I have tried to give as a background the things he saw, the scenes he moved in, the continuous diorama of his life, which abounded with adventure more than usually falls to the lot of scholars, 'whose fame is acquired in solitude.' I wish it may be thought a pleasant yarn about Linnæus."

The first chapter is devoted to the neighborhood of the naturalist's early home, to the pedigree of his family, and to his boyish fondness for plants and insects; a second describes his school life at Wexiö, a third takes him to Lund, and a fourth to Upsala, where his bitter struggle with poverty is vividly portrayed. Then we accompany him on his first scientific journey through northern Sweden and Lapland, the descriptions at this point being based upon Linnæus's 'Lachesis Lapponica.' Then a journey through Dalecarlia is described, after which the author follows her hero to the Netherlands and the multifarious good fortune awaiting him there. The first volume ends with his journey to England in 1736. The second volume is less interesting; it deals with the life of Linnæus during the years of his prosperity, and the story of middle-aged success is always much less captivating as a story than that of youthful privation and struggle.

When, now, we turn from this very meagre outline of Mrs. Caddy's subject-matter, and would fain characterize her manner, which is in this case everything, we find a wealth of epithets suggesting themselves. Her manner is by turns learned, satirical, sentimental, polemical, didac-

tic, gossipy, and sedate. Dubious pun and obvious reflection, poetic sentiment and solid erudition, flow from her pen with equal facility. Interwoven with her sprightly narrative, we find incidental comments upon everything under the sun. Here we have a digression upon "the time-murdering train that dawdles fifteen minutes at every wayside station, . . . and steams in and out of each at one-horse—no, one-donkey or puppy-dog power." There the author indulges in a passing fling at the "horrible, uncivilized print that the Germans blind themselves with." Presently we come across a strong defence of the study of Latin and Greek, with caustic remarks at the expense of those who would discourage such study in the supposed interest of natural science. Here a dash of fine writing or a burst of romantic sentiment; there the speech of common sense and worldly wisdom; and quotations—quotations by the hundred (good ones, too), for the adornment of the tale and the pointing of the writer's reflections. Occasionally a number of these quotations are fired off in quick sequence, like the successive pops of a Roman candle. Then the effect is bewildering; but there is usually entertainment in it, for the language of the book is throughout the language of high breeding and of genuine culture. It is indeed "a pleasant yarn about Linnæus."

Roundabout to Moscow. An Epicurean Journey. By John Bell Bouton. D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

Mr. Bouton is not a Russian, but a Continental, traveller. Though he spent a short time in Moscow and in St. Petersburg, the principal portion of his journey was in the regions of "roundabout." He begins his story with the gaming tables of Monte Carlo, and afterwards runs through the well-known itinerary of tourists, southward to Paestum, at Rome during Easter, in Switzerland when the passes became practicable, and so on through the guide-book stations of Germany to Russia, and homeward by Sweden and Norway and Amsterdam. The narrative is an easy-going diary, and is enlivened by a somewhat free use of the characters of chance acquaintances and specimens of their conversation. After reading passages of this nature, one comes to think the traditional frozen-up Englishman the pattern of discretion. The young man from North Adams and the art critic from Philadelphia will hardly peruse the pages devoted to them with the good-humor that seems ordinarily to be among their amiable qualities. The freshest part of the book is that which concerns Russia, of which our knowledge is in some respects so full, and in others so defective as to amount only to ignorance. Mr. Bouton was surprised at the apparent looseness of the officials in examining his passport, and at his freedom from annoyance by the police; he found summer travelling, contrary to common report, very pleasant for one accustomed to American heats; and if he did not stray from the beaten paths, or meet with any adventures, or look on common things with new eyes, he certainly enjoyed his dinners and had a good time. The surface view obtained in a rapid tour along well-known lines of travel can make no great claim for itself; at the most, Mr. Bouton's book is a long letter from a press correspondent.

Letters from the Far East. By De Lancey Floyd-Jones. Public Service Publishing Company.

In a book of very comely appearance, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones of the United States Army has brought together his letters written to relatives during his recent trip round the world. Collected from the newspapers in which they were originally printed, they now form a connected narrative of travel without the slightest pretence to literary excellence or rhetorical embellishment. The illustrations, numbering one short of a dozen, are well chosen and beautifully executed; and all the appurtenances of a good book (except an index) put the reader on good terms at once with author and publisher. Without any display of professional knowledge, one discovers that the writer's military eye was open and alert; and there is a good deal of information pleasantly conveyed, relative to the armed strength of England, India, China, and Japan—the countries visited. Like all visitors to the Mikado's realm, Col. Floyd-Jones is pleased with country and people. Though the title of the book is 'Letters from the Far East,' yet the opening and closing chapters are devoted to the United States, and two are descriptive of England. The narrative is an easy, unpretentious diary of a gentleman who seems in good health, able to enjoy life, and kindly disposed towards humanity and all the world. In one gratifying feature, the book is free from the average grumbler's complaints and impertinent details of discomfort. It is a sunny story of enjoyable travel.

Forty Years of Stewart Rule (1603-1643). By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' [Cameos from English History.] Sixth Series. Macmillan & Co. 1887. Pp. 400.

It is hard to find a term which precisely describes Miss Yonge's 'Cameos' of the history of England. They do not form a continuous history, but, on the other hand, they are not wholly detached stories; each "cameo" has a certain completeness in itself, and the subjects are at the same time so selected and arranged as to cover the ground pretty thoroughly and consecutively. Nor are they, as the title would imply, confined to England. The reader can get from the present volume a fair acquaintance with contemporary affairs in France, Germany, and the Netherlands, as is shown by some of the titles—"The Arminian Persecution," "The Snow King" (Gustavus Adolphus), "The Reign of Richelieu." There are in all thirty-one cameos, bringing the story down to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642. And while it is a period which would naturally invite the expression of the writer's well-known prejudices, we must say that we have found her on the whole fair and impartial. The King's want of good faith is somewhat glossed over, and his offences against the Constitution belittled; but his opponents are not misrepresented and vilified, while, on the other hand, Sir John Eliot and Sir John Hampden are described with hearty praise.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bain, Prof. A. English Composition and Rhetoric. Enlarged ed. D. Appleton & Co.
Bates, A. A Lad's Love. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.
Bourgeois, E. Neuchâtel et la Politique Prussienne en Franche Comté (1702-1713). Paris: E. Leroux.
Bynner, E. L. Penelope's Suitors. Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Carlisle, J. H. Johnson's Memoir of Roger Ascham, and Memoir of Thomas Arnold. Boston: Chautauqua Press. 75 cents.
Claude, Mary S. Twilight Thoughts: Stories for Children. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.
Comba, E. Histoire des Vaudois d'Italie. F. W. Christern.
Comba, Prof. T. E. Metodo Practico e Naturale per lo Studio della Lingua Italiana. Wm. R. Jenkins. $1.50.
Coombs, Anne S. A Game of Chance. D. Appleton & Co.
Davis, Rev. L. E. A Pastor's Thoughts on Living Themes. Tibbals Book Co.
Dilke, Sir C. W. The Present Position of European Politics. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Dodge, D. S. Memorials of W. E. Dodge. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.15.
Gillette, Mrs. F. L. White House Cook Book. Gillette Publishing Co.
Haggard, H. R. Allan Quatermain. Harper & Brothers. 25 cents.
Harte, B. The Crusade of the Excelsior. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Haweis, Rev. H. R. The Conquering Cross (The Church). T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Hawthorne, J. A Tragic Mystery. Cassell & Co. $1.
Heermans, F. Thirteen: Stories of the Far West. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.
Helmburg, W. A Penniless Orphan. Geo. Munro.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 ; *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

George Meredith's Novels.

"There is no hatred for mankind in these books. On the contrary, every man who reads them rightly must gain a strengthening lesson for the battle of life. Each novel is a plea for more living intellectually, less sentimentally, passionately."—*The Harvard Monthly.*

The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, Evan Harrington, Harry Richmond, Sandra Belloni, Vittoria, Rhoda Fleming, Beauchamp's Career, The Egoist, Diana of the Crossways, The Shaving of Shagpat.

10 vols., 12mo, English cloth, uncut leaves. $2.00 per volume.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York. Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

Library-Givers

—anybody having occasion to make collections of books—can sift the book world at home and abroad for its best, make money go its furthest, and be relieved of all detail, through the undersigned (of the late firm, Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston), 25 years in the trade with every advantage.

J. S. LOCKWOOD,

82 *Equitable Building, Boston.*

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square,

NEW YORK,

Have constantly in stock GUIDE BOOKS to all parts of the world, all the NEW NOVELS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS on the day of issue.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

For any desired information about books published or that are to be published, old and rare books, English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian books, write to us and it will receive our immediate attention.

LANGUAGES.

The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the only successful method ever devised for one to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks,

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, OR ITALIAN.

Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms $5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy. Part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IVAN ILYITCH.

By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. Cloth, 12mo, $1.25.

The popular interest awakened in the works of this famous author will be quickened and intensified by this volume, in which Count Tolstoï's whole system of philosophy is concretely revealed—and the latest phase in the evolution of the author's peculiar views is presented under the guise of short allegorical tales or tracts for the common people of Russia.

THE CONQUERING CROSS.

(THE CHURCH.)

By Rev. H. R. Haweis, M. A. 12mo, $1.25. The fifth volume of the "Christ and Christianity" Series, by the same author.

The *Spectator* of January 22, 1887, says: "We gladly say at once that there is much in Mr. Haweis's treatment of his subject which we admire, and that with his general aim to give a living, personal interest to the records of Christianity and the words and acts of Christ, we heartily sympathize. There is much freshness and vitality, much 'unction,' to use a word now happily rescued from the mockery with which it was once used, in the application of his subject to the personal spiritual life."

For Sale by All Booksellers.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,

13 Astor Place, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1887.

The Week.

THE President's letter withdrawing his acceptance of the invitation to visit St. Louis during the Grand Army Encampment at that city has produced a sensation in all parts of the country, and has unquestionably strengthened the position which he took when he vetoed the Dependent Pension Bill. It would be an entire mistake to suppose that the recent battle-flag order was the cause of the savage hostility which has broken out here and there in Grand Army circles against the President. That order was seized with avidity as the occasion for cursing, but the real cause was the pension veto. It is a question of dollars and cents that stands between the implacables and the President. It is this which has interrupted the harmony of the St. Louis celebration. Nor is this the last that we shall hear of it. A new dependent pension bill, in substantially the same form as the vetoed measure, has been brewing in all the posts, and has been approved by many of them since the adjournment of Congress. It will be introduced and pushed with all possible vigor next winter. It is safe to say, however, that its momentum will be somewhat lessened by the St. Louis incident. The people are, as the event proves, extremely sensitive to the dignity of the Presidential office, and very sure to resent any insult offered to the person who represents it for the time being. He stands for the dignity of the nation as a whole, and this is of much more consequence to them than pension bills or any other matter of dollars and cents. The great attendance upon the public meeting in St. Louis on Friday to extend him a fresh invitation as the guest of the city, and the heartiness which characterized the speeches, only reflect public sentiment throughout the country. The Republican organs may well take a warning from the words of ex-Gov. Fletcher of Missouri, who, after announcing that he was "an old Black Republican," said: "I gladly extend a hearty welcome to Grover Cleveland as a man, aside from the fact that he is President of the United States; and I say this, as my political opinions differ from his, because in every position in which he has been placed he has shown himself to be a man."

Gen. Corse, the Postmaster of Boston, has been so well known as a believer in civil-service reform that it seemed hardly possible he could suddenly have turned spoilsman; and a detailed statement of the changes which he has made since he assumed charge of the office on December 1, relieves him of such an imputation. The force under his control numbers 756 persons, and in the eight months he has removed only nineteen, or one in every forty. The grounds for these removals are given, and they appear to be amp le in almost every case. In one or two instances, the friends of the removed officials make a pretty good showing in their defence, but the manifest justice of Gen. Corse's action in the majority of cases certainly raises a strong presumption in his favor in these disputed cases. We doubt if during the period when the Republican party was in power a change was ever made in the head of an office with 750 subordinates which was not followed by many more than nineteen removals within eight months; and it marks a long step forward when a Democrat, succeeding a Republican, instead of making a "clean sweep," changes only one in forty of his subordinates in two-thirds of a year.

Gov. Hill has asked for the resignations of Mr. Jay and Mr. Richmond, the two remaining State Civil-Service Commissioners. The Albany *Morning Express* professes to know that the cause is the appointment of Mr. William Potts as Chief Examiner in place of Col. Morrison, deceased. It suggests that the Governor hates Mugwumps, and cannot abide a commission under his control which would give an office to a Mugwump, but that of course he will not give this as his excuse for removing the Commissioners; that what he will say will be, that they have violated the law in appointing Potts when an "old soldier" might have been had for the place. The *Express*, however, apparently forgets that the duties of a Chief Examiner are "to act with the Examining Boards so far as practicable, at Albany and elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings"—a very responsible position, calling for an amount of education and capacity which only a very small number of old soldiers in search of employment possess, and that the law provides that even old soldiers shall be qualified for the places they seek. So that, if the Commissioners are to be removed on account of Mr. Potts, it must be, we are bound to suppose, on account of Mr. Potts as a Mugwump and not on account of Mr. Potts as taking the place of an old soldier. The names of those whom the Governor appoints as the successors of Mr. Jay and Mr. Richmond, will explain his action, even if he offers no other explanation. If they are men of high character and standing, and friends of the merit system, and desirous of seeing it succeed, they will furnish an excellent answer to all his critics except in one point, and that is the inexpediency of frequent changes in the personnel of a body charged with the maintenance of a system in which practical experience of its working is the chief guide.

The report that Mr. Powderly is "worn out," and will resign his position at the head of the Knights, is received with general incredulity in Labor circles. He himself gives indirect denial to it by greatly enlarging his field of operations. He has now undertaken the task of abolishing wheat and other "corners," and of regulating immigration, and hints at a purpose of assuming control of the telegraph. His method for preventing "corners" is set forth by him as follows:

> "The lesson taught our members by the experience of the last six weeks is to keep their eyes open, and to keep them turned toward the Produce Exchanges of New York, Chicago, and other large cities; and the moment the grain and produce gambler stacks the cards and announces that there is a scarcity in a certain article of food, that the price must go up in consequence, every member should resolve, and resolve out loud, that until the unhallowed hand of the speculator has been removed from the control of the article in question, not a pound nor an ounce more than can be avoided will be purchased."

That shows what a tremendous mind Powderly is. Instead of being "worn out" with the work of elevating the wages and social condition of all Labor, he is constantly on the lookout for something else to do to fill up his leisure moments.

The cause of Labor suffered a severe loss in this city last week. James Devens, a Walking Delegate, was convicted of having abandoned his wife and four children in December last, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. It was proved that he had been receiving four dollars a day for his "services," and had refused to give any of it to his family. This shows what an exacting mistress Labor is. To be one of her Walking Delegates a man must abandon wife and children, and even go to the penitentiary; and the worst is yet to come, for in the penitentiary he will be required to work.

The Union Labor party and the United Labor party are coming into conflict with each other by reason of the inability of the former to swallow the land theories of Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. The Union Laborers look to the farmers for a large share of their support. The farmer considers himself too much taxed now. His vote will never be cast for a party that proposes to increase his taxes. The United Laborers propose to tax him and other landowners up to the entire rental value of the property. Hence the disagreement between the two parties. We venture to predict that the United Laborers will get the worst of it in the end, for although they are the more numerous of the two just now by reason of their organization in the large cities, they offer no attractions, but on the contrary the strongest repulsion, to the rural communities. The farming population will not only vote against the Henry George doctrine whenever they have a chance to do so, but they will fight against it if necessary.

The formal excommunication of Dr. McGlynn from the Roman Catholic communion has sobered some of his followers, but not himself. His speech at the Academy of Music on Sunday, if made by a politician, or a member of the Order of United Americans, would be called a tirade. Hardly anything in our anti-Catholic literature is more drastic than the following paragraph:

> "I also said, and I also repeat, that the best way to get anything from that Roman machine is to show your teeth rather than be too humble. Bismarck and the Czar of Russia understand that, and because they have defied the Pope, when they are willing to make any kind of a half concession, the Pope is delighted. He has fallen in love with Bismarck. He has fallen into a sickly, womanish love with Bismarck, and Bismarck has been flirting with his Holiness. They have even exchanged portraits."

It will be impossible for Dr. McGlynn's friends to maintain the fiction that a man who holds

this language towards the Pope can still be a good Catholic. He might be a good Protestant, because the essence of Protestantism is dissent in matters of religion. It will be impossible also to maintain the fiction that the Pope has been misled by false information, which he may soon correct, since there cannot be any mistake that Dr. McGlynn was summoned to Rome and refused to go. The weakness of his case from the beginning has lain in the fact that, being a priest of the Roman Church and having taken the vow of obedience, he has disobeyed an order which his superior, the Pope, had a right to issue. The comparison of himself with Galileo fails in two important particulars. In the first place, Galileo was not a priest. In the second place, the Inquisition was then in force, and the Roman authorities had both the power and the will to imprison and torture those found guilty of heresy. Nobody is subjected now to any other than spiritual penalties for spiritual offences. The truth is, that Dr. McGlynn has been treated with great lenity and consideration at Rome. It has been within his power at any time during the past six months either to convince the Pope and the Propaganda that he is right and Archbishop Corrigan wrong, or to make a serious and honest attempt to do so. In the latter case, if excommunication had followed, the non-Catholic world would have said that it was a difference of opinion which all impartial persons were bound to respect. As the matter now stands, the only prejudgment of the case has been that of Dr. McGlynn himself, who has declared that he had no confidence in the tribunal which he had himself elected when he became a priest.

Dr. McGlynn's speech contains a very significant passage, which the *Tribune* and the *Sun*, not less significantly, have suppressed. We quote from the *verbatim* report of the *Times*:

> "They calumniate me when they say I took the stump for Mr. Cleveland. It is a lie. They tried to make a religious feeling against Mr. Cleveland because he vetoed an appropriation of $25,000 for a Catholic Protectory. I should have done the very same thing in his place."

This is the first revelation "from the inside" of the reason why "they tried to make a religious feeling against Mr. Cleveland." Everybody knows of the effort, and that it was strong enough, in the secrecy which enveloped it, very nearly to defeat Mr. Cleveland. Many people also knew well enough the reason for it, but could not prove it. Now it is officially revealed by a man who knows perfectly what was going on in the councils of Mr. Cleveland's opponents in 1884. The revelation is one of the greatest pieces of Mr. Cleveland's proverbial luck. A secret diversion of the Roman Catholic vote from a Democratic candidate is a serious misfortune, but open, announced opposition on religious grounds is another matter. No better piece of luck could befall a candidate than to have it known that he was to be "jumped on" by some of our foreign citizens "because he vetoed an appropriation of $25,000 for a Catholic Protectory." Such an announcement would insure his election. Our people will not stand religion in politics; least of all will they stand the Pope in politics.

Dr. McGlynn's name heads the list of delegates from this city to the Convention of the United Labor party which is to meet at Syracuse in August. If he goes to the Convention and takes an active part in the campaign afterwards, it will be very difficult to prevent this particular wing of Labor from developing into a purely anti-Catholic organization. Henry George is doing his best to make it so now, for he is boldly taking the ground that McGlynn is a much bigger man than Archbishop Corrigan, saying that the latter will be remembered as the "Archbishop who excommunicated McGlynn." Together with this anti-Catholic tendency, the United Labor party has developed great strength among the Socialists of this city, and it is now admitted that the latter will capture at least half the delegation to the Syracuse Convention. Combined Socialism and anti-Catholicism will make a most interesting campaign issue, and we presume that the abolition of poverty will be added.

The *American Hebrew* complains, we must say reasonably, "against the improper and unjustifiable obtrusion of sectarian religious exercises into the annual commencement of the Normal College of this city." It quotes the provision of law, that "No school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school moneys in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practised," and rightly says that "the singing of the doxology is a distinctively Christian religious practice. It is an essential part of a Christian service. It involves a dogmatic Christian doctrine, and is, therefore, inadmissible in any school receiving money from the city of New York." Our Jewish contemporary says it will be urged that singing the doxology is but a little thing, and one certainly not to be objected to by any who make no trouble over the more important matter of reading the New Testament in the school. But the answer to this is: "In the first place, we will have our bond. The reading from the New Testament is made compulsory by a positive injunction of the act of 1851, while religious exercises are as positively forbidden by the same act." But, beyond this, the very clear distinction is urged that the reading does not implicate any pupil; it is a thing imposed from without, to be submitted to, merely; what is read may be listened to or not, it may be believed or not; whereas, on the other hand, the singing of the doxology involves active participation by all the pupils in a confession, personally made, "of belief in the triune God of certain Christian sects." We think this must be allowed to be a hardship unduly imposed upon conscientious Hebrews.

The people who are pleading for Sharp's escape without legal punishment should really back up their case with some moral consideration. It is not enough to say that he is old and that his health is poor. He was old and his health was poor when he committed the offence of which he has been found guilty. Moreover, we venture to assert that if liberated to-morrow, he would be quite well enough to do the same kind of thing again if he saw any "money in it." The people of the State of New York, after all the labor and money which have been expended in bringing him to justice, are surely entitled to turn him to some sort of account in the way of warning or example. Therefore we say emphatically that if he be, on any plea of sickness or infirmity, allowed to get off without his making one word of acknowledgment of the justice of the verdict against him, or one word of admission of the gravity of his offence, it will amount to a gross failure of justice. He has perjured himself about this matter over and over, has displayed the utmost audacity in meeting the charges, and the utmost contempt for his accusers, and the utmost confidence that he would get the better of the law—has never given the slightest sign, in or out of court, that he was sorry, or would not do it again if he got a chance. His punishment should be made to depend on his own moral attitude and not on his physical condition.

Somehow or other, there is always trouble wherever Mr. James G. Blaine goes. Something goes wrong surely. Either somebody misreports him, or says something about him, or does something to him, which necessitates "a card" from somebody, and several versions of one story. In the speech he made in Edinburgh the other day he started off characteristically with a blunder by lauding Sydney Smith as a Scotchman—Smith, who was never tired of poking fun at Scotchmen. Then he went to a meeting and could not get in, and the Lord Provost had to apologize because the doorkeeper did not know who Mr. Bliane was, and Mr. Carnegie had to publish a letter telling how it all happened. Now his friends at home are attacking the President for not having gone to the war, and therefore remaining ignorant of how soldiers feel about battle-flags, etc. This, of course, brings to mind once more that Mr. Blaine, who was in 1861 a young and lusty fellow, did not go to the war either, but occupied himself more profitably and comfortably in Washington in selling rifles to the War Department as the agent of a manufacturing company. They are reproaching Mr. Cleveland, too, with having employed a substitute, and are trying to show that the said substitute is now in an impoverished and neglected condition, which of course again recalls the fact that Mr. Blaine sent a substitute, too, who remained but a short time in the field, and was soon in a penitentiary for some infamous crime.

The Gladstoneites have substantially won another victory in North Paddington, one of the London boroughs, by reducing the Tory majority at the last election from 911 to 318 on an increased vote. North Paddington is probably one of the most thoroughly Conservative constituencies in England, and the mere fact that home rule has made any

progress there, however small, is a striking sign of the probable drift of popular sentiment in other places. Moreover, there has evidently been some shirking among the Liberal-Unionists on the final passage of the Coercion Bill, for the majority in a full house of 611 was only 87, a serious falling off. There is a ludicrous side to these figures in the fact that, according to the Liberal-Union organs in the press, the 177 English and Scotch members who voted in the minority are Separatists, bent on dismembering the Empire, and are knowingly approving of and associating with assassins; and, more comic still, that almost half of each English constituency which votes for Gladstoneite candidates is in the same category. When one reads this stuff, one wonders what becomes of people's sense of humor in political campaigns.

The third of the elections which Englishmen have been watching with so much interest—that of the borough of Coventry—occurred on Saturday, and resulted in the election of a Liberal by a majority of 16. At the last election a Tory was returned by a majority of 405. This, following on the Liberal victory at Spalding and the Liberal gains in North Paddington, has naturally created the greatest excitement in England, as an additional sign of the turning of the tide in favor of Gladstone and home rule. The two remaining elections to come off are the St. Ives division of Cornwall, and North Hampshire. St. Ives was carried last year by a Liberal-Unionist by a majority of 2,507. Of course, the Liberals do not hope for more than a reduction of this. From North Hampshire a Tory was last year returned unopposed.

The brilliant successes of Miss Ramsay of Girton in the classical Tripos at Cambridge (where she was, like Eclipse, "first and the rest nowhere") and of Miss Hervey of Newnham, who achieved equal distinction in the Modern-Language Tripos, have revived attention to the position of women as regards the degrees and other privileges of the University. Women are admitted at Cambridge to the competition of the Honour Schools, but not to the University classes, in which the best knowledge is to be obtained, nor to the University libraries, museums, etc. When they carry off honors, the University does not give them the degree which follows honors earned by men, nor does it admit any women to the lower examination for pass-degrees. In other words, Cambridge admits women to its most trying examinations, while denying them equally the accustomed rewards of extraordinary success when won, and the best means of winning it; and as to ordinary success, such as is attainable in a pass-examination, it denies not only rewards and means, but even opportunity. This sounds very unjust, but of course there is reason for it. So far, indeed, as concerns the refusal of a degree to a woman who has beaten-off all the men of the University, the reason is not obvious, but objections to the mingling of young men and young women in the classes, etc., are certainly conceivable. The most important point is the exclusion of women from the lower examination, and on this head—the objection being that the strain upon the nerves must be injurious—it is urged with some show of force that if it is not bad for women to undergo the severer test, it cannot be bad for them to undergo the easier one. This argument, however, contains the grave defect in logic known as "mistaken application." The easier test would not be bad for the same women, but the question is about other women. Those who compete for honors are a small picked lot, necessarily of unusual degree of bodily and mental strength. That they can "stay" through most severe labors by no means proves—indeed, it scarcely even raises a presumption—that the bulk of women students are fit for labors somewhat easier, but still severe.

The performances of Gen. Boulanger and his admirers are again very disappointing to those who think the French Republic can be made permanent. He has had not only to be dropped out of the Ministry, but sent away from Paris in order to prevent his becoming a dangerous popular idol at the seat of government; and on his way to his command he allowed himself to be made the recipient of demonstrations such as are usually bestowed only on a home-returning conqueror. Finally, the Minister has accused him in the Chambers of having been concerned—he, a military man in high command—in an "illegal manifestation" on the occasion of the election of a deputy. It has to be borne in mind, too, that the Radicals are trying to raise above the Government and the law a soldier who has never fought or won a battle, and might, for aught they can tell, be routed as ignominiously as MacMahon was at Reichshofen, at the very opening of the next campaign. Consequently, observers both at home and abroad are naturally asking themselves what would become of the republic if a war with Germany should now take place, and the General-in-Chief were to come back a victor, and were as vain and ambitious as Gen. Boulanger?

Protectionism is running mad on the continent of Europe, but is going at a faster pace in France than anywhere else. It has now reached the stage where both workmen and employers demand the exclusion of foreigners from any kind of work done for the Government, and from the furnishing of any kind of supplies for the public service. One bill pending in the Chamber of Deputies provides that only French coal shall be used for the navy and only French oats for the army, and in general that nothing of foreign growth or production shall be bought for public use except such articles as are not produced in France. Another proposes a tax on foreign workmen. These bills are now engaging the serious attention of the Government, and will probably pass, although some difficulties have been raised by clauses in commercial treaties. The Exhibition Committee have caught the fever. By way of promoting good feeling and insuring a large attendance from other countries, they have restricted the bids for buildings to French firms exclusively, ruling out foreign firms, even though they may be established [illegible] and employing only French workmen. The commercial irritation between Germany and Russia grows apace. The latter having put a prohibitive duty on iron which has caused the closing of some furnaces in Silesia, the official organs in Berlin have called attention to the financial instability of Russia, and cautioned the investing public to be extremely careful how they buy Russian securities. The warning has had a marked effect on the price of Russians.

There is apparently no limit to this species of folly short of a mutual prohibition of trade. When France has reached the point of excluding all foreign products that she can possibly produce, for herself and all foreign workmen, Germany will of course not be outdone in that kind of warfare. She will fight France and Russia with tariffs just as readily as with infantry and artillery. When they are all hedged about with a Chinese wall so that nobody can sell or buy except from his immediate neighbors, they will be in the happy condition of a certain Western village settled by German immigrants, where all the people got rich by selling lager beer to each other. The French will sell their own wines and silks to Frenchmen exclusively, the Germans will do all their trading with each other, and the Russians will consume their own hemp and tallow in solemn grandeur. We, the people of the United States, know how it is ourselves. We have been trying to sell as much and buy as little as possible from foreign countries, but we never dreamed that foreign countries could play at that game also. We are finding out now that if protection is a good thing for one country, it is good for all, and that its acme will not be reached until our breadstuffs and provisions are excluded from the continent of Europe, or saddled with such duties that no profit will be left to us. The toiling millions have to pay the cost of these commercial wars as they do of the wars that are fought with cannon and bayonets. The governments, whether republican or despotic, are in the hands of those who own property, and these, having set out to secure the monopoly of sale in their own countries, can find no place to stop. Each dose of protection calls for another dose. It would seem as though the civilized world, with the exception of England and Sweden, were going back to the mercantile system of the seventeenth century. Even little Belgium has taken her dose of protection lately, and will soon want more.

The election of Prince Ferdinand by the Bulgarian Sobranye is a much less important event than it seems. He is a young and almost unknown man, probably very ill-fitted at best to steer the principality through the breakers which now surround it. But in addition to this he is a subject and dependent of the German Crown, which is not in the least likely to let him accept if Russia objects, and Russia does object strongly, and he has accepted only on condition that the Powers approve. If Bismarck says he may go, he will probably say it as he said it to Prince Alexander, with a sneer that will chill the marrow in the youth's bones before he starts.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 6, to TUESDAY, July 12, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND had accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis during the forthcoming National Commandment of the Grand Army of the Republic; but on July 4 he wrote Mayor Francis a letter withdrawing his acceptance, wherein he said: "I should bear with me there the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization, nor anything like a majority of its members, would ever encourage any scandalous attack upon it. If, however, among the membership of this body there are some, as certainly seems to be the case, determined to denounce me and my official acts at the National Encampment, I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as a guest of their organization, or as a guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held." On July 8 a mass-meeting of citizens of St. Louis was held whereat an invitation was extended to the President and Mrs. Cleveland to visit the city at another time—during the Fair there. The approval of the President's letter has been almost universal.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland went from Washington July 11 to Clinton, N. Y., to attend a celebration of the founding of the town.

The Governors of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Pennsylvania have requested the Governors of other States and of the Territories to send representatives to a conference, to be held at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city, at noon on August 23, to devise and propose a uniform system of rules and practice in the matter of the inter-State extradition of fugitives from justice.

The Governor of Massachusetts July 8, in accordance with a resolution of the last Legislature, issued a proclamation asking the social, trade, and labor organizations to accept the invitation of the citizens of Philadelphia to send representatives to the centennial celebration of the signing of the Constitution of the United States September 17.

The Mormon Convention at Salt Lake City to draft a Constitution of the proposed State of Utah adjourned July 7. The Constitution that they drew up provides for the entire separation of Church and State, and for non-sectarian education, and forbids polygamy, providing penalties therefor. The Utah Commission will permit the votes for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution to be counted by the election judges at the general election on August 1. The non-Mormon population of the Territory regard this anti-polygamy Constitution as insincere.

Atlanta, Ga., has been selected as the place for holding a national exposition of the artistic and mechanical products of the skill of the colored race throughout the United States, beginning in November and continuing three months.

A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature "to protect the rights of white and colored people alike," by making it an indictable offence for teachers and directors of the public educational institutions of the State to admit white pupils into colored schools, or colored pupils into white schools.

Logan E. Bleckley was elected by the Georgia Legislature as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State July 11.

Dr. Edward M. McGlynn, the priest who had been deposed for his advocacy of the George theory of land-holding, was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church July 8, by Archbishop Corrigan of New York. The Archbishop's letter to the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese explains his "excommunication by name" by saying that "he is cut off from the communion of the Church, from its sacraments and participation in its pra[illegible] and, should he persevere in his contumacy, deprived of the right after death to Christian burial."

On Sunday, July 10, Dr. McGlynn made a defiant speech in the Academy of Music in this city, in which he said: "So long as Catholic people give the Pope to understand that he can do what he pleases with them, and allow an Archbishop in New York to forbid an American priest to make a political speech or attend a political meeting without first obtaining the consent of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, who don't know but what Florida is a suburb of New York and Mobile a street in San Francisco—so long as Catholics let the Roman machine, of which the Pope is the mere puppet, do this, that machine will use Paddy in Ireland and German Paddy and American Paddy as pawns on the political chess-board, to be sold out at any time for what it can get in return. This policy arises from an insane and foolish lust for the restoration of the Pope's rotten old temporal power, that everybody but a fool and the Italian diplomatists at Rome knows is as dead as Julius Cæsar."

The counsel for the Andover professors have served notice on the Visitors of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from the recent decision in regard to Prof. Egbert Smyth. The court will meet in November.

Queen Kapiolani arrived in this city from London July 11, and here first learned of the Hawaiian revolution.

Near Nacogdoches, Texas, where six wells have been bored, one 600 and another 300 feet deep, oil was found at a depth of eighty-five feet, and is reported to flow in great abundance.

The discovery of an eight-inch vein of quartzite carrying free gold in large quantities is reported from a place near Ishpeming, Mich.

Oscar J. Harvey, recently chief of the "horse claims" division of the Auditor's office in the Treasury Department at Washington, was arrested July 8 at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and imprisoned at Washington for forging applications for payment for horses to the amount of more than $11,000.

A sloop with a pleasure party on board was capsized in a squall in Jamaica Bay, just outside New York Harbor, on Sunday, July 10, and twenty-four persons were drowned.

Fire broke out on the stage of the Alcazar Theatre at Hurley, Wis., on the night of July 9, and within an hour the business part of the town was in flames. Seventeen persons perished.

FOREIGN.

At the election for member of Parliament for the North Division of Paddington, July 8, Mr. Aird (Conservative) received 2,230 votes, against 1,811 votes for Mr. Routledge (Gladstonian). At the general election of 1885 Mr. Cohen, the deceased Conservative member, carried the district by a majority of 911 votes. The significance of the election is that the Liberals polled more, while the Conservatives polled fewer votes, not merely than in 1886, but even than in 1885; that is, there was a larger Liberal vote than there had been before home rule entered British politics. The moral effect is a defeat for the Conservatives.

At the Coventry election of a member of Parliament on July 9, a Liberal was returned by sixteen majority. At the last election the Conservative candidate had a majority of 405. The comment on this election is on the one side congratulatory, and on the other a confession of an ominous defeat for the Tories.

At an election for the seat for Dublin University, made vacant by the elevation of Attorney-General Holmes to the Irish bench July 12, there were two candidates, Mr. Madden and the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, both Conservatives. Mr. Madden was elected, receiving 1,376 votes against 710 for his opponent.

The rebuke by the House of Commons of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary of the Salisbury Cabinet, for his conduct in defending the police who improperly arrested a young woman named Cass on Regent Street as a person of ill repute, has been the occasion of severe comment on the Ministry even by its supporters. On June 6 Mr. Smith announced in the House of Commons that the Lord High Chancellor would institute a thorough inquiry into the matter. Mr. Matthews on the same day offered to resign, but he was requested to remain in office until the close of the present session of Parliament. Forty-nine Conservative members of the House of Commons signed a letter to Lord Salisbury asking him to accept the resignation at once.

The Crimes Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons July 8 by a vote of 349 to 262. On the preceding evening Mr. Gladstone, in a speech against the passage of the bill, said that former coercion measures had been aimed at crime only, but this new one, passing beyond crime, aimed at societies. If Parliament retained any regard for the traditions of liberty or of party usages, the measure would be abandoned. While resenting the imputation that the Liberals had done the same thing, he would admit that past measures had been failures. As the bill stood, if an Irishman joined an association, it was for Mr. Balfour to say whether or not he became a criminal by the act. In the whole British Empire there was not a square yard of land which England held by force alone, excepting in Ireland, where force was employed. Ireland was held by mastery, but the Government refused to learn that mastery involved responsibility. They knew that the literature of the whole world was against them.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons July 11, and provoked a long debate. A Liberal motion that the bill be rejected was pending July 12.

The House of Lords on July 7, by a majority of 11, abolished primogeniture in cases of intestacy.

The American testimonial to Mr. Gladstone was presented to him July 9, in the presence of a number of Mrs. Gladstone's guests at a garden party. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, spoke in praise of the American interest in home rule for Ireland.

A deputation of English women presented an address to Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, July 11, asking her to assist in an agitation for the repeal of the Coercion Law.

Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Gualdé, who have been sent by the Pope to inquire into the situation in Ireland, arrived in Dublin July 8.

More evictions have been made in Ireland At Coolgraney, in Wexford, seventy families have been evicted with great hardship, and five at Woodford. The members of Parliament from the city and county of Cork, all Home-Rulers, have joined in a summons calling a convention of the Irish National League to meet July 17 to devise means to enable the tenants of Ireland to resist eviction. The tenants on Sir Alexander Jardine's estates in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, have resolved to adopt the Irish plan of campaign. They demand either a reduction of rents, a revaluation, or a release from their farms at Whitsuntide. William O'Brien, on his speech-making tour through Scotland, provoked many expressions of approval of his Bodyke policy, and large subscriptions for the Bodyke fund were made.

Mr. John Bright, in a speech before the East Indian Association July 8, advocated the admission of the natives of India to the highest positions in the civil service. This extension of the civil service, he thought, was a part of the principles contained in the proclamation issued by her Majesty at the end of the Mutiny; and it would be better if England tried whether a moral sentiment and a Christian

principle would not prove to be a greater permanent influence than continued aggrandizement.

England has obtained for her imports into Cuba and Porto Rico the same treatment till the end of the year as is accorded American imports by the Spanish-American Convention.

The report made by Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Braithwaite respecting their efforts to obtain some adjustment of the Virginia debt satisfactory to the English bondholders, is that there was no sincere desire on the part of the Virginian representatives to arrive at any settlement on terms other than such as the State might dictate.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh iron manufacturer, on July 9 laid the foundation stone of a new free library building in Edinburgh, his birthplace, for the endowment of which he gave $250,000. Mr. J. G. Blaine was present and made an address.

The French Cabinet on July 7 decided to dismiss from office all French mayors who were in any way concerned in the royalist manifestations in honor of the Count of Paris during his visit to the Isle of Jersey. The Count returned to England on the 6th. The *Gaulois* reported that in bidding farewell to his friends, after advocating silence, the Count said: "You may be sure we shall win before long. Monarchy will come without violent effort and by a gentle transition, for our organization is in training and everything is ready. The new Government will get into immediate working order, and on the eventful day I, helped by all good Frenchmen, shall be King."

When Gen. Boulanger went from Paris, July 8, to take charge of his command at Clermont-Ferrand, a great popular demonstration was made in his honor. Many houses and newspaper offices were illuminated, and his departure was delayed for an hour by a vast crowd. They carried him to the railway station, and he was surrounded by so many persons that he was obliged to ride on a locomotive to Bercy, where he took a train. He was even much bruised by the enthusiastic attentions of his admirers. The demonstration made a sensation, and was regarded as a possible forerunner of further manifestations during the coming July national fête and review. The Government organs condemn Gen. Boulanger for permitting it, and warn the Republicans of France to beware of such a dictator as he would be. When he arrived at Clermont-Ferrand the houses were gayly decorated in his honor, and the streets were lined with troops. He was greeted with shouts of "Vive Boulanger!" In replying to an address of welcome by the municipal authorities, he said: "Yes, I am a Frenchman and a Republican, and I am deeply interested in the welfare of the army and the greatness of the country."

These demonstrations provoked a stormy discussion in the Chamber of Deputies July 11. The Premier, M. Rouvier, declared that Gen. Boulanger was concerned in the illegal manifestation on the occasion of the recent election of the Deputy for the Department of the Seine. It became necessary, therefore, to remove him from his political surroundings and to return him to his proper station. If the civil power had hesitated, M. Rouvier declared, it would have been all over with it. M. Clémenceau condemned the demonstrations, but maintained that Gen. Boulanger's popularity was that which the Chamber would have had had it resolutely entered upon the work of reform.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies having in charge the measure imposing a tax on foreigners residing in France, notwithstanding the objections of the Minister of the Interior, decided in favor of the measure on July 6. The *North German Gazette* (Berlin), referring to this tax bill, declared on the same day that the moment seems to have arrived for Germany to consider whether all the anti-German measures which are being carried out in France should not, in a fully reciprocal manner, be enforced in Germany, especially in Alsace-Lorraine.

At a meeting July 8 of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Company at Paris it was decided to issue 500,000 new shares at 440 francs, bearing 30 francs interest, and reimbursable at 1,000 francs in forty-eight years, by bi-monthly drawings. The subscription will open on July 26, for one day only, in Europe and America, 30 francs being payable on application, 70 francs in August, and 75 francs every quarter afterwards until the full payment is completed. M. de Lesseps said in a letter to the shareholders that 100,000,000 francs of the last emission still remain in the company's coffers, but that prudence demands a new emission in order that the company may not want money suddenly at a later moment. He maintains that with the sum of 600,000,000 francs authorized by the Government the canal will be finished.

The total amount received for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent Opéra Comique fire in Paris, up to July 7, was 673,000 francs.

Prof. Virchow's latest report on the condition of the throat of the Crown Prince of Germany is that the growth last removed proves to be, more clearly than previous pieces, a hard compound wart, issuing from a moderately irritated and compressed surface. Its basis does not give the slightest ground for the belief in the existence of a new formation of the invading tissue.

Two of the men tried at Leipsic for treason to the German Government in betraying military secrets to the French were found guilty, and sentence was pronounced, July 7, of nine years of hard labor on one, named Klein, and five years on another named Grebert. Klein protested that he had committed no base crime, but that his chief offence consisted in being caught. "Punish me," he exclaimed, "as a French spy. I was born a Frenchman and am no German traitor." A witness who was suspected of aiding one of Grebert's witnesses to escape, committed suicide. The Procurator declared that the trials had shown that the frontier police not only countenance treason, but incite it. The Frenchman Schnaebelé, whose arrest by German police came very near being a *casus belli* between France and Germany, has been appointed to a higher position at Laon.

A measure that has already been much discussed for the insurance of workmen against want in their old age is ready for the German Reichstag. It proposes a minimum annuity of 120 marks, which may be claimed by workmen when they reach the age of seventy years or when they are hopelessly invalided. The Imperial Exchequer is to pay one-third of it, and the other two-thirds are to be paid in equal amounts by employers and employees, associations paying for their members.

The issue of the first 100,000,000 marks of the new German loan was subscribed for seven times over July 7. The applications of Berlin subscribers alone amount to 400,000,000 marks.

Two unpublished letters from Luther to Brentz, and five from Melanchthon to the Swabian reformer Lachmann, have been found in an old desk in a school at Heilbronn.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was elected Prince of Bulgaria by the Sobranye July 7; and it was reported that if the Powers refuse to recognize his election, the Sobranye intend to abrogate article 3 of the Berlin Treaty and proclaim the independence of the country. On the 9th the Sobranye adjourned. All the leading Russian newspapers express disapproval of the election and pronounce it the result of Austro-German intrigue, and urge the Porte to intervene and the Powers to withdraw their representatives from Sofia; and the Coburg *Zeitung* (semi-official) said: "In view of the attempts of the Bulgarian party of independence to draw Prince Ferdinand into its confused affairs, we must point out the fact that a German prince such as Prince Ferdinand cannot accept a crown without the permission of the head of the house to which he belongs, nor without the consent of Emperor William; and until their consent is obtained nothing can be settled." The Austrian press is a unit in congratulating the people of Bulgaria upon the election.

It was announced July 12 that the Emperor William on July 24 will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph at Gastein. Until this meeting the policy to be adopted about the election of Prince Ferdinand will not be determined. It was reported from St. Petersburg July 12 that Turkey had approved the election of Prince Ferdinand.

The Bulgarian Regents have tendered their resignations, regarding their task as finished by the election of Prince Ferdinand. The Sobranye refused to accept the resignations, desiring to await the return of the delegates who went to visit the Prince. All the Ministers have resigned, and a new Cabinet has not yet been formed.

A new Bulgarian Cabinet was announced July 11, of which M. Stoiloff is President of the Council and ad interim Minister of Finance. He telegraphed to the prefects of the departments ordering them to release all political prisoners.

A great fire was reported from Vitebsk, Russia, July 11, whereby 413 dwellings, the police offices, six school-houses, and a bank were destroyed, many people were made homeless, and property to the value of 2,000,000 rubles was lost.

It was reported on July 12 that there had then been 200 cases of cholera at Catania, of which 140 proved fatal. The disease has broken out also in Sardinia.

A land slide at Zug, Switzerland, July 6, precipitated a part of the town into the lake. Many houses were engulfed and as many as 100 persons, among them the President of the Canton, perished.

The latest news from Stanley, the African explorer, is that on the journey beyond Leopoldville he found great difficulty in replenishing his commissary. The threatened scarcity of provisions made a number of his men insubordinate, and it became necessary to punish them with much severity. Stanley himself was ill from the excessive heat.

A fire in the Citadel at Quebec on the night of July 6, spread rapidly and burned ammunition wagons, guns, and many stores, and made its way towards the magazine where a large quantity of powder was stored. A number of bombs were exploded, and there was great consternation because of the imminent danger of the fire's reaching the magazine. After a hard night's work it was checked.

On the night of July 9 the steamer *Merrimac*, from Halifax to Boston, was wrecked at little Hope Island, off the Nova Scotian coast. The passengers lost all their personal effects, and suffered from cold and hunger, but none perished.

The dissatisfaction with King Kalakaua's government of the Hawaiian Kingdom culminated on June 30. A mass meeting of citizens of Honolulu, in which residents of American birth took the most prominent part, having organized a military company and practically seized the Government, demanded of the King the dismissal of his Cabinet and the appointment of another, to consist of persons whom the meeting named, the restitution of $71,000 bribe-money which the King had taken, and a pledge "not in future to interfere, either directly or indirectly, with the election of representatives, and not to interfere with or attempt to unduly influence legislation or legislators." Kalakaua in great trepidation acceded to all these demands and was allowed to retain the crown. No violence had been used when the last boat, which arrived at San Francisco July 9, sailed. Along with the fear of violence, there was a hope that the scheme of a constitutional monarchy would prove successful.

THE GRAND ARMY MACHINE.

THE Grand Army of the Republic came into existence not long after the close of the war. The organization was established with good motives and for excellent purposes. It was intended to bind together in the bonds of friendship the survivors of the Union Army, and to furnish a convenient medium for relieving members who fell into distress, and for preserving from suffering the families of those who died in want. It appealed forcibly to the sympathy of the public, and enjoyed its respect.

It was not long, however, before ambitious politicians perceived that such an organization might easily be prostituted to partisan and personal ends. The majority of the members were Republicans, and it was plain that if the leaders of the order in any State could secure its backing for their ambition, they could establish strong claims to the favorable regard of Republican conventions. The rank and file of the order also came to see that if they should present a "solid front," they could make demands upon legislators and Congressmen which time-serving officials would readily honor. If the Grand Army endorsed a particular pension scheme, for example, the vengeance of the whole body could be invoked upon any man in public life who interposed any objection to its becoming a law. Both the officials and the privates of the Grand Army thus came to see that the organization offered excellent opportunities for promoting selfish purposes.

The good-natured public, busily occupied with its own affairs, was slow to realize the possible dangers which lurked in such an organization so conducted. There was need of some pointed action by the Grand Army, as a body, to open the eyes of the country to its real character. The President's vetoes of sundry private pension bills for unworthy claimants, and of the Dependent Pension Bill for an immense army of such claimants, served this purpose. The latter veto was no sooner announced than Gen. Fairchild, the head of the Grand Army, issued orders to have all posts express their views upon it, with the evident purpose of bringing such a pressure to bear upon Congressmen who at heart opposed the bill, as would force them to vote to pass it over the veto, against their convictions. The veto having been sustained by Congress, as it was by the country, the leaders of the Grand Army set at work to frame a new bill of the same sort, and to have this measure endorsed by the organization, so that Congress might be frightened into passing it and the President into signing it. As a means of "showing their power," the managers next began abusing the President for having done what he conceived to be his duty, and threatening him with insult and even personal violence if he should accept his invitation to the St. Louis encampment. Gen. Tuttle, who is the commander of the posts in Iowa — the State that will probably be most largely represented at St. Louis—declared a month ago that he knew the feeling of the Grand Army, and that they would "snub and insult him," and hinted that there was "a good prospect of there being trouble" if Mr. Cleveland should attend the encampment. A fortnight later, Gen. Fairchild seized the excuse of the battle-flag order to break forth with his invocation of "three kinds of palsy." That no doubt might be left that such blatherskites as Tuttle were entitled to speak for the order, the posts in Iowa have been passing resolutions heartily endorsing his utterances.

The result of all this is, that the public is coming to understand the real character of the organization. It is no longer a benevolent institution working for unselfish ends; it has become a machine for the procuring of pensions and offices. It is easy to see how this has come about. The whole membership of the organization, which is now placed at 350,000, is not much more than one-fourth of the whole number of surviving Union soldiers. This one-fourth includes almost all the self-seekers, the men who were only tempted into the army by high bounties, and the men who are always trying to trade upon their services in the war. Any one who investigates the matter will find that a large proportion of the better sort of veterans either do not belong to the Grand Army, or hold aloof from an active share in its proceedings since they have found what influences dominate it. The best proof of this is the support of Tuttle by the Iowa posts. Soldiers who deserved the respect of their fellow-citizens would be quick to repudiate such talk as Tuttle's, instead of commending it.

Fortunately, the danger of serious harm from the Grand Army has been removed by the exposure which it has thus made of its character. If it were universally supposed to be an association of old soldiers devoted unselfishly to the public interests, its weight might be thrown with tremendous force for or against any measure or any man. But when it is seen to be an organization chiefly concerned in extorting undeserved offices and pensions for unworthy members, its endorsement or its condemnation is of little moment. No body of men can present a Tuttle and a Fairchild as its perfect flower, and long retain the confidence of the American people.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE SOLDIERS.

THE course of a few demagogic leaders of the Grand Army towards the President has already put that organization on the defensive, as is shown by the excuses which representative partisan Republican newspapers are already making for the course of its leaders. The *Tribune*, with characteristically vulgar mendacity, says that the President has "displayed on every occasion his cynical contempt and utter lack of sympathy for the loyal defenders of the Union cause," and "has repeatedly sneered at the Union veterans in his veto messages, and never manifested sympathy or respect for them." The Philadelphia *Press*, to excuse the Grand Army, says that it "does not object to his pension vetoes because of their number, or because of the specific cases he selected to veto"; but "the objection rests wholly on the spirit of these vetoes, their implied attack on the pension system, their grudging recognition of patriotic service."

To show definitely how false is any charge that the President has been actuated by any unfriendly feeling towards the veterans in writing his veto messages, it is only necessary to read the messages themselves, whose text papers like the *Press* and the *Tribune* take it for granted that the people have forgotten. It should be remembered that the great majority of the private pension bills which the President vetoed, covered claims which had undergone the most careful scrutiny of the Pension Bureau—a department specially organized for making such investigations—and had been rejected as dishonest or out of the list of assistable cases. A would-be pensioner, defeated in this way, then (generally at the instigation of the agent with whom he is to divide his money) throws himself on the member of Congress from his district, and induces the latter to introduce a private bill in his behalf. Hundreds of these bills come before every Congress and are passed, not in a regular session of the day and after full discussion, but at some evening meeting, when only the members interested in such bills are present, and these to the number of perhaps a few dozen; for there is nothing in the Federal Constitution requiring at least a majority of the whole House to pass a bill. In vetoing a bill increasing the pension of A. J. Hill, the President, on May 8, 1886, used this language:

> "The policy of frequently reversing, by special enactment, the decisions of the bureau invested by law with the examination of pension claims, fully equipped for such examination, and which ought not to be suspected of any lack of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is exceedingly questionable. It may well be doubted if a committee of Congress has a better opportunity than such an agency to judge of the merits of these claims. If, however, there is any lack of power in the Pension Bureau for a full investigation, it should be supplied; if the system adopted is inadequate to do full justice to claimants, it should be corrected; and if there is a want of sympathy and consideration for the defenders of our Government, the Bureau should be reorganized. The disposition to concede the most generous treatment to the disabled, aged, and needy among our veterans ought not to be restrained; and it must be admitted that in some cases justice and equity cannot be done, nor the charitable tendencies of the Government in favor of worthy objects of its care indulged, under fixed rules. These conditions sometimes justify a resort to special legislation; but I am convinced that the interposition by special enactment in the granting of pensions should be rare and exceptional."

Certainly no one can dispute the soundness of this view, nor can the warmest friend of the soldier find fault with its form of expression. It is easy to discover in the special veto messages constant repetitions of similar expressions of the President's feeling towards the deserving soldiers. In refusing to assent to a pension for Rebecca Eldridge, whose husband was killed in 1881 by a fall from a ladder, the President said: "It is not a pleasant thing to interfere in such a case. But we are dealing with pensioners, not with gratuities." In vetoing a bill granting a pension to Harriet Welsh, whose husband was killed by a fall from the cars in 1877, the President wrote: "I believe her case to be a pitiable one, and wish I could join in her relief. But unfortunately official duty cannot always be well done when directed solely by sympathy and charity." In declining to sign a bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson, whose husband was killed by the cars in 1882, the President wrote:

"His wife and children present pitiable objects for sympathy, but I am unable to see how they have any claim to a pension." In the case of Mrs. Maria Hunter, whose application was at the time under examination in the Pension Bureau, he wrote: "I have no doubt the widow will receive ample justice through the instrumentality organized for the purpose of dispensing the nation's grateful acknowledgment of military service in its defence."

The President left no doubt whatever of the spirit which actuated him in withholding his signature from pension bills. Again and again he indicates that he foresaw the use that partisanship would make of his interpretation of his duty, but he never allowed this to influence him in any decision. In one of his messages he says:

"I have not been insensible to the suggestions which should influence every citizen, either in private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but a generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. In reviewing the pension legislation presented to me, many bills have been approved upon the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary. I have not, however, been able to entirely divest myself of the idea that the public money appropriated for pensions is the soldiers' fund, which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who, in the defence of the Union and in the nation's service, have worthily suffered, and who, in the day of their dependence resulting from such suffering, are entitled to the benefaction of their Government. This reflection lends to the bestowal of pensions a kind of sacredness which invites the adoption of such principles and regulations as will exclude perversion, as well as insure a liberal and generous application of grateful and benevolent designs. Heedlessness and a disregard of the principle which underlies the granting of pensions are unfair to the wounded, crippled soldier who is honored in the just recognition of his Government. Such a man should never find himself side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute the natural ills to which humanity is heir to service in the army. Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit, and encourages those who for gain urge honest men to become dishonest."

Lieut.-Col. Loren Burritt, receiving a pension of $72 a month, would have had this increased if the President had signed a private bill passed in his behalf. In explaining why he could not consent to this increase, the President wrote:

"No man can check, if he would, the feeling of sympathy and pity aroused by the contemplation of utter helplessness as the result of patriotic and faithful military service. But, in the midst of all this, I cannot put out of mind the soldiers in this condition who were privates in the ranks, who sustained the utmost hardships of war, but who, because they were privates, and in the humble walks of life, are not so apt to share in special favors of Congressional action. I find no reason why this beneficiary should be singled out from his class, except it be that he was a lieutenant-colonel instead of a private."

It is unnecessary to go on multiplying extracts from these messages to show the President's appreciation of the soldiers' services to the country, and his own clear interpretation of the responsibility which his high office places on him in dealing with such legislation. His indignation at times has found some expression when bill after bill has come before him granting the public money to men whose claims had been rejected in the Pension Office, whose injuries had no connection with their military service, or who, as one applicant, William Boone, under his own signature, admitted, "never thought of trying getting a pension until my old comrades urged me to do so." But no honest veteran can take to himself a single word of the President's censure, and every friend of the soldier ought to thank the President for his zeal in keeping off of the pension list men who are so unworthy to be associated with those who receive testimonials of the nation's gratitude.

ARE THEY DISSATISFIED?

For years the Republicans have professed that the chief object of their party was to re-establish the Union upon a secure basis. They have claimed that their great desire was to have the South loyally accept the new order of things brought about by the war and by the constitutional amendments. They have insisted that their earnest hope was to see the time when the two races should live in concord, and when there should no longer be any "negro question." These were most patriotic professions. Indeed, a political party could not propose ends more desirable or more commendable.

For two years past there have been most convincing proofs that these ends were largely achieved. A national administration which owed its election in great measure to the support of "the States lately in rebellion," has been in power, and everybody sees that "the fruits of the war" are as safe as when the Republicans were in power. Rebel pensions have not been suggested, rebel claims have not been presented, the payment of the rebel debt has not been asked; and no sensible man in the land longer believes that anything of this sort is expected by anybody in the South outside of a lunatic asylum. The good-natured indifference with which the South received the suggestion of returning in bulk the rebel flags, has shown that the flag of the nation is the banner to which the South as well as the North is now devoted. The recent notable reunion of Confederate and Union soldiers at Gettysburg, and minor occasions of the same sort, have shown that the soldiers of the "lost cause" are as loyal to the Union as those of the cause which won.

Experience has proved that the negroes are not dependent upon any political party, and that they are as well off when there is a Democratic President as while Republicans sat in the White House. No attempt has been made to put them back into slavery, or to restrict any of the rights which they had previously enjoyed. Schools for colored children have not been closed, and the Southern whites have not attempted to put obstacles in the way of negro education. On the contrary, it is the testimony of such a life-long Republican, Union soldier, and negro teacher as Gen. Armstrong of the Hampton (Va.) Institute, after a recent tour through the South, that the relations of the two races have never before been so harmonious; that the education of the blacks was never before progressing so rapidly; and that the negroes as a race never before stood upon so secure a footing in the South, and never before came so near to enjoying their rights.

In short, there never has been a time since the formation of the Republican party when there were such unmistakable proofs as now that the Union was restored, and that the "negro question" was in process of successful solution; or, in other words, that the future of the republic, so far as the South is concerned, is assured. One would expect to find Republican newspapers filled with these proofs of the restoration of the Union and of the growth of harmonious relations under liberty between former masters and former slaves, and Republican orators waxing eloquent over the development of love of country and of respect for the rights of man. Certainly, no party ever had greater reason for rejoicing over the accomplishment of the ends which it had professed to seek.

Extraordinary as it may seem, however, the fact is that Republican newspapers and orators make rare and scant allusion to any of these glorious achievements. Patriotic speeches by Southerners are referred to but seldom and grudgingly; the encouraging reports as to the progress of the negroes during the last two years made by such men as Gen. Armstrong are not published. In a word, anything which shows that the drift of things in the South is in the direction desired by every patriot, is either suppressed or depreciated. And that no doubt may be left as to the animus of this course, the greatest prominence is given by the same newspapers and orators to every petty incident which makes against the overwhelming drift, like the impatient outburst of some antediluvian Bourbon against the new order, or the occasional outrage upon some negro.

The question inevitably arises, Are the Republicans dissatisfied with their success? And this suggests the other question, Do the Republicans propose to enter the campaign of 1888 upon a "view-with-alarm" plank of a new sort—alarm because the Union is really saved and the negro can take care of himself?

THE FAMILY OF MONTAIGNE.

I.—HIS MOTHER.

A volume published at Bordeaux twelve years ago, entitled 'Michel de Montaigne, son origine, sa famille,' contains, in the dry form of legal documents and genealogical tables, with annotations and comments thereon, much that is of interest. The readers of Montaigne, who become in so peculiar a sense his friends, his intimate friends, cannot fail to recognize from first acquaintance with him the strength of his affection for his father; and some few indications of companionship with his brothers introduce us to them. But of his mother he tells us nothing, save that his father obliged her to talk Latin with him in his childhood, which she "avoit aprins pour iargonner avec moi."

In this invaluable volume of documents, brought together by M. Théophile Malvezin, we learn not much but something about her. She was Antoinette de Louppes; and M. Malvezin brings a mass of evidence to prove, and makes it much more than probable, that she belonged to a Spanish family, the Lopès, and that they were Spanish Jews. Great numbers of this people took refuge at Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Bayonne, when driven out from Spain and Portugal in the fifteenth century, under circumstances which Montaigne narrates with exactness in the essay entitled "Que le goust des biens et des maulx

despend, en bonne partie, de l'opinion que nous en avons." These refugees, even after their flight, were obliged to become Catholics, and they were known as "new Christians." Among the "new Christians" who settled at Bordeaux were many men of considerable ability, who, after the wonted manner of Jews, soon gained high places in their adopted city, and from whom sprang important and respected families. There were men of learning—doctors of letters, who became regents of the College of Guienne (where Montaigne's earliest public education was conducted); doctors of law, and doctors of medicine. Among these last was a certain Bertrand Lopès (or Loppes, Louppes, or De Louppes; the name is spelled indifferently in all these ways), while his brother Antonio Lopès was a great trader in wines and dyes (as were likewise Montaigne's paternal grandfather and great-grandfather, Grimon and Ramon Eyquem). Another brother, Pierre Lopès, was a merchant of the same kind at Toulouse, and M. Malvezin believes Antoinette de Louppes to have been his daughter. One little link in his chain of evidence is Montaigne's phrase when, speaking of his father, he says, "He married . . . on his way back from Italy." Toulouse is precisely on the way back from Italy; and the Eyquems and the Lopès, these two families of great merchants, it is every way probable already had business relations together. It is at least certain that "Mademoiselle de Montaigne" (her style in those days) was of Spanish descent. And this fact throws a pretty little light on Montaigne's statement that his father was familiar with the Italian and Spanish languages (II, 12), adding elsewhere (II, 2), "He talked little and well, and mingled in his speech illustrations from modern books, especially Spanish." It will be remembered that it was he who put into his son's hands the work of the Spanish author Raimond de Sebonde, the study of which was not without influence on Montaigne's thoughts and reputation. Suppose it had been the work of the Spanish author Cervantes: how different would Montaigne have been? *Que sçais-je?* But though Cervantes was then in the world, 'Don Quixote' was not.

M. Grün, writing before the discoveries of M. Malvezin, is strongly disposed to believe that Montaigne must have received the latter part of his education at the University of Toulouse, where the men who were his friends in after life, Estienne Pasquier, Pibrac, Paul de Foix, Adrien Turnèbe, and others are known to have been; but he acknowledges an objection to lie in the distance of Toulouse from Bordeaux. If Toulouse was the home of the family of Montaigne's mother, this objection vanishes; and the "riche vieillard pulmonique" at whose house in Toulouse Montaigne speaks (I, 20) of meeting Simon Thomas, "un grand médecin de son temps," was very likely his grandfather.

There is no record of Mme. de Montaigne during the life of her husband; but an interesting document exists, dated ten weeks after his death, which is "a transaction" between "damoiselle Anthoinette de Louppes . . . et M. Me. Michel de Montaigne, escuyer, conseiller du Roy en sa Court de Parlement de Bourdeaux, mère et fils." It is an agreement based on the will of the deceased husband and father; and, translated with some concisions, it is as follows. After arranging for the settlement of certain moneys to be paid to the widow, it continues:

"Item, because, in the said article of the will it is ordered that the said damoiselle shall be entertained and maintained out of the property of the testator with the same authority and everything else (*tout ainsi*) that she had had during his life, it is agreed and understood between the parties that the said clause cannot cover other superintendence and mistress-ship than honorary and maternal; and that as to the entertainment and maintenance, it has been agreed that whilst the said damoiselle and sieur de Montaigne shall agree to live together at Montaigne, the said damoiselle shall be maintained there according to the said will with all honor, respect, and filial service, together with two chamberwomen and a man-servant; and for her maintenance and small expenses the sieur de Montaigne shall pay to his above-named mother 100 *livres tournoises* a year, quarterly.

"Item, as to the habitation in the château de Montaigne bequeathed by the said article for the said damoiselle, the sieur de Montaigne wishes and intends that she should enjoy it just as it is specified, provided that the said right of habitation be not interpreted to extend beyond the persons of the said damoiselle, two chamberwomen, and a man-servant; and provided . . . that the command and mastery of the said château de Montaigne in general, and of its courts and its entries and issues remain entirely with the said sieur de Montaigne without derogating from the right of habitation that the said damoiselle has for herself [and her three servants], nor from their right (for herself and her servants) to go in and out of the château, nor from the right of the use of the wells and gardens bequeathed to her service by the said will."

In case they should not be able harmoniously to live together, it is stipulated that a lodging furnished according to her taste shall be provided for the mother, or in place of it she shall receive a hundred livres a year, besides a pension of three hundred livres yearly.

After these arrangements the "transaction" goes on to order that, conformably to the will, the demoiselles Léonor and Marie de Montaigne, the young sisters of Michel, shall be "entertained, educated, and maintained by the said sieur de Montaigne," their guardian conjointly with their mother and M. de Gaujac, their father's brother; and that if difficulties arise on this subject (*quelque doubte pour le gouvernement desdictes filles*), the parties shall be obliged to accept the arbitration of MM. le président de Belcier de Sainte-Croix and Villeneufroc, conseiller au grand conseil (the former a cousin of the deceased, the latter of the widow).

This document has a dismal accordance with some passages in the Essays, such as this (III, 3), when, speaking of his special "tower," his library, he says: "Here is my kingdom: I try to render my dominion of it entire, and to withhold this sole corner from conjugal, filial, and civil community; everywhere else I have only a verbal, seeming, confused authority." It is probable that disagreements did not arise, at least of sufficient consequence to bring about a separation, and that through all Montaigne's life his mother lived under his roof, and in her old age was one of his "famille esgarée, faisant peur à ses amis et à soy même," for whom, in the terrible days of the pestilence of 1585, he was "en tres pénible queste de retraicte." But it may be feared that, at least in the early days of their forming one household, the domestic affairs of the château de Montaigne had trying complications; and another legal document of a still more curious nature opens the door of the salon to us at a moment such as Montaigne may have had in mind when, writing of anger, and especially, one may say, of household anger, he says: "Aux grands occasions cela me paye [me satisfait] qu' elles sont si justes, que chacun s'attend d'en voir naître une raissonable colère: je me glorifie à tromper leur attente."

This paper is dated May 23, 1569, which is nine months and more after the one just cited. In this interval the youngest of Montaigne's brothers, Arnaud, had died, unmarried, twenty-eight years old. He was "le capitaine Saint-Martin," whose death, from being struck by the ball in playing tennis, Montaigne relates (I, 19). Now the notary speaks:

"To-day, the 23d day of May, 1569, in the château de Montaigne in Périgord, has appeared the noble Michel de Montaigne, lord of the said place, and speaking to damoiselle Anthoinette de Louppes, his mother, has declared to her that he has found in the coffers of his wife a gold chain which the late noble Arnaud de Montaigne, lord of Saint-Martin, his brother, had left there; the which the said damoiselle de Louppes has said to be due and to belong to her, and requires to be given to her. And this gold chain the said lord of Montaigne, in the presence and with the consent of the noble Thomas de Montaigne, lord of Beauregard, and the noble Pierre de Montaigne, lord of La Brousse, brothers of the late Saint-Martin, has now left and delivered to the said de Louppes, and she has received it."

The Jewess evidently cried to better purpose than poor *Shylock*:

"Justice! the law! my ducats! O my daughter!"

The last record of her is in December, 1600, when she sanctioned by her presence and consent the marriage of her great-granddaughter (the daughter of Montaigne's only child, Leonor). She must have died soon after, a nonogenarian at least, since she was married in 1528. In her will she boasted that "it is well known that I labored for the space of forty years in the house of Montaigne with my husband, in such manner that by my labor, care, and management the said house has been greatly increased in value, improved and augmented; which, with its dependencies, the late Michel de Montaigne, my eldest son, has enjoyed peaceably by my leave and permission, and since his death Leonor de Montaigne . . . holds and possesses almost all the property left by the late sieur de Montaigne, my husband, being very rich and opulent." If this last phrase be not a prejudiced view, due to a desire to leave her own property to her two surviving sons, and but little to this granddaughter, it is of interest in confirming one's impression of Montaigne's wealth.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND ITS RECENT JUBILEE.

ANN ARBOR, July 4, 1887.

THE University of Michigan has just been commemorating the completion of the first half century of its legal existence. Festival ceremonies of one kind or another continued through four or five days, the most memorable feature of all being the fine Commemoration Address by President Angell. I will not here enter into the details of the celebration, which have been duly chronicled by the newspapers; but, quite apart from such details, the anniversary is one which invites reflection and possesses more than a local interest.

By general consent the University of Michigan is regarded as the most prominent representative of that class of higher educational establishments which derive a large part of their revenue from popular taxation. The ideas upon which it has been built up are by no means universally accepted in this country, and hostile criticism of them has never been entirely silent even here in Michigan. A considerable part of the population are disposed to look upon their University, with its expensive equipment, as a costly luxury, of doubtful benefit to the people as a whole. This opposition is not always aggressive; it takes various forms, exhibits different degrees of energy, and comes from people of all grades of intelligence. There is, for example, the well-informed doctrinaire who has views of his own as to what are the "legitimate" functions of the State. Then there is the business man, whose paramount solicitude is to get richer, and who naturally takes a commercial view of things. With this type of man the instinct of social benevolence commonly exhausts itself in giving to the poor and the unfortunate, in contributing to the support of a church and of church schools, and in promoting all sorts of enterprises that seem to smack of material progress. Such men are in many ways the bone and sinew of the land, but it is the exception ra-

ther than the rule to find them really caring anything at heart for the large ideal interests which it is the especial business of a university to conserve. Then, again, we have to reckon with a class of voters who are habitually hostile to whatever makes for the refinement of the natural man; this class has no sympathy with gentlemen, nor with anything that gentlemen appear to believe in or are prominently associated with. And, finally, there is the skinflint *sans phrase*.

How strong numerically the opposition to the University would prove to be if there were any opportunity of testing its strength with the people of Michigan, no one knows. What is known is that the University is part of the historic life of the State; that it has been from the beginning strongly intrenched in the affections of the most intelligent part of the population; and that during the last two decades it has received from the State treasury about a million of dollars. Confirmed by this liberality in an ever-increasing confidence that the good-will of the State is behind it, and anxious to keep pace with the recent progress of university ideals, the Michigan institution has rapidly extended its facilities for work until its annual expenditure considerably exceeds the income from its regular sources of revenue. Were the help of the State to be withdrawn, it would not indeed perish utterly, but it would suffer a collapse which would effectually destroy not only a large part of its present usefulness, but also whatever of prestige it may have acquired among institutions of learning. There is probably no reason to fear any such withdrawal—in fact, the indications point strongly the other way; and yet the possibility of such a contingency is never suffered to remain long out of sight of the friends of the University, and has just been thrust prominently upon their attention by circumstances which have forced this question of the relations of the University to the people into the forefront of popular discussion all over the State.

The circumstances alluded to were as follows: The University was sorely in need of additional facilities for physical and biological investigation, and the Regents, upon examining the situation, incorporated in their usual memorial to the Legislature a request for $75,000, to be used in erecting laboratories for the aforementioned purposes. Upon invitation, both houses of the Legislature visited the University en masse, to satisfy themselves of the reasonableness of the request, and in due time they passed by easy majorities substantially such a bill as had been asked for. This bill the Governor saw fit to veto—an act which was a surprise to everybody, and at once precipitated the popular agitation above alluded to. The present Governor of the State is a *de ore* farmer (*de facto* he is a banker), and would doubtless be called by any fair critic an eminently respectable product of the Republican Machine in this State at a time when it was deemed expedient to do something for the Granger vote. But the Governor's argument in his veto message was so flimsy, and betrayed such naïve ignorance of the University's affairs, as to lead to the conviction in the minds of many people that the Executive was playing a deeper game than that of the economical farmer, and was seeking a pretext behind which to hide a general opposition to any and all further appropriations by the State for University purposes. It was thought that he had concluded, as a political move, to test the strength of this idea among the toiling taxpayers whom he is conventionally supposed to represent. Such an appeal would undoubtedly meet with strong support, and, however it might eventuate, would have the calamitous result of dragging the University into State politics. But in due time the Governor took pains to make known that no such thought was in his mind—he was the stanch friend of the University, proud of its record, and devoted to its interests; but he thought that laboratory item too high. This was, I am confident, an entirely honest expression of feeling, although there are not wanting people who see in it a politician's method of dropping, in consequence of new light, an article that had proved to have a somewhat higher temperature than he supposed when he picked it up.

The remainder of the episode must have, for the outside world at least, a rather comical aspect. The Senate promptly passed the bill over the veto by an almost unanimous vote; but, the House refusing to follow this example, a new bill was introduced like the former, save that it reduced the laboratory item by more than one-half. This bill has since become a law. The amount granted is entirely and ridiculously inadequate to the purposes contemplated. The comedy of the situation lies in the fact that no one really sympathizes with the Governor's position. There are many people in the State who would be glad to see all State aid to the University either suddenly or gradually withdrawn; but there are few indeed who will not say that if the policy of appropriations is to be kept up at all, then the State should not be niggardly in giving to the University what it actually needs to do its work—so long, at any rate, as the sum involved represents an amount absolutely inappreciable to the individual taxpayer. The absurdity of having the scientific necessities of a great university gauged by a farmer-Governor who knows nothing at all about such matters, is all the more apparent when we consider that the Regents of the University are in this State elected by popular vote, that they have always administered their charge with the strictest economy, and that their chief function is to stand between the greed of professors and the purse-strings of the people.

In view of the occurrences just narrated, it is not surprising that the retrospective addresses of the recent jubilee should have been largely occupied with the great question of the University and the people. It was as if the establishment felt called upon to justify its existence on the score of its past services to the State as a whole. To this problem the various speakers addressed themselves, both in formal discourses and in post-prandial oratory, with much ardor and with evident confidence in the strength of their case. And as one looks back, the case does indeed appear to be a tolerably strong one. The briefest possible sketch of the record made may be appropriate in this place. The history of the University really begins with a period of splendid but quixotic planning which was to have given us a German university (minus the theological faculty), and a number of gymnasia organically connected with it, and scattered here and there through the State. These "branches," as they were called, were to depend for support upon the university fund, the proceeds of the Congressional land grant of 1826. This fund was in 1837 confidently estimated at a million of dollars, but the relief legislation in the interest of settlers which followed the financial stress of that period, ultimately reduced this sum to less than half the amount named; and even this afforded for a time a precarious income. So it came about that the educational concern which finally opened its doors for students in 1841, began its career under grave financial embarrassments, and bore but a faint resemblance to the fine plan that had originally been conceived. Instead of a university there had been started a feeble school of Latin, Greek, and mathematics. The branches soon died of inanition, and the central establishment, at Ann Arbor, went on its way as well as it could in the manner of the Eastern colleges.

From this point on, the history presents two clearly marked epochs. The first, beginning with the accession of Dr. Henry P. Tappan to the presidency in 1852, was a period in which the infant college grew as far toward the stature of a university as the limits of its income would permit. President Tappan, a man whose memory is highly venerated by those who knew him, was thoroughly in sympathy with the German theory of a university, and, though himself a clergyman, was essentially one of the modern type of secular college presidents. He at once set about loosening the grip of the Puritan tradition, took great pains to expound to students and to the public his idea of what a university should be, and, in the matter of appointments, did what he could to substitute scholarly for religious tests. A school of medicine had been established in 1850, and schools of engineering and of law followed a few years later. A so-called scientific course was started to run parallel with the classical curriculum and lead to the degree of B.S. And thus the University of Michigan was committed thirty years ago to its peculiar solution of the modern burning question of the "college fetish." It confers (unfortunately, I think) four different bachelor's degrees, but no one receives, or is likely to receive, the traditional degree of B.A. without the traditional modicum of Greek.

In due time it was seen that, if the sketch of the founders and of President Tappan were ever to be filled in, the University must have help from the State. Application was first made to the Legislature in 1867, and was successful; from that time the institution entered upon a new period of still more rapid expansion, rendered possible by continual State appropriations. In this recent development, the guiding policy has been to bring the University into the closest possible relations with the people. It was along the line of this policy that, in 1870, women were admitted to all departments, and that at the same time the University began to receive into its Freshman class, without examination, the graduates of approved high schools. This last step has proved of great influence for good throughout the State's entire system of public instruction. A strong effort has continually been made in the recent past to foster the sentiment that the University exists by the people and for the people, and has no other ambition than to make itself, in the long run and in the highest sense, useful to the people. During the collegiate year just closed the University faculties numbered in the aggregate eighty-six teachers of various grades, and the total enrolment of students was 1,572. Of this last number about three-fifths were the children of farmers, and more than three-quarters the children of men who work with their hands. The graduates at the recent commencement numbered 409.

I said above that the jubilee orators were able to make out a strong case in behalf of the University of Michigan. This, of course, could not be done on the theory that a university is in its essence a polishing institution existing for the sole benefit of those who are polished. If what is called a "liberal education" is of the nature of a luxury which, like a yacht or a fast horse, means nothing beyond the personal gratification of the possessor, then this luxury should certainly be paid for by those who want it. But if, on the other hand, everywhere in life, accurate knowledge, trained faculties, and the spirit of research are of benefit not only to their possessor but to the community in which he lives—if, in short, these things are of value as agencies of social amelioration—then the commonwealth may very properly take steps to enlist these agencies in its own service. Mr. Lowell, speaking where there was no danger that the word would come back to plague him, might well define a university as a "place where nothing useful is taught." We understand him, and do not criticise; but we

should shrink from adopting his phraseology. *Our* cue is to prove, if we can, that what is to be learned at a university *is* useful. This highest ground is also the safest and strongest ground upon which a State university can be defended. The common argument, that a people can well afford to tax themselves in order to realize *la carrière ouverte aux talents*, is entirely sound; but its soundness requires that the talent to which a career has been opened by the people should be, in some proper sense, devoted to the people's service. Is this condition actually fulfilled? Do the graduates of our highest institutions of learning carry about with them, as a rule, any peculiar sense of consecration? Are they possessed, more than other men, by a feeling of social obligation—by a sentiment of *noblesse oblige?* Do not these very questions sound like chimerical nonsense? As one counts over the list of his friends who are college graduates, does it not appear that, for nine out of every ten, their so-called "education" was nothing but a conventional episode of early life, without ulterior bearings of any kind? Perhaps so; but it is well to remember that, in a matter of this kind, appearances are particularly liable to be deceptive. In any event, there is the tenth man, and it is the tenth man that counts. *He* is our chief reliance in proving the usefulness of colleges and universities. And if this proportion of one in ten be painfully small, then it is evidently a pressing business of the colleges and universities to consider how it may be increased.

C. T.

WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 6, 1887.

NEWNHAM and Girton Colleges, Cambridge, and Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls, Oxford, have long been familiar names to American readers; yet, although a detailed description of them is unnecessary, a few notes of impressions obtained in a recent visit to them may not prove a repetition of well-known facts.

I remark, first, that the women students have felt the influence of the movement among the men which is embodied in Toynbee Hall, London. Toynbee Hall is the well-known residence of a group of Cambridge and Oxford graduates, situated in one of the worst centres of poverty in the East End. Its residents strive to arouse and help their neighbors in quite the same way as any high-minded man may seek to influence the little community about him. They take their part in the political, educational, and social life of their centre, and make their hall life a silent object lesson in refinement and culture. Their avowed object is to "provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people of the poorer districts of London," and they measure their success by the degree in which they attain "the creation of a higher tone of feeling and thinking, the growth of sympathy, courteous and mutual intelligence, and the destruction of social and conventional barriers between the so-called classes." Toynbee Hall, as a community of men, is naturally much restricted in its influence upon the women of its neighborhood. This limitation impressed me deeply in my visit to the Hall. It was most interesting, therefore, to find, on visiting Cambridge, that others felt this lack, and that brave hearts and trained heads were planning to extend the work to women. Preliminary meetings have already been held towards forming a "Women's University Association for work in the poorer districts of London," after the Toynbee model. At the time of my visit there were such meetings at these four colleges for the purpose of ratifying the constitution which a joint committee had drawn up. The object of the association, as stated, is "to promote the welfare of the people of the poorer districts of London, and more especially the women and children, by devising and advancing schemes which tend to elevate them, and by giving them additional opportunities for education and recreation; to rent and maintain a house for the residence of educated women who will engage in carrying out this work; to receive subscriptions and donations from all persons desiring to promote these objects, and to do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of these objects."

Only University members constitute the electoral body, but subscribers may become associate members. The Executive Committee is drawn from the past and present members of the four Oxford and Cambridge colleges, with liberty to add representatives from London University if desired. The details of the plan are still undecided. Whether or not a salary shall be paid the "Head Worker," is a burning question. The opinion prevails that it is more consistent with the spirit of the scheme that the workers should, so far as possible, be self-supporting, and that any form of almsgiving should be avoided. Southwark is thought to be a desirable centre, and good work is expected to be done there among that class in the board schools known as "pupil-teachers." The experiment will be first tried on a small scale. It is hoped that, if a sufficient number possessing an income of their own, either through inheritance or by their daily employment, do not at first present themselves, women may come, in the frequent vacations of the schools and colleges, to share temporarily in the work.

One of the undertakings of our American Society of Collegiate Alumnæ—the collection of the health statistics of women college graduates—has lately been copied in England by a Cambridge lady, a former officer of Newnham College, I believe, and who has the coöperation of the heads of the Cambridge and Oxford colleges for women. The questions are taken directly from the American circular, and only slightly modified to suit the differing conditions of English life. It is to be regretted, however, that some of the questions thought by the American investigators to be of vital importance were omitted. An ingenious scheme was devised for obtaining at the same time similar statistics of non-college graduates as a ground for comparison. A like set of questions is sent to each graduate, with the request to fill out for that sister nearest in age who did not go to college, or, failing a sister, that cousin who fulfils the same conditions. The answers are coming in very rapidly, and it is hoped that they will prove a satisfactory reply to the strictures on the higher education of women made by Dr. Withers Moore, the President of the British Medical Association, in a recent address before that learned body.

The intellectual life of the women's colleges is so bound up with the complicated machinery of the university system, and their facilities and opportunities are based so largely upon the methods and the equipment of the men's colleges, that a comparison with American colleges for women is most difficult. The attention is consequently drawn the more strongly to what may be called, by way of contrast, the physical conditions. The "cottage" system of dormitories prevails. Newnham is erecting the third of these small halls, Somerville her second, while Lady Margaret has already established a second of simple appointments for those students who wish to economize. Girton alone is built on the large scale of Vassar and Wellesley. I was taken most literally in my expressed desire to "see" the colleges. Probably the prettiest rooms were exhibited—those belonging to students whose residence had been long enough for the accumulation of attractive accessories. There were no apparent evidences of extravagant outlay, but everywhere cultivated tastes had been exercised in employing inexpensive trifles to form a refined whole. There was no trace of that vulgar extravagance of large spenders which one of her professors has recently acknowledged to have a home at Harvard.

A visitor interested in the subject must notice how slight is the attention paid in all these colleges to physical education. Somerville Hall possesses no gymnasium whatever. Lady Margaret Hall has a small one, inadequately furnished, and unprovided with an instructor. Girton, also, possesses only a small one, reported "unused"; while Newnham's, too, is diminutive and rarely used, and its benefits are restricted to those who care enough for its advantages to pay a fee. A paid instructor visits it once a week. None of the colleges have a resident physician, and physiology is not down in the list of subjects in which instruction is provided at the Oxford halls, while in Cambridge it apparently finds a place only in the studies of the few who prepare for those examinations in natural science in which this subject is obligatory. Tennis, an English game called "Fives," walking and riding, are the popular forms of exercise. These, of course, have their advantages, but it must be admitted that such exercise is necessarily irregular and inadequate.

Notwithstanding the popular impression that the expense of living in England is less than in America, the charges for tuition and board during the academic year of twenty-four weeks have a minimum of about $375, and special charges are not insignificant additions to the student's expenses. There are, however, a large number of scholarships open to English students. Of the 122 students at present enrolled at Newnham, twenty-eight enjoy scholarships, and a similar proportion holds in the other colleges.

The number of students is increasing, and all but Lady Margaret are enlarging their accommodations in order to meet the demand for rooms. In both Cambridge and Oxford, provision is made in the scheme of instruction for mature students who prefer not to put themselves under the discipline of life in one of the halls. In Oxford no difference at all is made between "out-students" and "hall-students," but one of the authorities of the Oxford Society for the University Education of Women wrote me that she "should always recommend a hall for young students, because of the great advantages in guidance by hall teachers and in the society of other students. There are always a small number of out-students, but it is difficult for a girl, not at a hall, to become much acquainted with those in the halls, and she may feel isolated." Residence is obligatory at Girton, and strongly recommended at Newnham.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, July 1, 1887.

IT would be difficult to deny that a sort of irresistible force draws together the two Powers of Europe which are, or are supposed to be, the most hostile to Germany—I mean France and Russia. For a very long time this tendency was not well marked. I do not attach much importance to the so called revelations lately made to a Paris paper, the *Figaro*, by an ex-Ambassador to Russia, Gen. Le Flo. It would result from these revelations that a few years ago, under the Presidency of MacMahon, France was in very imminent danger of a sudden and unprovoked aggression, and that we were saved by the late Emperor Alexander II. The despatches published by Gen. Le Flo show that Alexander II. expressed at the time good wishes for France, desired its welfare, and

saw no reason for a war. In order to prove that there was anything more than courteous expressions of good-will, it would be necessary first to prove that there was a real danger, and to show what was the exact character of it. It is very tempting to say to somebody: "I saved you"; but gratitude in such a case must be somewhat in proportion to the peril. If a man is on dry land, you cannot save him from drowning. Those who have not been brought up in the diplomatic career find it somewhat difficult to estimate the true value of declarations made to diplomats, who are easily nervous, who make no difference between the courtesy shown to themselves and the sentiments felt towards the countries they represent. They never follow the famous precept of Talleyrand, "Surtout, messieurs, pas de zèle."

The real *rapprochement* between France and Russia only began after the Treaty of Berlin. At that time a great irritation was felt against England, and by degrees also against Germany. Lately many despatches have been published in Berlin tending to prove that Germany acted the part of a good friend, and did not try to deprive Russia of the advantages to which she thought herself entitled; but we have an old proverb: "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse." Public opinion has probably not been converted by these publications. The Russians, as a nation, admit a certain sort of natural antagonism on the part of Austria in the East, and are almost ready to forgive her rather than Germany for the action of the Congress of Berlin. Ever since that period, the influence of Katkoff has been increasing, and his doctrine is hostility to Germany in every form—economical, social, political.

This deep-rooted hostility is well shown in all Russian literature; and, by a singular accident, it is only in recent years that the French public has become acquainted with this literature. It has to many minds been a sort of revelation. The seed was sown by Ivan Turgeneff, who lived long in France and who was personally much admired and liked; but since his time we have become acquainted with other Russian writers, and, without entering now into an elaborate criticism of Russian literature, I will only say that it has impressed all minds with a peculiar sort of admiration. Russia has been revealed to us as an enormous, mysterious, extraordinary Power, full of virtualities, of aspirations, of singular ambitions; and a curious sympathy has been felt for a nation which, in its infancy, could give such proofs of intellectual and moral fertility. It will, perhaps, seem to some that the influence of literature has not much bearing on politics—that the great masses of the people are not led by books, novels, and the drama. This seems to me a narrow view. A nation, considered in itself as a unit, has a sort of soul and a mind; and this mind is led by general ideas, formed by some mystical process, in which literature has a very important part. Such men as Shakspere, as Goethe, as Molière are worth an army; they give incalculable force and prestige to the country which they have honored and magnified by their genius.

The great masses of the French people have not read Turgeneff or Tolstoi. But the politics of the nation, in spite of the arithmetical rule of universal suffrage, is always influenced by the press, by the cultured classes, by all those who read and write; and it cannot be denied that Russia, her statesmen, her imperial family, her newspapers, her books, have taken a greater place in the preoccupations of the French people than they did before. There is a certain sort of what we call *engouement* in this feeling: it is not very much reasoned out. Ignorance has as much part in it as knowledge: "major a longinquo reverentia." My friend M. Klaczko, who wrote so long in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and who lives now in Vienna, had some curious expressions when he spoke of Russia. He said once that when Russia wished to please another country, she used what he called "la politique des cantharides," by which he meant that she sent some grand-duke or grand-duchess, or prince or princess, who made it his or her business to be very charming, very seductive, and very inviting. The Russians who belong to good society speak French marvellously well, and they have faculties which enable them to be immediately at home in French society. We have all seen and known those "cantharides," who profess an immense admiration for France, French manners, French fashions; who speak in Paris as if they were in exile in any other place. We know their houses; their faces are familiar; they are all semi-accredited ambassadors of the great Power of the north.

There was no occasion for France to look for any allies after the war of 1870; we all felt that the work of reorganization of the country would take years, that the work was immense, and that, till it was accomplished, isolation was the only natural, the only proud policy. At the time when the colonial policy was inaugurated by the expeditions to Tunis and Tonkin, the necessity of foreign support began to be felt. Italy and England showed great dissatisfaction and some ill-humor at the indirect annexation of Tunis. The ambition of France was denounced. Madagascar became a bone of contention with England, and the relations with our neighbors across the Channel became even more difficult when the *condominium* in Egypt came to an end. The French Chambers refused to vote funds for an English expedition, and England was allowed to go alone to Alexandria, to Cairo, and afterwards to Khartum. The old school of French diplomats was very discontented. Among all their traditions was the necessity of preserving French influence in the valley of the Nile. It would perhaps be hard to give an exact definition of the character of this influence; but as it is thought to have suffered from the solitary action of England, French diplomacy has been occupied in trying to counteract that action. At the present moment, France is opposing in Constantinople, by all the means in her power, the ratification of an Anglo-Turkish Convention, whose object is to regulate the further action of England in the valley of the Nile, to fix a limit for the existing occupation, and to determine under what conditions a new occupation may take place hereafter. France is not alone in her opposition—she has the support of Russia; and thus we see for the first time the delineation of a new European policy, which shows on one side the constellation France, Russia, and on the other, England, Italy, and, at a little distance, Germany and Austria.

The gravity of this division is apparent. Even if this affair of the Anglo-Turkish Convention is arranged by some compromise, the political aspirations, hopes, and fears which have brought together on this occasion Republican France and autocratic Russia cannot be neglected. This natural attraction was first clearly shown at the time of the downfall of Prince Alexander in Bulgaria. You may remember that much enthusiasm was felt for this Prince at the time of his victories over the Servians, much pity and indignation when he became the victim of a military conspiracy, and when Russia signified that she would no longer tolerate his presence in Bulgaria. After these extraordinary events, Bulgarian delegates made the tour of Europe and tried to find some support and sympathy. The reception given to them by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was informal but very significant. He did not hold out any hope to the partisans of Prince Alexander; his language was correct and cold, and it was felt at once that it was inspired by a desire to give satisfaction to Russia. This was the first evident mark of a wish to bring France and Russia nearer together; and it was so well understood that Prince Bismarck hastened to throw cold water on the Bulgarians, and to put a stop to the anti-Russian campaign which the German papers had begun after the kidnapping of Prince Alexander.

Since that time, France and Germany have gone through a severe crisis, which at one moment seemed to be the preparation for a great war. The danger is averted. The minister who personified the war feeling in France has been obliged to leave the Cabinet, and he has just now been sent to the provinces in command of a corps d'armée; but it must be remembered that during the noisy campaign of the radical press in favor of an active policy, the name of Russia was constantly pronounced. Such men as Rochefort daily represented France as having an ally all ready to take the field with her. When I read his articles I remembered one which he has probably forgotten: after the assassination of Alexander II., he dared to praise the murderers, and to hold them up as examples to the world. Now he uses a different language, and the Russian Emperor is represented as the natural ally of French radicalism. For, it must be said very distinctly, the war party has, during the last few months, consisted exclusively of the radical and communistic party. The men who made the Commune of 1870 want a war, because they hope that a war will make them at once masters of the French capital. Their political horizon is not large, and their ambitions are very selfish. It is the old story, told by Corneille, when he speaks in "Cinna" of the men who

> "Si tout n'est renversé, ne sauraient subsister."

In fact, what may be called the war party has much weakened itself by consenting to be tied to radicalism, as radicalism or communism has no real hold on the French people, and can never hope to obtain a majority in the Chambers.

Correspondence.

THE REBEL FLAGS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The flurry over the flags arises, in part at least, I think, from confusion of ideas respecting the character of the war in which they were captured. The mistake of regarding it as a "war between the States," by Southern men who were misled by their erroneous views of States' rights into the rebellion, is a more rational and even a more pardonable one than that of treating it, as many Northern men seem inclined to do, as a "war between fellow-citizens."

It was not a war between the States, nor a war between fellow-citizens of the United States. It was a war between the United States and its enemies. Its character has been correctly described in the laws and other official acts of the Government, as, for example, in sec. 218 of the Revised Statutes, which requires the Secretary of War to cause to be transmitted to him "all flags, colors, and standards captured from the enemies of the United States." How far the annual reunions of soldiers or armies or the Grand Army of the Republic, on the one side, or camps of Confederate veterans, on the other, are responsible for the prevalence of the false conception of the war as a deadly conflict in which what you or I may have done, or this or that State may have done, is forced into prominence over the accomplishments of the Government and its organized enemies—is a question that should receive at least a moment's consideration. For a moment's reflection will show that, except as identified with the national Government in a self-oblivious devotion, on the one hand, or as

absorbed in the idea of rebellion and responsibility to an organized belligerent, on the other, the men who took part in the war had no more sanction for their deeds of valor or blood than the parties to any vendetta. During the short time I was enlisted in the service of the Government I have no recollection that I had a hostile feeling personally to the men arrayed against me – they were not my personal enemies; and the exchange of coffee and tobacco was carried on occasionally, as opportunity offered, with as much good-will as the men who engaged in such acts of personal comity between the lines now meet to drink and smoke together. The reflecting soldiers on both sides knew and felt, at all moments when reflection was possible, that only as elevated above all individual considerations in their identification with the belligerent Governments which they represented, was it right or duty for them to slay each other.

The flags on either side represented the respon sible parties in the war; the stars and stripes standing for the national Government, the stars and bars for organized rebellion against it. With the rebellion defeated, and national supremacy established, I am unable to see on what proper conception of the war the rebel flags can be returned to any person or organization in the Southern States. They cannot properly be returned to the Southern State governments, for they have no significance except as the representatives of an organization and a cause which we now felicitate each other exist no more in the South than in the North. As they were never personal emblems, there is no propriety in returning them to the persons who bore them. In short, there is no propriety that I can see in doing anything with them, except to let them remain in the custody of the War Department. They have never been flaunted in public, and Northern soldiers even do not look upon them as trophies so much as signs of a restored Union. As such they cannot be offensive to any loyal citizen of the United States. S. B. Pettengill.

Portland, Ore.

NEED WE HAVE A PANIC?

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Pessimistic financiers are predicting a panicky wave as being likely, in the near future, to follow the failure of the present attempts of real-estate speculators to "corner" the possible building sites in hundreds of large and small cities and towns throughout our land. Is it enough for the financial doctor to simply predict calamity, without at least suggesting a remedial measure that might mitigate, if not avert, the danger now so generally anticipated? Need bubbles float round without pricking, while so many interests may be affected injuriously if their gas is not let out?

With the permission of the *Nation*, three suggestions are offered for consideration by those who desire to see the present speculative real-estate fever checked without dangerous results:

(1.) Try and change the present nomenclature of the subject, and instead of writing or speaking of "dealing in real estate," say of those whose operations are confined to city and town-lot purchases or sales, "dealing in building-sites." By correctly and promptly naming the true character of this branch of business, the imagination would not be left to play any fantastic tricks with the judgment.

(2.) Discourage fairly and squarely the buying upon slim margins of town lots by those who do not need them to occupy and use for actual building purposes. The classes whose earnings and savings are now being put up as "margins" for town lots in many towns, are the people who ought to be wisely counselled against taking so many chances, not only of losing the cash paid down for first payments, but also of having judgments entered up against them for unpaid balances of purchase money, if such material shrinkages should occur in the value of their lots as would oblige the vendor to enforce his contract stipulations, in preference to exercising his reserved right to simply cancel the contract and keep the cash already paid as forfeit money. But few town-lot buyers with whom one converses fully understand that they stand upon much more dangerous ground than the ordinary grain or stock speculator, whose only loss may be the wiping out of margins already up.

(3.) Bankers doing business in these centres of speculative activity ought not to furnish their names or their money, directly or indirectly, to aid or foster the speculative spirit. Self-interest and self-preservation, in the absence of any higher philanthropic or moral motive, ought to keep them firmly set against attempts to levy taxes upon unborn children's children who may want a space 25x125 upon which to found a home.

Eastern bankers ought also to be very careful about rediscounting for banks located in feverish towns. By too great liberality and good-natured, easy-going methods of carrying "paper" for correspondents, some of the responsibility of aiding "booms" rests upon managers of staid, respectable institutions and their shareholders, who are at present perfectly ignorant of their complicity in contributing to the very dangers they decry.

By exercising discriminating care and good judgment in time, we need not involve ourselves in a great heap of financial ruins. Confusion, calamity, and crime need not come to us if we will only be patient and not be too greedy for great gain. Eagerly discounting the future, and blocking off building sites by a limited number of men for populations of 500,000 people in cities where perhaps only one-tenth of this number will be found a quarter of a century hence, ought not to be permitted to more than temporarily hinder us in our wonderful material and moral progress. Joseph Sampson.

Storm Lake, Iowa, July 6, 1887.

HINTS FOR VILLAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Is there anything in the inherent nature of atoms that forbids our small towns and villages assuming a more attractive aspect? Can you not do something to raise the ideal of the average builder? In cities where every foot of ground is costly, there may be a reason why houses should have a narrow front, with a succession of contracted rooms stretching as far back as the ground of the owner; but is it necessary to carry this defect into smaller towns? Could you not also mildly suggest that there may be too many bow windows? Such a window used to suggest an opportunity given to the inmates of the house of seeing with greater ease a garden or a lawn, or a view of fields and waters and sky; now it seems to be a swelling protuberance in the "best room" of the house, with inside shutters carefully to shut out the prying eyes of inquisitive neighbors and the sight of the delivery of parcels by the grocer's boy at the house opposite.

Then as to piazzas—are not many of them too narrow to sit in during the heat of summer, and yet wide enough to keep light from the windows during the winter? God gives light and air freely, and bad builders alone block up windows by piazzas that cannot be used, or by inside shutters, that enable the poor housekeeper to save her carpets and furniture at the expense of the health of her household. Venetian shutters temper the sunlight when needed, without excluding the air, and they give expression to a house; inside shutters do neither.

Will you not urge owners and builders to set their houses back some distance from the street whenever it is possible? It is the most effective way of beautifying a town, but it is going sadly out of use.

Can you not hold up for ridicule the bracketed projection over the front door that has taken the place of the old-fashioned stoop? I for one should be perfectly willing to have the landlords of all my fellow-citizens pay a tax on such a projection and thus abolish it.

Say a good word, please, for *wider*, not higher, windows and doors, and for putting two windows together sometimes, if there is a view to be seen.

When you have succeeded in changing the outside of the houses, will you caution the builders against putting their doors in the middle of the wall space of small rooms? A room always seems smaller if all its walls are cut up by windows or doors, and it is impossible to give such a room an occupied and comfortable look. When rooms are small, don't you think the central chandelier might be abolished, and the lights come from brackets at the side, now that lamps are so generally used for reading?

Have you any influence with architects? If you have, urge them to use long and narrow bricks in ornamenting buildings, as the old Romans did. Such bricks would cease to be expensive if a few architects would demand them of the brick-yards, and certainly the old "herring bone" was effective, and not necessarily hard to lay.

If we must have large apartment-houses in cities, give us at least central court-yards, with a bit of greenery in common, and add a loggia to the upper story, or put a flat roof over some part lower than the rest, where a hanging garden may be made. Who does not recall with pleasure such features of the palaces of Genoa and Florence? If a patron does not care for nature, will he care for art? An architect is short-sighted who does not inaugurate a reform in the large flats of our closely-built cities.

Comfort is the great requisite in all houses or apartments, and is within the means of most. Grandeur must be paid for always in money, and often by the sacrifice of comfort; and when it is aimed at but not attained, it shares the fate of all shams and becomes ridiculous.

Most sincerely, M. N. S.

New Bedford, Mass., July 5, 1887.

THE MAGIC WAND.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just read with very great satisfaction the 'Preliminary Report of the Seybert Commission,' appointed to investigate the truth of modern Spiritualism (published by J. B. Lippincott Co.). My interest in the matter concerned not so much the truth of Spiritualism as it did the means by which mediums practise deception, more especially the means by which Zoellner was duped by Slade. The report is perfectly satisfactory and clear so far as it goes, and has satisfied me fully as to the Zoellner case.

Now, upon the spur of the occasion, it occurs to me that many of your readers may be in a state of mind similar to my own some years ago concerning the magic wand. That the whole story about this wonderful little instrument is untrue, few of your readers at this day will doubt; but how, in the name of common sense, it is possible that there are not a few persons left who still not only firmly believe that the magic wand shows where there is water under the ground, so that a well may be successfully made,

but honestly practise the art of thus finding water, is a puzzling question. This question is all the more interesting because here we have a remarkable case of repeated *self-deception*. The operator with the wand himself produces, unconsciously, the effect which remains a wonder to himself and his neighbors. So far as I have been able to find out, no book gives a satisfactory explanation of the actual bending downward and even breaking of the wand which takes place. This I have not only seen, but it has happened when I was myself the operator. Now I wish to show how the operator deceives himself, and how it comes to pass that he attributes to an occult cause what he does by his own action.

Take a forked twig of hazel or willow, each tine about two and a-half feet long, and in thickness at the upper end like a common pen-holder or a little thicker. Extend your arms before you, almost horizontally, elbows quite straight, hands closed and four or six inches apart, thumbs up. Now turn both arms so that the thumbs are turned outward as far as you can get them. In this position of your hands grasp the wand firmly and hold it in a horizontal position. Hold it so firmly that the wand cannot twist or slip around in your hands. Now walk over the ground. You cannot long hold your hands in this strained position. Unconsciously your hands turn somewhat towards an easier position, you twisting the wand without knowing it, for you are holding as firmly as ever. But mark the effect. The tines of the wand as you held it at first were bent in your hands so that the figure thus formed by the wand approached a narrow loop open at your hands. This loop at the beginning lies approximately in a horizontal plane. As your hands turn back to an easier position, the loop does not remain in the horizontal plane, but becomes a figure of *double* curvature, the jointed end pointing downward. This pointing downward is taken as an indication of water. Of course the operator would thus find water wherever he might go, were it not that sometimes he begins nearer, sometimes further away from the spot where it is desired that a well be sunk, so that in some cases he is more tired than in others. Besides, the wands are not all of the same length, pliability, etc.; and last, but not least, cases of failure occur, which of course never shake the faith of the true believer.

Hazel-twigs are the most famous. You can often find a long, slender, forked branch that will work nicely.—Respectfully yours,

WERNER A. STILLE.

MARINE, ILL., July 7, 1887.

TENNESSEE AND HER CREDITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The record fastened upon Tennessee, in the matter of her public debt, by demagogues, timid political leaders, and a powerful lobby of bond speculators, is one that no citizen of the State can regard with pleasure. I, for one, find little to say in favor of a policy which I have always bitterly opposed as neither just nor statesmanlike. But in your comments on my letter of May 29 you make an erroneous statement and do us less than justice.

On page 490, after describing the repeal of the first funding act and the passage of the second, you add: "As if to emphasize its avarice and meanness, Tennessee actually forced its creditors to pay for the second exchange of bonds." Tennessee actually did just the contrary, and, by sec. 11 of the Funding Act of 1883, provided for paying the expense of the exchange out of the State Treasury. In this respect at least the Funding Act of 1883 was an improvement on that of 1882, as well as in paying the State debt proper (a small part of the whole, it is true) dollar for dollar.—Respectfully, &c., CAMPBELL BROWN.

[Our correspondent is right, and our mistake arose in the following way: Individuals who had been obliged to scale their bonds twice showed us the payments on their books for the second scaling, and also a certificate issued by the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, which contained the following notice: "Having special facilities for the transaction of such business, this bank offers its services to act as agent for those at a distance who may have bonds to fund. Our charges are based on those of the State, and will be ninety cents on each bond of $1,000 and forty-five cents on each bond of $100." Having, therefore, the idea in our minds that the creditors were required to pay for the second funding, we carelessly read the eleventh section of the act of 1883, which provides that payment shall be made from the State Treasury as follows: "Be it further enacted that the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Secretary of State shall receive ninety cents on each bond of $1,000 and forty-five cents on each bond of $100, to be equally divided among them and to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, etc., etc."

The payment of bank charges cannot, of course, be put upon the State, although we do not understand the meaning of that circular when the State could make no charges, and although one individual, who funded twice, stoutly maintains, without meaning to be sarcastic, that the expenses of the exchange were caused by the State, because he did not dare to send his bonds directly to the State officers for fear they would pocket the proceeds and deny they had ever received them.—ED. NATION.]

Notes.

GINN & Co. announce a 'Treatise on Plane Surveying,' by Prof. Daniel Carhart of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, will publish a compilation from Bailey's 'Festus,' prepared by Mrs. Sara Louise Saunders. The aged author is preparing an eleventh English edition of the poem for the press. It has had thirty in this country.

On the cover of 'Allan Quatermain' appears the facsimile of a letter from Mr. H. Rider Haggard, announcing that the Messrs. Harper are now the authorized American publishers of his stories. A letter from Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, announcing that his American publishers were the Messrs. Scribner, was printed in the London *Times* a few weeks ago.

'The Fitzboodle Papers' is the general title given to the latest volume in the pocket Thackeray published by J. B. Lippincott Co. One finds in it also the 'Papers by the Fat Contributor,' 'Miss Tickletoby's Lectures on English History,' the 'Character Sketches,' and other minor pieces.

Pepys's Diary for 1664-65, Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar," and Pope's 'Essay on Man' and other poems, extend Prof. Morley's pocket "National Library" (Cassell). And even as we write comes Arthur Young's 'Tour in Ireland (1776-1779),' most impressive reading at this time by reason of its description of that condition of the Irish peasantry (with its causes) out of which has flowed a steady stream of misery, violence, and revolt. Stronger language than this famous traveller used concerning the wrongs of Ireland could not issue from Mr. Gladstone himself. The landscape, both picturesque and economic, enters largely into this narrative, and makes it altogether entertaining.

'Ticknor's White Mountains' is before us in an eighth edition, with the customary revision. If there is any better guide-book, American or foreign, we do not know of one, and we have tested it severely by experience. Its new map feature is a chart of the White Mountains, to which the Appalachian Mountain Club has furnished positions and elevations of the various summits—a coöperation which will doubtless continue hereafter to the profit of Mr. Sweetser's admirable compilation.

The late Mr. Henry B. Stanton's readable 'Random Recollections,' as first given to the public by Harper & Bros., forms a third edition of memoirs originally intended for private circulation. There has been an enlargement of at least one-third over the second edition, and the rearrangement has been very extensive and for the better. Mr. Stanton was a born politician; and as an actor or a witness in the caucuses and conventions which attended the dissolution of the Whig party and the creation of the Republican, he had first-rate opportunities for being the historian of the transition period of 1840–1860. But other qualities for this task were wanting, and "random" well expresses his mental as well as moral habitude. We cannot imagine him to have kept a diary, for that would have implied a degree of consistency and stability that did not pertain to him. These 'Recollections' lack the authority which such a record would have afforded. Mr. Stanton was a lawyer by profession, and his book abounds in legal anecdotes drawn from his experience in Massachusetts and New York in particular, and amusing enough. The present edition is furnished with a portrait which is hardly adequate.

Another private memorial, that of the late William E. Dodge, has, very properly, been offered to the public through A. D. F. Randolph & Co. It has been well edited, in view of the subject and the materials at command, and presents the many phases of Mr. Dodge's career as a business man, public servant, and philanthropist in convenient chapters, from which the thoughtful reader may derive not a little profit.

Some months ago we had occasion to speak of a vainglorious paper read by Mr. Eli Thayer of Worcester, Mass., before the Society of Antiquity in that city, in which his scheme of a Kansas Emigrant Aid Society was held up as the sole efficient instrumentality in putting an end to slavery. Mr. Thayer also indulged freely in contempt and abuse of the abolitionists, who had been carrying on a moral agitation for the same end for a quarter of a century before he appeared on the scene as the *deus ex machina*. To this feature of his paper Mr. Oliver Johnson temperately but most effectively replied in a paper read by the Rev. Samuel May before the same Society on May 10, and, like Mr. Thayer's, printed separately from the Proceedings as a pamphlet ('The Abolitionists Vindicated,' Worcester: Franklin P. Rice). To this Review are appended some remarks which it elicited from Mr. Thayer's townsmen, who treated him with much less consideration than his New York critic.

'Bar Harbor Days' (Harpers), by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is one of those books the enjoyment of writing which is apt to be greater than the pleasure of reading. It is written in an easy, lively way, and there are some pretty descriptions of Mt. Desert life and scenery, with a few fair illustrations. Its humor, however, is a little beyond the young readers for whom it is apparently intended, and the story is too slight to interest them.

'The Blind Brother' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), by Homer Greene, is a story of two boys who worked in a Pennsylvania coal mine in the days of the Molly Maguires. It is full of incident and graphic descriptions of life above and below ground. There is also a pathetic short story, treating of the same scenes, called 'Dick the Door-Boy.'

Mr. Kirk Munroe has made a very good use, in 'The Flamingo Feather' (Harpers), of the incidents connected with the unfortunate attempt of Laudonnière, in 1564, to found a Huguenot settlement in Florida. While following closely the historical facts as given by Mr. Parkman, he at the same time introduces enough of romance to relieve the gloom of the story, and to give it a thrilling interest. It is a pity that the illustrator had not reproduced some of Le Moyne's pictures, as, for instance, that showing the building of Fort Caroline, since this artist and author is one of the characters in the story.

'The John Spicer Lectures' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.), by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, are talks by a boy of eight, on such subjects as Money, Food, Clothes, and Fourth of July, to an audience of children. They exhibit a keen appreciation of boyish character and tastes, and, while pure fun predominates, lessons in honesty, truthfulness, and unselfishness are at the same time shrewdly taught.

With the first number for July, *Science* effected a change in its size and price, enlarging the one and diminishing the other. Its quarto form is now somewhat smaller than the *Nation's*.

More testimony in regard to the shocking havoc made by commercial plume collectors among the bird rookeries of Southern Florida is given in the *Auk* for July (New York: L. S. Foster). "I saw," writes a recent correspondent, "one whole wagon-load of the scapular plumes of *Ardea wardi*, at one point. It is a burning shame, and it would make your heart ache to hear the wails of the starving young birds whose parents have been killed. . . . Cannot something be done to stop such wicked slaughter?" On another page of the same periodical, an agreeable and, no doubt, humane writer tells of shooting a bluebird in New Brunswick to satisfy himself (and others) of the identity of a rare visitor, and of his remorse at having done so. He "almost cursed that professional incredulity which drives an amateur into acts of needless cruelty."

The opening article of the June number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen* (which is unusually interesting and varied in its contents) on the "Plant-zones of Japan" is followed by an investigation by the editor, Dr. A. Supan, into the temperature of Europe. This is accompanied by three maps so colored as to show the mean duration of the frost, warm, and hot periods. From the observations, taken at 471 stations, we learn that Malta is the hottest place in Europe, Nice in France, Bellinzona in Switzerland, Mannheim and Carlsruhe in Germany, and Barnstaple in England. Ernst Hartert gives an account of a visit to the Sultans of Sokoto and Gandu in the western Sudan, together with an elaborate description of the plants of the regions traversed. This is followed by a number of letters from Dr. Emin Pasha, extending from August 10, 1883, to October 26, 1886, and giving a graphic picture of a man wholly thoughtless of self in his devotion to his work and his people. Referring briefly to terrible marches through water breast high, to which was added "many times a little hunger," he hastens to say, "but these are private concerns which have no interest for you." His greatest grief is, not for his utter isolation and danger, but at the thought that his ten years' work seems to have been all for naught, "about to crumble into dust." There is now no slave trade in the Equatorial Province nor in that to the north. The Mahdi's insurrection has done thus much good "in driving out the Khartumers." At present, a small additional force with supplies could easily reconquer this whole region, and insure its peaceful development. "If help comes from any source, so much the better; if not, then will I fall on the field in which I have done my work." In order that by forced inaction he may not "sink into the condition of a beast," he considers what he can best do for science, and determines to make a thorough survey of Lake Albert and Beatrice Gulf. After an examination of Dr. Junker's journals and maps, he says that "the precision and conscientiousness of his work, together with the overpowering fulness of new materials, will place him in equal rank with the first of African travellers." His last letter refers with pardonable pride to the specimens, which he is sending to Europe, of the shoes, cloth, soap, tobacco, and grain which he has taught his people to manufacture and raise. The supplemental number, recently issued, is devoted to the first part of a monograph by Rudolf Credner, on the "Proofs of the Marine Origin of the so-called Inland Seas."

M. G. Rolland contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* for June 18 an interesting account of the work done by the French in the colonization and cultivation of the Sahara, especially the valley of Oued Rir, about 150 miles south of Constantine. This valley, which till recently was nearly all desert, but is now dotted over with small oases, he describes as "a little Egypt with a subterranean Nile." It is a narrow strip of land about 80 miles in length, the surface sand from 15 to 30 feet in depth lying upon a bed of clay 200 feet thick on an average. Below this, water is found in abundance, some hundreds of wells producing 130,000,000 cubic metres annually. The presence of some living springs seems to have suggested to the natives the art of boring artesian wells, for there are some with wooden pipes made in very remote times. He states that it is an incontestable fact that certain of these wells send out living fish, crabs, and mollusks of the same species as those which live in the surface waters. The chief agricultural product as yet is the date. The trees are planted on an average of about seventy-five to an acre, a little wider apart than the wild palms grow; but this permits grain, vegetables, and even cotton to be grown on the same ground. The trees begin to bear in five years, are at maturity at eight, and continue to produce from ten to sixty years. There are no indications that the limit of the water supply has been reached, but it is now proposed, in view of the rapid influx of colonists, to regulate the position and number of new wells dug.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* prints from *Le Livre* M. Octave Uzanne's accusation that "A Bookman's Purgatory" (included in Mr. Lang's papers on 'Books and Bookmen') is an impudent plagiarism from one of this French writer's 'Caprices d'un Bibliophile,' and the English paper adopts the charge with most offensive comments. Mr. Lang's "Bookman's Purgatory" was avowedly imitated from "L'Enfer d'un Bibliophile" of the late Charles Asselineau (who died before M. Uzanne's book was published). Although Mr. Lang had borrowed little more than the central idea of Asselineau's *conte*, he inserted in his little story an ingenious acknowledgment of his indebtedness.

The admirable collection of "Les Grands Écrivains Français," just begun, as our readers are aware, with M. Boissier's 'Mme. de Sévigné,' is obviously modelled on Mr. John Morley's series of "English Men of Letters," and bids fair to follow it in one unfortunate particular. Mr. Morley has neglected the English dramatists; there is as yet no volume on Shakspere, and the sketch of Sheridan by Mrs. Oliphant is quite the poorest book in the series. M. Jules Jusserand, the anonymous editor of the French collection, has already announced eighteen volumes, among which we find lives of only two dramatists, Racine and Voltaire. As yet there is no sign of a Beaumarchais, a Corneille, or a Molière, and all students of the French stage know the need of brief biographies of the first and the last of these three.

Benvenuto da Imola's Latin Commentary on the 'Divine Comedy' has been published, for the first time in its integrity, by Barbèra in Florence (New York: Christern). It makes five grand octavo volumes. The history of the enterprise is curious. The Dante Society of Cambrige, Mass., had determined to publish the commentary, and had charged Senator Pasquale Villari with the copying of the Codice Laurenziano, when Lord Augustus Vernon, recalling his father's interrupted project for publishing the same work, begged leave to assume the direction and cost of it now. To this the Dante Society acceded; but Lord Vernon dying like his father, the task devolved on his brother William, and at last the commentary sees the light.

H. Mereu writes, in the *Courrier de l'Art* for May 27, that his hasty impression of the new façade of the Duomo at Florence is unfavorable to its lasting esteem. He hopes, however, that the fate of Napoleon's façade to the Cathedral at Milan, constructed "à tambours battants," may not overtake it. "One may be," he says, "the Michael Angelo of politics, and only the Napoleon of architecture." Bonaparte's façade is to come down and give place to a better.

—The *Century* for July contains an interesting selection from the series of photographs in illustration of animal motion, taken by Mr. Muybridge under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. The sensation made some years ago when Mr. Muybridge first published his photographic studies on this subject, is still fresh, and much was hoped from the further investigation for which the necessary funds were secured. Thirty thousand dollars has been spent upon it, and the result is a photographic record of some 20,000 positions taken by birds, the lower animals, and man. In the present sketch it is stated that these more careful and perfect studies tend to "a reaction to the more familiar views of movement," and to conclusions that "somewhat redeem the unaided human eye from failure to catch the principle of animal locomotion." The automatic character of the motion, at first so striking, appears modified by individual peculiarities of the animal; and as a whole, according to Dr. Allen, whose views are here followed, "the history of animal movement is the development of the rear limbs for use as a spring and source of energy, and of the fore limbs as a basis of support." In race-horses, he says, the fore-limbs are "vaulting poles." We have no space to follow the subject out, and this article itself is merely a sketch, in which the illustrations give as much information as the text. The figures of the flight of birds, with the suggested analogy between their flight and the scientific stroke in rowing, are of great interest, and in the figures of horses it is worth noting that the position which sculptors have often been criticised for selecting, namely, that in which the two feet on the same side are raised, is precisely one shown in the series. The writer calls attention to this as a striking justification of the sculptor as against the critic, from the Parthenon down. The most important article in the number is a powerfully destructive criticism of the mind-cure and faith-healing superstition from Dr. Buckley.

—The most attractive article in the last number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Chas. Scribner's Sons) is the one in which M. Eugène Rendu recalls the life and influence of his relative, Jeanne-

Marie Rendu—in religion, Sœur Rosalie of the order of Saint Vincent de Paul. Likewise, the most beautiful of the illustrations is the portrait, engraved by Claude Ferdinand Gaillard, of this Sister of Charity, who for more than half a century reigned over the poorest quarters of Paris, as M. Rendu expresses it, "par le droit de la vertu et par la grâce de la charité," and who exercised so astonishing an influence over all ranks of Parisian society, from the Queen Marie-Amélie and the Empress Eugénie to the poorest workman of the faubourgs. M. Eugène Rendu, who is a personage himself in the Catholic world of France, the friend and collaborator of Lacordaire and Ozanam as a young man, and the lifelong laborer, officially and privately, for the primary instruction of the people, writes of this "saint of the faubourg" with the enthusiasm of one who has lived in the same *milieu*, and shared in the same social and religious movement, in which Sœur Rosalie was a power. A restrained and not at all unpleasant fragrance of devotion breathes from the whole paper, which is written with that refined and subtile elegance which gives to the style of the Catholic literature of the day, whether religious or worldly, a character quite distinct from all other French writings. "Dans le Val d'Arno" is a series of pictures and recollections of rural life and occupations at the villa or *fattoria* of an Italian friend, by M. Henry Cochin. The graceful text is sparingly but sufficiently illustrated by the delicate sketches of an Italian artist, Fabbi. "Le Pieux Ahmed" is a legend of Mohammedan India, related by M. Robert de Bonnières in the most satisfactory manner for a story-teller at once serious and respectful of his materials, and transparent enough to suggest his malicious enjoyment of their incongruity. In his "Sonnets militaires" the Vicomte de Borrelli continues a series of poems recently published under the title of "Les Mercenaires," a name given, for some reason, to the soldiers he commanded in the East. The sonnets are full of fervor and melody, but the artifices of their construction are not sufficiently concealed for complete poetic enjoyment. There is also the long article, suggested by the English Jubilee, "Victoria Regina," which was to have been expected, and the conclusion of "Aux Affaires étrangères," in which M. Paul Hervieu has again proved his fine quality as an artist by exciting the interest and sympathy of his readers by means of the most ungrateful materials.

—The eighth volume of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch* opens with a very successful heliogravure of a hitherto unknown bust of Goethe, which was found lying amid the furniture and other appurtenances of the newly opened Goethe house in Weimar. The bust shows a striking resemblance to the familiar "Apollo-Goethe" by Trippel, and would appear to be the original of that work. Coming to the text of the volume, we notice an innovation in the shape of two original poems—one by Ernst von Wildenbruch in memory of Wilhelm Scherer; the other, written by the novelist K. F. Meyer in answer to a request that he would describe in prose or verse the influence which Goethe had exerted upon himself. Next come several batches of letters, occupying in all a hundred and sixty pages. Taken together they serve to give a vivid idea of the cosmopolitan character of Goethe's interests, and of his relations with men. Only a few of them, however, notably those of Niebuhr, Oehlenschläger, Madame de Staël and the Humboldts, have any intrinsic interest as letters. The department of "Abhandlungen," or critical essays, contains three numbers: Von Loeper discusses the "Trilogy of Passion"; Victor Hehn, the philological indebtedness of Goethe to Luther's Bible; and Th. Süpfle, the literary influence of Goethe upon France. Under a third heading we have a copious assortment of miscellaneous notes and a still more copious bibliography for the year. An appendix reports concerning the German and English Goethe societies, and also contains a prospectus of the forthcoming Weimar edition of the poet's works. This edition, we learn, will appear in octavo volumes of 300 to 400 pages each, and will comprise four parts: first, the "works" proper, fifty volumes; second, the scientific writings, ten volumes; third, journals; and fourth, diaries. The number of volumes in parts three and four cannot yet be announced.

HUNT'S BRISTOL.

Bristol. By William Hunt. London: Longmans. 1887. 8vo, pp. xi, 230.

THE second contribution to the series of "Historic Towns," edited by Edward A. Freeman and Rev. William Hunt, is a book of substantial merit. It is the work of a painstaking student who has diligently and judiciously sifted his authorities. He has not, like Mr. Loftie in his 'London,' confined himself to inadequate printed sources, but has gone direct to the records in the Bristol archives, which he has exploited with the independent spirit of an original investigator. Bristol has been selected to represent the class of ancient English trading towns. Hence, special emphasis has been laid by Mr. Hunt on the development of its trade and industry, though the other phases of its history have not been neglected.

"The place," he says, "that Bristol holds in our national history is one of peculiar importance, for it was for centuries the greatest purely trading town in a country that owes its greatness to its trade. For centuries it was second only to London, and London at least, from very early times, has been something more than a city of merchants. Bristol history, indeed, does not begin until a period that seems almost modern, when one thinks of the relics that bear witness to the overthrow of Aquæ Solis, the forerunner of Bath, or of York, or Lincoln, or other cities of Roman times. For Bristol has always been an English town, and the first fact we know about it does not take us further back than about the year 1000. . . . Whatever and whenever the beginning of Bristol may have been, it is evident that its importance in the eleventh century was of recent growth. And it almost certainly owed its rise to trade with the Ostmen, as they were called, of the towns on the eastern and southern coasts of Ireland. . . . In the trade of Bristol with the Ostmen, the chief articles of export were slaves, and it seems to have been on the worst form of this traffic that the early prosperity of the town was founded" (pp. 1, 10, 11).

This short opening chapter, entitled "Beginnings," admirably illustrates a characteristic of the whole book, namely, the author's abstinence from idle speculations. This negative virtue is a refreshing novelty among writers on English topography. Chapter vi, "A New World," is of particular interest to Americans. It shows how active the Bristol merchants were in discovering and colonizing various parts of North America. Mr. Hunt, like the writer in the new 'Dictionary of National Biography,' adheres to the old view that Sebastian Cabot was born in Bristol, and not, as many eminent authorities have recently contended, in Venice (pp. 128, 129). The concluding chapter treats of the causes of the decline of Bristol trade and the efforts made to restore its commercial prosperity. "This decline was due to the general determination of commerce to the north of England, to the rapid rise of Liverpool, to the natural drawbacks of the port, to the ruin of the West India trade, and to a large extent, also, to the short-sighted policy which drove trade away from the city by the imposition of heavy local rates" (p. 208). Ever since the municipal reform of 1835, there has been a gradual improvement in the trade of the city.

We have found only a few errors of detail in Mr. Hunt's book. Among the principal sources for the history of Bristol, enumerated on page 7, Seyer's 'Charters, etc., of Bristol' (Bristol, 1812) should not be wanting. According to the 'Red Book of the Exchequer' and Tovey's 'Anglia Judaica,' the Jews left England in October, and not in July, 1290 (p. 30). On pages 52 and 82 the author alludes to "Cornesers, or corn dealers." This is evidently a misconstruction of "corvesers" ("corvesarii"), shoemakers, or, according to the definition of Du Cange, "sutores veterinarii, qui coris veteri utuntur." The statement on page 60 that the liberties of Bristol constituted the standard for five Irish and fourteen English towns, should have been hedged in by the words "at least." To the nineteen towns enumerated in the *Antiquary* (April, 1885), which was doubtless Mr. Hunt's source of information, Galway, Limerick, Rathcoole, Rathmore, and probably others, may be added. The lists of affiliated towns in the *Antiquary* do not pretend to be exhaustive.

In his account of the inception of English municipal government (pp. 53–56), the author adopts some of the prevalent errors concerning the gild merchant and the "commune." He tells us that in the twelfth century these terms were synonymous, that the grant of a gild merchant constituted a municipality, that this fraternity was the governing body, and held the "ferm," or rent, of the town. Recent German investigation, the fruits of which the insular mind is somewhat slow to gather in, has shown that all these views are wrong. Not a single charter to English towns in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries contains the grant of a "commune"; and the gild merchant was only a particular part of the town government with circumscribed functions. In a document of the year 1372 it is stated "that Bristol is an ancient borough with mayor, bailiffs, and a communa from time immemorial; that the burgesses had a free merchant guild, and that, in virtue of this guild, the mayor and bailiffs, their predecessors and successors, are used to take a certain fee from all admitted to the said guild for their own use." "Here," says Mr. Hunt, "we have a distinct declaration of the oneness of the merchant guild with the governing body of the town" (p. 57). In our opinion this passage proves nothing as to the "oneness" referred to; and the gild merchant and the "communa" are spoken of separately, as if they were two distinct conceptions.

In enumerating the liberties that were essential to a municipal borough (p. 54), the possession of courts distinct from those of the hundred and county should not have been omitted; this was doubtless more important than any other municipal privilege. In his account of the "great insurrection" of 1312 (pp. 63 71), the author deserves credit for ignoring the prevalent opinion that it was a contest between the gild merchant and the crafts. The documents relating to this trouble mention neither the one nor the other. Mr. Hunt does not speak of the crafts in this connection, but he seems to cling to the misconception that the merchant gild took part in the insurrection. From certain remarks on pp. 64 and 68 one would infer that an oligarchical government was already strongly established in Bristol in 1312. But all the evidence points merely to an unsuccessful attempt of fourteen burgesses to establish an oligarchy, which caused the uprising of that year. The author is right in emphasizing the value of the royal grant of 1373 by which Bristol was made a county, but he exaggerates its importance. True, it "freed Bristol men from all attendance on the courts of other shires, and from the intrusion of the sheriffs" (p. 84); but this, to a certain extent, was the case before 1373. Mr. Hunt should have pointed out that

this new charter was only one of a progressive series of grants by which the administration of Bristol was freed from external interference, and he should have more clearly defined this new stage of municipal freedom.

In justice to the author, however, it must be said that when he now and then errs he does so by falling a little short of the whole truth, rather than by flagrant perversions of the truth in the form of positive misstatements. The few conspicuous errors that disfigure the book are put forth unobtrusively; and even they would doubtless have been in great part avoided, if a single reliable guide existed to give one even the fundamental facts of English municipal history. The work as a whole is well done; if all the volumes of the series equal this one in excellence, the undertaking will be eminently successful.

LABBERTON'S ATLAS.

New Historical Atlas and General History. By Robert H. Labberton. Townsend MacCoun.

We have from time to time noticed the successive revisions and enlargements of Labberton's Historical Atlas with great interest and approbation. The plan was excellent, and the execution in general satisfactory, and each revision was a positive improvement. For the object for which it was primarily designed—that of class instruction in historical geography—it has had no rival. All this commendation the book has richly deserved, even while we recognized some defects in execution and even some surprising mistakes in detail. Last winter the plates of the work were destroyed by fire, and the author and publisher have taken advantage of this occurrence to make an entirely new book, largely based upon the old, but with some features entirely changed.

In the first place, the fundamental character of the book is changed. It was originally an historical atlas, then an historical atlas with explanatory text; now it is a general history with illustrative maps. The maps are in great part the same as in the earlier editions, but appear now as subordinate to the text, which is greatly extended, and made into a complete and continuous general history. In this way a certain lack of proportion which was observable in the earlier text is avoided; when there must be a page of text to every map, it is easy to see that those periods at which there are frequent geographical changes will receive a fuller treatment than those periods, even more important perhaps, at which the map is more nearly stationary. The English Heptarchy, for example, occupied as much space (five maps) as European History from the Reformation to the French Revolution, and many important events were omitted entirely because they did not fit into the scheme of the atlas. In the new work it has been possible to avoid this disproportion. For example, the Heptarchy has three and a half pages in the new book (just about the same matter as in the old, the pages being larger), while thirty pages are given to the period from the Reformation to the French Revolution. As a result, we have a compendium of universal history which is really very complete and accurate. The principal criticism we should make upon it is an excessive number of names and dates which, *for the purposes of general history*, are unessential. We need say little about this historical portion; Mr. Labberton is so thorough and accurate an historical scholar that full dependence may in general be placed upon his statements. On page 29, in speaking of the Centuriate organization of Servius Tullius, the "camp-followers" are put down at *seven* centuries. It should be *five;* and "camp-followers" is a misleading expression for the musicians, mechanics, and light-armed troops who composed these five centuries. On page 68 the union of Burgundy with the empire should be 1032; 1016 was the date of the arrangement, which was consummated sixteen years later. The statement of the origin of the Feudal system (p. 72) is very inaccurate. The Franks did not divide the lands of Gaul among themselves, and the King did not at this period grant *beneficia* to be held of him "in return for acts of special service." On the same page *socage* is spelled *soccage*, and on the next page we read *Feudalisme*.

We shall subject the maps to a more careful scrutiny, because it is here that we find Mr. Labberton weakest. His historical knowledge and historical sense, as we have already observed, rank very high, and the plan of the maps is most excellent. But in *map-work* he has not always an accurate eye, and would seem not to have had a good proof-reader. In all the earlier editions, we have noted a number of unaccountable errors and inaccuracies; and although these have for the most part been corrected in the present edition, it is yet not at all free from blemishes of this nature. At the same time we consider it the best historical atlas for purposes of class instruction, and urge that the greatest pains be taken to make it faultless, or as nearly so as it is in the nature of school-books to be.

We will first note what appears to us to be a defect in proportion in the present edition. The editor has evidently been fascinated by the recent discoveries in the early history of the Orient, and has greatly expanded that part of his work. We have four full-page maps for the period before B. C. 1000—most valuable for any person studying or reading upon this period. But the whole series of important and instructive changes caused by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars are passed over unnoticed until we come to the greatest extent of the empire in 1810. The changes of the last generation, on the other hand, are given very well; in plate liv., however, the northern boundary of Greece is incorrectly indicated. The maps of Oriental history, which occupy the seven first plates, are so much a matter of recent and special scholarship that no one but a specialist would be qualified to criticise them. In plate ix. we find the misprints *Arcolis*, *Phalereus*, and *Thebes* (all the other names, as *Athenæ*, being in classic form). In plate xii. the division of Alexander's empire after the battle of Ipsus has been substituted for that after the death of Lysimachus—we think unadvisedly, as the empire of Lysimachus was very transient, and the older map gave the beginnings of Pergamus. The map after the battle of Magnesia is a valuable addition. In the small map of B. C. 74 Galatia is embraced in the Roman possessions, of which it did not form a part until B. C. 25; and in the map of B. C. 63 Galatia and Bithynia, as well as Lycaonia, are included in the "Roman Province of Asia." Plate xiii., "Latium and its Neighbors," is very unsatisfactory; misprints are *Tarquinia* and *Lalneum* (for *Labicum*); Præneste, Gabii, Nomentum, Lanuvium, Velitræ, and Antium are omitted, and a number of mythical or wholly unimportant towns inserted; the Volsci are not given, the Hernici are placed among the mountains occupied by the Æqui, while the Æqui are transferred to the valleys of the Tolerus and Velinus. If they had really lived there, they would not have been such troublesome neighbors to the Romans. In the lower map we read *M. Saeer* for *Mons Sacer*. In plate xiv. we find *Russellæ* (for *Ruselle*), *Amiterum* (for *Amiternum*), *Lucretia* (for *Luceria*), Fl. *Aapus* (for *Anapus*), and *Vadimonium Lake* applied to *Lacus Sabatinus*—the real *Lacus Vadimonis* being much further to the north.

In the excellent group of maps, plate xv., Syracuse was not subject to Rome at the end of the First Punic War. And why the modern names *Vienna*, *Durance*, *Turin* mixed in with ancient names? In plate xvi., the West, 100 years after the Punic wars, the organized provinces ought to be distinctly marked off; but the student would infer that Numidia was an independent province, and that there were three in southern Gaul—*Provincia*, *Gallia Transalpina*, and *Gallia Narbonensis*, while *Illyrium* (for *Illyricum*) would not appear to be a province at all. In plate xvii., a valuable new map, we find *Arenticum* for *Aventicum*, *Juliamagus* for *Juliomagus*, *Autiosiodurum* for *Autesiodurum*, *Cadurei* for *Cadurci*, *Laureacum* for *Lauriacum*, *Vindolona* for *Vindobona*. In plate xviii., Celtic Britain, we have *Cantion* for the *Cantii*, *Trinovantes* for *Trinobantes*, while the Brigantes are not carried far enough to the north. In the map of the Roman Provinces, plate xix., the provinces of the early and the late Empire are mixed together in such a way as to make it wholly worthless for the purposes of historical study. In the maps of the subdivisions of the later Empire (plates xx. and xxi.) we have nowhere any clear representation of the four præfectures and thirteen dioceses; in xxi. the Vandals should be in Pannonia, while the Marcomanni were not at this period an important nation. It is also wholly misleading to place *English* on the German coast of the North Sea. In plate xxiii. we find *Ripārian* for *Ripuarian* Franks. In the valuable series of English maps, from Green, two (for 674 and 685) have very properly been omitted; but it is a mistake not to have any map which shows the seven or eight kingdoms of the Heptarchy—which are a distinct and important list, even if there was no one period when all of them were in existence. In plate xxvii., Arabic ascendency under Walid I., Sicily and the other islands should not have the Saracen color. It would be proper to give Testry and Tours in this map, while Laon does not belong here. Pavia is put west of Milan. In plate xxviii., the division of Verdun, the name *Lorraine* is applied to the whole of Lothair's division. In plate xxx., *Spoleta* is printed for *Spoleto*. In plate xxxv. we find side by side the English name *Naples*, the Latin name *Beneventum*, and the Italian name *Salerno*. *Marseilles* is spelt *Marsielles*. In plate xxxvi. the English forms *Normandy* and *Flanders* stand by the French forms *Picardie* and *Bretagne*, while *Poitiers* stands for *Poitou*. During this period of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries western Europe is excellent—France even more fully treated than necessary—but for the east of Europe it is very inadequate. In plate xli. Glarus should form a part of the Swiss Confederacy.

For the modern maps we have little but praise. In plate xlv. we find *March* for *Marck*. There is a valuable series of American maps, much improved from the earlier edition; in the several land grants we miss that to the Duke of York. The genealogical tables are also very full and good. In No. xii. *Goleazzo* is printed for *Galeazzo*. In No. xxv. it is a mistake not to put the sons of Henry II. in the order of age—*Godfrey* (put by mistake for *Geoffrey*) stands after John, while Henry is omitted. There is an index and a table of contents with an excellent bibliography.

A serious defect in many maps of the earlier editions was want of proportion in distances, and inaccuracy in the situation of places. This defect has generally, but not always, been corrected in the present edition.

This may seem a formidable list of corrections; but many of them are misprints merely, and although some of them are sufficiently serious, they do not affect our judgment as already expressed—that for purposes of instruction there is nothing to compare with this book, while as a reference atlas it is probably the best in English. For the

latter purpose it could still be improved by taking pains to insert at their proper epochs names of important battle-fields, etc., and omitting them at periods which they do not illustrate.

Episodes in a Life of Adventure. By Laurence Oliphant. Harper & Bros.

It is always dangerous for a man to hazard the assertion that his neighbors are all lunatics. It is too much like the outcry, "All men are liars," and the Cretans "always" so. Mr. Oliphant's present outlook upon the world is that it is "a gigantic lunatic asylum" (p. 342), and his attitude to his readers is that of "compassion" (p. 343), with "attachment." Fortunately for buyers, readers, and hasty critics, he has penned his most amazing chapter last of all, so that many of the lunatics and compassionated ones may escape its reading. We suspect that his entire scrap-book, or bundle of pamphlets—we can hardly suppose a fresh manuscript—was made for the purpose of publishing that colophon. Being now engaged upon investigations in psychic phenomena, Mr. Oliphant is encouraged by the results thus far achieved, and believes that "a new moral future is dawning upon the human race." Meanwhile, since ordinary mankind does not believe this, being perfectly willing to think the present world good enough, our author launches a book out of his portfolio, describing that portion of his life which, he assures us, appeared to him "distinctly as a most insane period" (p. 342).

We lunatics must confess that, according to our feeble minds, the episodes in Mr. Oliphant's life of adventure are well told; for this writer of many books—here so well advertised in foot-notes—has a readable and fascinating style. His opportunities were such as fall rarely to the lot of one man. We do indeed wonder, even as we wondered when reading Hobart Pasha's autobiography, how a man can have any conscience left after he has been so large a personal part of the episodes narrated. Perhaps, however, it is a symptom of our lunacy when we say that this is apart from the literary value of the book, which is considerable. Mr. Oliphant's story, like so many other good ones we have read, gains nothing, but loses distinctly, by having a moral tacked on the end. He had much better have spared his compassion and his moral, and given us a good index of honest workmanship. He would have saved not only our perplexity in locating the lunacy which he harps upon—whether in his head or ours—but would have allayed our natural suspicion that his book-making, in this instance, is contract work for a publisher, or the hasty emptying of a portfolio to provide means for his psychic researches.

The episodes described are those of diplomacy, filibustering, visits to out-of-the-way places in the interest of curiosity or pursuit of knowledge, war correspondence, and travel. "The Overland Route Forty-six Years Ago" and "Revolutionary Episodes in Italy in 1848," give us a good picture of the facilities of travel in that day, and provoke a contrast with the appliances and possibilities of our own time. In "My First Experiences in Diplomacy" we touch upon American affairs, and are intensely interested in seeing ourselves as others see us. A lively picture of Washington before the war, as seen by a young and verdant Briton, is given in this chapter. Soft-shell crabs and champagne lying upon Congressional stomachs, and the outward blandishments and flatteries of Lord Elgin, seemed, to our young diplomatist's eyes, the potencies that secured the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Strangely enough, Mr. Oliphant names the figure-heads of the British Commission, but not Sir Ambrose Shea, by whose efforts mainly the treaty was made and carried through. He probably includes this most important person in the Treaty Commission in the "one or two Canadians whose advice and assistance in the commercial questions to be treated were of value." In another chapter, "Adventures in Central America," in his description of the Confederate States immediately after the war, he draws an interesting comparison between the nature and extent of the resistance and exhaustion of the Confederates and those of the French during the German invasion. In the one case, "ruin and devastation marked the track of invading armies over vast tracts of country, and testified alike to the severity of the struggle and the obstinacy of the resistance." Having marched with the German armies through most of the Franco-Prussian war, he says that, "except immediately around Paris and in one or two isolated localities like Châteaudun, it [the conflict] left no traces at all," showing "the flimsy nature of the resistance which had been offered." He declares: "The Franco-German battles were essentially artillery combats; and that, with the exception of one or two of the earlier battles, such as Speichern and Gravelotte, the opposing forces never came to close quarters at all." "During the Loire campaign . . . both sides played at such long bowls that it was very difficult, even with the aid of a field glass, to see a Frenchman." With this he contrasts the case in the American war, when, towards the close, "both sides almost abandoned artillery as a useless arm, and a source of weakness rather than strength when men, not to be deterred by noise, rushed in on the guns." "If the German armies had found themselves confronted with the comparatively raw and untrained levies of the American rebellion, they would have discovered that there is another art of war altogether from that in which they have perfected themselves, of which they have had as yet no experience, and which consists in an invincible determination to get at close quarters with the enemy as quickly as possible, and, if necessary, to die there rather than come away."

In the Asiatic possessions of Great Britain and in China and Japan, Mr. Oliphant's episodes were thrilling; and his review of the events in the hermit stage of these countries is all the more interesting reading by contrast with the present. We wonder whether it is still true, as Lord Elgin wrote twenty years ago: "I have seldom, from man or woman since I came to the East, heard a sentence which was reconcilable with the hypothesis that Christianity had ever come into the world." In his account of "The Attack on the British Legation in Japan in 1861," in which Mr. Oliphant lost blood, he illustrates that British impenetrability to ideas for which some of his eminent countrymen are noted. On page 111 he speaks of the visit of Lord Elgin's party to Yedo, as though this was the first time foreigners had entered it. On the contrary, Mr. Townsend Harris had previously lived nearly a year in the city, and he, with a party of twenty-eight Americans from the United States steamship *Mississippi*, had taken up his quarters, establishing the Legation of the United States in Yedo July 8, the English party not arriving until August 12 of the same year. Mr. Oliphant still calls the Japanese who attacked the British Legation Lonins, when there is no *l* in Japanese; and seems even yet, in the twentieth year of the present Mikado's reign, to be without a clear understanding of the causes of that event. The rō-nins, or "wave-men," rovers, who had severed the tie of feudal loyalty to their former masters, he speaks of as "belonging to Prince Mito." While they had once served that baron, their object in shedding English blood and attempting to burn the foreigners' legation was a simple one—to embroil the shō-gun ("Tycoon") in a war with Great Britain or some other treaty power. The Yedo government thus weakened, the Mikado could the more easily crush the shō-gunal usurpation, and restore ancient monarchy.

The remainder of the book, notably the account of the Polish Insurrection and the Schleswig-Holstein war, is readable and full of graphic details.

Initials and Pseudonyms: a Dictionary of Literary Disguises. By William Cushing. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 1886. 610 pages, double columns.

Mr. Cushing states in the preface, what might appear to advantage in the title, that this compilation is designed as a dictionary of American and English initials and pseudonyms. The few Continental examples given represent the subject so feebly that it would have been better to omit them, unless, like the "Bibliophile Jacob" and "George Sand," foreign authors have become in a sense English through translations. If, also, biographical details, especially those not literary, had been reduced to a closer limit, this book would have cost less and reached more persons. Information regarding Balzac's struggles with poverty, for instance, and the "wunderful vississytoods" of Joseph Barber, the "Disbanded Volunteer," could better be found elsewhere.

Turning over the pages of this book and the larger collections of Halkett and Laing, Barbier, Quérard, and Weller, one is astonished at the extent of this kind of literature, and puzzled to know on what it feeds. Franklin describes in his autobiography how, when a boy, wishing to write for his brother's paper, and suspecting that anything of his might be rejected if its source were known, he wrote an anonymous paper in a disguised hand, which he placed at night under the door of the printing-office. When his brother showed the paper to his friends, he "had the exquisite pleasure of finding that it met with their approbation, and that in their different guesses at the author none were named but men of some character among us for learning and ingenuity." This story suggests one of the reasons why concealment is so common among authors, especially those who are like certain unknown quantities in algebra which have no fixed value, but depend upon assumption. The unknown is always wonderful, and, given mist enough, one may appear of the proportions of the Spectre of the Brocken. Often the motive is a desire to disarm criticism. The Brontë sisters confess that in veiling their names they did not declare themselves women because they suspected that "authoresses" were looked upon with prejudice. Equally unwilling to appear in men's attire, they selected names which might belong to either sex. An aversion to publicity may arise from timidity. The would-be author, while doubtful of welcome, may prefer concealment. "I shall write first to see if I can write; then for money, and then for fame," announced a young Southern woman calling herself "Viola." It is during the tentative period, while testing one's powers and the endurance of the public, that an assumed name is found convenient.

As the cothurnus magnified the appearance of the Athenian actor, a well-selected pseudonym serves to give dignity and attract attention. Readers of pamphlets and newspapers published seventy-five years or more ago, when questions of the formation of government were under discussion, know how often such worthies as "Brutus," "Cato," "Phocion," "Publius," and "Algernon Sidney" appear—not, however, representing as many individual writers. Samuel Adams wrote over the signatures "Candidus," "Populus," "Sincerus," "Valerius Poplicola," and other names, his plan having been to work in secret behind the scenes, from motives of tact putting

others conspicuously in the foreground; and while these disguises may sometimes have been too transparent to deceive the public, the effect probably was, by multiplying himself, to create public opinion. Doubtless he concealed himself at times from expediency, as then became a man prudent as well as bold.

Earnestness is less apparent in anonymous literature in recent times. On the contrary, authors of solid books occasionally drop their own names when they turn aside for relief to lighter work, as when the mathematical lecturer at Oxford steps down from his desk to appear as "Lewis Carroll" in 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.' M. Rivail gave up his own name, attached to his books on education, to assume that of "Allan Kardec," when writing on spiritualism. Sometimes there may be a suspicion that the unacknowledged work will prove to be rubbish; in that case, like the mist which enveloped the Trojan heroes, a pseudonym enables one to retreat undetected and unharmed.

A disguised name has been found to give an advantage in controversy. Since the time of "Junius," political satire would have lost half its sting if its authors had been obliged to stand responsible for it under their own signatures. Concealment adds both length and edge to the sword, which may be drawn in a bad or questionable cause as well as a good one. M. Philarète Chasles has described how, during the eighteenth century, English writers "deliberately renounced the lustre of their own names, and sacrificed their vanity to their interest or passion, concealing their names and disguising their hands to carry out their work better."

Mr. Cushing has been a laborious and careful worker, and his book is more comprehensive and accurate than its predecessors published in this country. It is gratifying to learn that it has received so generous a welcome that this revised edition has been published, in which many of the errors of the first edition have been corrected. Errors must of course be expected in compilations of this kind, which deal with shadows. Often, as in the case of the Nihilistic writer "Stepniak," a book is ascribed to several persons, no one of whom may be responsible for it. The true author may be discovered only as a city is taken—by gradual approaches; and during this process much that is printed needs to be cancelled. There still remains a great work to be done in this department of research; indeed, as far as English literature is concerned, only a beginning has been made. Mr. Cushing acknowledges his indebtedness to a friend who has furnished one-sixth of his titles. Credit might properly have been given also specifically to others, as to the *Library Journal*, which for ten years has had a department of anonyms and pseudonyms, containing largely original matter. Information of this sort is obtained with great labor, through correspondence and in other ways, and deserves to be regarded as literary property.

Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions. By C. R. Conder, Capt. R. E., Author of 'Tent Work in Palestine,' etc. Scribner & Welford. 1887.

In reviewing W. Wright's 'Empire of the Hittites' (No. 1022 of the *Nation*) we made an attempt to characterize the flimsiness of the foundations on which the pretentious structure of Hittite archæology has been reared in our day. We showed some striking instances of the critical levity with which tentative identifications and more than dubious analogies are made to serve as scaffoldings for vast aerial constructions. Of the best equipped and comparatively most conscientious laborer in that new field of antiquarian restoration, Prof. Sayce of Oxford, who, perhaps, has the best chance of being called the father of Hethology, we could only say that he was "piling guesses and surmises upon conjectures and hypotheses." Yet, with all our experience of Hethological practices, we were far from being prepared for such an advance in that line as Capt. Conder unfolds before us in his latest work. He boldly embraces the entire extent of "Hittite" remains—Syrian, Cappadocian, Lydian, and all; establishes a Cypriote "connection," a Cuneiform connection, an Egyptian connection, a Canaanite connection, and wonderfully numerous "other connections" in the most remote east and west of the Old World; combines the whole of the Hittite inscriptions in the widest sense into an Altaic system; and professes "to have found a true key to the reading of the Altaic system"—a key "simple and demonstrable"—and "to have identified the language of these texts as belonging to the family of Ugro-Altaic dialects, of which the Proto-Medic and the Accadian are, perhaps, the oldest known examples," and the Magyar and Finnish the most noteworthy living idioms.

Capt. Conder also endeavors to show "that the symbols are the prototypes whence the Cuneiform system has developed." He treats of the rules of translation, of "Altaic" grammar, and religious ideas, more extensively of the "Altaic" symbols, and then presents an analysis of the various Altaic inscriptions as found at Hamath, Aleppo, Jerabis, Marash, Ibriz, etc. The Jerabis Text No. 1 is presented as the most distinct and best-preserved of all "Altaic hieroglyphs," and the following as a probably correct verbatim translation of it:

"1. Prayers-his (stone Set ?) -him-to for Fire flames-growth-for-to-ing. King king . . . ing. God (Ane) become words to strong. . . .
"2. . . . to . . . (flow ?) Tamzu-Aa to. Fire-flames-grow-for-ing King over king descending right (or propitious) become Thee mighty Set strength.
"3. (the memorial to ?). Thee . . . watering Set Bull-water-of-to prayer-memorial for thee for, thou (accept ?) stone (of) Set sheep-water-of-to . . . protect to Thou . . . meing become for."

We omit the last two stanzas of the memorial hymn, as differing little from the first three. Nor shall we enter into an analysis of the analysis, being ourselves possessed of too little Proto-Medic, Accadian, and general "Altaic" knowledge, presupposing little of it in our readers, and seeing that the author himself uses throughout second hand knowledge, and that mainly drawn from the contributions of Prof. Sayce. The work of the latter, we are distinctly told, "stands in quite a different category to that of other students of the Altaic inscriptions," being "marked by a penetration and originality which others have not equalled," and entitled to claim the present discovery as "its direct result." This being the case, and finding that the highest Hethological authority has expressed his opinion on the value of his disciple's Altaic key (in the London *Academy* of May 21), we for once deviate from our rule not to copy reviewers in reviewing, and deferentially make room in these columns for the master's judgment on the cardinal point of the argument:

"The reasons . . . which led Capt. Conder to his belief that Accadian words are concealed under Hittite symbols were all based on a misapprehension. *Me* or *ma* is *not* the word for 'country' in either Accadian or 'Protomedic'; in Accadian the word is *mada* and *kengi*, in 'Protomedic' *murun*. . . . Sceptre in Accadian is not *pa* but *gisdar*; *pe* probably means 'a leaf.' *Ku* is not the 'Protomedic' word for 'King,' which (as Oppert long ago discovered) is *anin*. . . . *Khar* does not mean 'mountain' in Accadian, and there *is* 'a real distinction' between the sounds of *l* and *r* in that language; *kakama* is not the Accadian word for 'amen,' but an ideographic mode of writing *erimma*, afterwards contracted into *ri*; *sa* and not *ua* means 'and'; and though *zu* certainly is 'thou,' the Kypriote character read *zu* by Capt. Conder has been shown by Dr. Deecke to have the value of *nos*. . . . When the supports of Capt. Conder's Accadian theory thus fall away, it is not necessary to discuss the interpretations of the inscriptions which he has based upon it."

An Easter Vacation in Greece, etc. By John Edwin Sandys. Macmillan & Co.

It is not permitted to everybody to go to Corinth, and Athens is still further away; but if it is permitted to everybody who goes to print his journal, the world will come to pray that some wide disaster may close the road to Greece. Dr. John Edwin Sandys and his wife, having made a vacation run to Greece, lasting from March 17, when they left Cambridge, to April 20, when they left Corfu (the author adding considerately, at the end of the book, that he got back for the beginning of the term on the 30th of April), Dr. Sandys perforce must write thereon a book! Duller than ditch-water it is, but it has one quality which renders it of interest to the bibliophobe—it shows lucidly how little brain-work it takes to make a book. It is not clear, by any means, that the Doctor is deficient in brain power—his degree, "Litt.D.," is presumptive guarantee that he is not; but the journal of his sojourn of twenty-six days in Greece, "kept at the time for my own convenience only, and now printed [for that of the printer, possibly] with such slight omissions and additions as appeared requisite to render it suitable for another purpose," might have been made far more useful and complete if it had been compiled from the last edition of Murray, without leaving Cambridge. He quotes Baedeker, apparently ignorant that it is published in English, for he says that "the routes of the steamers, though duly recognized in Baedeker's 'Griechenland,' are imperfectly known to English travellers in Greece"; and he seems to have been so little observant that he did not learn that "Baedeker's 'Griechenland'" (by which he evidently was guided, for he sees nothing that is not given in it) is the most inaccurate guide-book published, probably, since Marco Polo—so inaccurate, indeed, that a scholar had better take Pausanias and stick to him. The delusive portability of the guides of this house (outside of Germany) betrays travellers into great loss of labor; but especially for Greece and Italy they are treacherous and untrustworthy as information, and silly as comment, to a degree incredible in a German publication. The fact that Dr. Sandys did not discover this, shows that he depended very little on the use of his own wits. If people will depend on a guide-book for what they see in travelling, they should, at least in Greece, use Murray, which, though heavier and of a higher price, is cheaper as being far more complete and accurate.

Seriously, the triviality of this book is beyond exaggeration. The journal begins with the journey to Folkstone, and goes through with the barest school-boy diary of what the travellers saw every day, from Paris to Peiræus and then on, which, we are fully persuaded, was ever put into print except in a comic journal. It seems inconceivable that a Cambridge scholar should consider it worth while to make a book of such commonplaces as the following:

"The sky was brilliantly beautiful when we went on deck at seven o'clock, and, in the pearly light of our first Greek morning, saw the sunlit hills of Salamis. We were rowed ashore by two boatmen, who landed us at the custom-house, which happens to be on the site of a temple founded by Conon in memory of the battle of Cnidus; and after going through the formal ceremony of walking past the courteous officers of the customs, we were soon driving along the five miles of dusty road to Athens, catching one or two glimpses of the Acropolis on the way. At the further end of the long street of Hermes,

which runs from the Theseum [!] and the railway station on the west to the Royal Gardens and the Square of the Constitution on the east, we found our hotel, the Hôtel des Etrangers, looking out upon the green trees which are a relief to the eye after the glare of the surrounding streets. An excellent room was ready for us, and we arranged to stay for a week, paying a sum equivalent to £1 a day for both of us; this charge including lodging, meals, and attendance."

And so on, as if nobody had ever been in Greece, through 110 pages, at the end of which the Muse, as in duty bound, gets the Doctor by the hair and extorts from him a full page of such music as the following:

> "Farewell to all the classic land,
> The fame-encircled Attic strand;
> August Athena's matchless fane,
> Colonus 'mid the olive plain"

—a *catalogue raisonné* of everything he saw in Greece, with the one virtue the diary has not—that of brevity.

The author has been at the trouble to print a bibliography of travel in Greece which hardly justifies his book, and a time-table of steamers in Greece, of which he remarks the absence in the guide-books. If he had learned the reason of the absence, viz., that the times of sailing are continually changing, so that tables are of no use beyond the season, he would have been spared another appendix even more useless than his bibliography. Appendices, when they are added to a book that is worth having, have sometimes a permanent value, but nobody publishes a book for the sake of the appendices, and nobody is likely to carry Dr. Sandys's book to Greece for the sake of his.

On Teaching English. By Alexander Bain. D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

THIS work is supplementary to the author's text-book on rhetoric. He says that the great principle of teaching is to call the pupils to account for "the matters actually imparted in teaching"; and he would confine the art so closely to mere instruction and examination, imparting and extracting in turn, that he strenuously objects to original composition, and hardly tolerates paraphrasing as a means of teaching our language. He prefers a minute criticism of passages from writers of reputation, and recasting them, not for the sake of change of vocabulary and phrase, but only to better them or show that they cannot be bettered. He objects, also, to the use of our standard authors, and has a special antipathy to Bacon and Shakspere, to read whom is, in one of his expressions, "to abolish the three intervening centuries." The greater portion of the volume is occupied with a precise criticism of several poems of our literature, with a view to illustrate how they should be used in teaching English; and Prof. Bain also tries to define poetry. More inept criticism, greater practical misconception of the methods of the poet, and a more indifferent blindness to his point of view, we have not met with in a book from so eminent a hand. The power of suggestiveness is to him only feeble obscurity, and at all points he requires a dryness of intellectual light which leaves only the facts of experience as scientifically discerned and ready for tabulation. Such a writer naturally prefers Wordsworth's "Skylark" to Shelley's, and seems to think that even then too much is made of a very small bird; and one is not surprised to find him citing the more rhetorical parts of Pope with thorough satisfaction. A good example of his poetic incapacity is the analysis of Dryden's "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," in which his judgments are ludicrously inapplicable, as when he seriously refers to the "necessarily humble character of Jubal's original shell" as a reason why his brethren could not have been so much affected by its "celestial sound" as Dryden represents. But the critic reaches his acme when he describes the magnificent last line of the ode, figuring the trumpet-blast of the Last Judgment—

> "And music shall untune the sky"

—as "obscure or insufficient."

For ourselves, we decline to accept Sir Arthur Helps as "completely superseding" Bacon, even in the single essay on "Business"; we cannot think Shakspere will be sufficiently known by our youth through quotations from him in other books; original essay-writing seems to us to have a value in education, and the extracting by examination matters imparted by an instructor strikes us as a narrow view of the office of the pedagogue; and as for poetic criticism, commend us to some other professor, and preferably to one who will not cite "In Memoriam" as an attempt "to disparage geology," or remark, apropos of Goldsmith's famous line, that "much more than a breath is necessary to make princes and lords."

Grundzüge der Meteorologie. Die Lehre von Wind und Wetter. Von H. Mohn. Vierte verbesserte Auflage. Berlin: D. Reimer. 1887.

MOHN'S 'Meteorology' may be characterized as an eminently safe book. The author is Professor of Meteorology in the University at Christiania, and director of the Norwegian Meteorological Institute; he holds a distinguished position as an investigator of observed phenomena, and, jointly with his colleague, Prof. Guldberg, has contributed several papers to the deductive and mathematical study of atmospheric movements. His book, therefore, presents a view of the elements of meteorology as seen from the higher level of advanced knowledge, and consequently has nothing in common with compilation text-books, which are written, as it were, from the under side of their subjects. The paragraphs on the constitution and movements of cyclones may be referred to as good illustrations of mature and conservative views. On the other hand, the style of the book is rather too authoritatively didactic for our modern conceptions of the best teaching. It would suit very well those teachers who depend on the text-book for their knowledge of the subject; their students could memorize and recite page after page, and thereby harmlessly acquire a large body of good facts. It would also suit those rare teachers who use a text-book only as they use a dictionary, and make up the work of the class from their own knowledge. But the average teacher, who needs from the text-book some assistance in his method of presentation, as well as some addition to his store of facts and definitions, will find this book rather too hard for him: his scholars will be instructed, but not trained; they will learn something about meteorology, but they will not learn how to learn anything more. In short, Mohn's book is so good that it needs a good teacher to use it.

The recent supply of valuable works on meteorology is remarkable. Buchan of Edinburgh has revised his 'Text-book' in his article in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica'; Scott, of the British Weather Service, has a volume on 'Elementary Meteorology' in the "International Scientific Series"; Van Bebber, of the German Weather Service at Hamburg, has prepared an exhaustive work on weather prediction; Sprung, lately a colleague of Van Bebber's, now engaged in the Prussian Meteorological Institute at Berlin, has written an admirable text-book of dynamical meteorology; and Ferrel, lately a professor in our Signal Office, has completed a volume on 'Recent Advances in Meteorology,' to which his earlier researches led the way. The allied subject of climatology has two works—one, by Hann of Vienna, than whom no one is more competent; the other, by Woeikoff of St. Petersburg, originally in Russian, and now translated into German. The ambitious meteorologist is well supplied with books, provided only that he can do what all ambitious students must do—read German.

Life of John Colet, D.D. With an Appendix of Some of his English Writings. By J. H. Lupton, M. A., Submaster of St. Paul's School, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. London: George Bell & Sons. 1887. Pp. xiv, 323.

MR. LUPTON has already made his own all that pertains to Colet; his successive editions of the Dean's works before unpublished, from the 'De Sacramentis' in 1867 to the 'Opuscula' in 1876, having done as much as anything to make Colet something more than the shadow of a mighty name. This 'Life' is thus a fitting close to the series of Mr. Lupton's publications in the same field. As a biography it is disappointing on account of the exceedingly meagre material available, and the strange uncertainty which attaches to many features of Colet's life. Indeed, it is part of the value of Mr. Lupton's work that several of the certainties of Knight and other biographers are resolved into uncertainties under the analysis of his profounder research. Thus he shows that the commonly accepted opinion that Colet was educated at St. Anthony's School and at Magdalen College (an opinion advanced without qualification in the 'Britannica,' we notice) rests upon little more than conjecture. It is strange that the contemporaries of a man who so strongly impressed himself upon his age should have permitted important facts of his life to fall into such obscurity; the pious effort of Erasmus to embalm the memory of his friend accomplishing little, owing to English indifference.

The book is written in all scholarly soberness. The full learning of the author on all the points he touches makes his occasional conjectures always plausible and suggestive. For the most part, however, he is content to show what is known, and to leave the unknown with no guesses about it. When he does undertake a Cuvier-like restoration at the hint of a fragment, he sketches extinct forms with the hand of a master. Life at Oxford at the close of the fifteenth century, for example, rises before the reader vividly. On the ground of strict relevancy to the subject, there may be thought to be something too much of such affluent illustration of a possibility—four pages of description of Florence, for instance, her teachers, philosophers, and preachers follow the supposition "if his [Colet's] steps were really turned to Florence" (p. 50); but one in search of pleasant and instructive reading will advance no objection on that score. The great school which had its birth in the Dean's foresight and generosity and love of learning, remains his best memorial. In striking contrast with certain founders of our own day, who thought that wisdom would die with them, is the long look into the future taken by Colet in the statutes of St. Paul's: "Notwithstanding these statutis and ordinancis," is their closing section, "in whiche I have declarid my mynde and will, yet because in tyme to cum many thingis may and shall surwyne [supervene] and grow by many occasions and causis, which at the makyng of this boke was not possible to come to mynde, . . . I leve it hooly to theyr dyscrecion and charite, I mean of the Wardens and Assistences of the Felowshipp, with suych other counsell as they shall call unto theme, good litterid and lernyd menne, they to adde and diminish unto this boke, and to supply in it every defaute, and also to declare in it every obscurite and derknes, as tyme and place and just occasion shall requyre." His famous Convocation sermon, given in full in the appendix, reminds one,

in its fearless plainness of speech and direct stroke, of Luther and Savonarola, and would alone make good Green's assignment of Colet to a place among the Reformers before the Reformation.

The Shaybacks in Camp. Ten Summers under Canvas. By Samuel J. Barrows and Isabel C. Barrows. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

THESE unwearied campers have spent all but one of their ten summers on the shore of Lake Memphremagog; and by going always to the same spot, and storing utensils and conveniences from one year to another, they appear to be as well provided for residence there as one would be in a country house. It is not camping of the old-fashioned kind, with discomforts and make-shifts unexpected and innumerable, of which perhaps the chief use is to remind us of our civilization; but, quite the contrary, the "Shaybacks" progress instead of barbarizing, and end their first decade with a steam-launch and a substantial well-chinked log hut, to say nothing of hammocks for pews during meeting time. The volume which they have published contains the history of this evolution, and is brightened by some anecdotes of mild adventure, principally in navigating the steam launch; but its value lies in the hints and explicit advice it gives in regard to family camps, and its account of how this particular camp conducts its domestic and foreign affairs. The success of "the Shaybacks" is beyond question, and Lake Memphremagog seems to be an admirable spot for further experiment in the process of returning to savage life and re-emerging from it. Perhaps it would be as well to start with a steam-launch and a log hut, and see if one could not work up to hired stokers and a French cook. The book is agreeable reading, though its adventures are, as has been said, of a mild order, and its reflections have just the tenuity that consists with the absolute nirvana of a true camp life.

Prose Pastorals. By Herbert Milton Sylvester. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.

SUMMER volumes which describe the life of nature have become very common of late, and they betray a tendency usually either towards the specialty of natural history or the generality of an Emersonian reflectiveness. Mr. Sylvester has the Emersonian characteristic, but it has a poetic rather than philosophic turn, and does not interfere with his giving his readers a very natural picture of the old home of his boyhood, a farm somewhat to the southward of the White Hills, in the midst of scenery and homely tasks dear to the New England heart. The author's own honest and unrestrained pleasure in his recollections, his attachment to the homestead and all the doings of his young life there, make the pleasantest quality of the book. There is next to nothing of character and no human nature except his own in the pages; but he has the artist's eye and the fisherman's infatuation, and gives us still life and speckled trout in about equal profusion. A definite portion of the volume is devoted to angling in the White Mountains, which may be of some special interest to brothers of that craft; but the atmosphere and the scenes of the remainder are in one general tone, almost a monotone. Were it not for a forest fire, with its aftergrowth of blackberry-vines, a swamp which one thinks would have rewarded further exploration, and an admirably described boyhood ride to the market-town in the small hours of the night, with all the morning changes of light, mist, and sound, the volume would have had no more variety than a succession of summer days in the quiet country it makes poetical.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Appleton, G. W. A Terrible Legacy. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Bacon, Prof. E. F. Leitfaden zum Erlernen der deutschen Sprache. Clark & Maynard.
Barbey d'Aurevilly, J. Le Théâtre contemporain. Paris: Frinzine; Boston: Schoenhof.
Boissier, G. Mme. de Sévigné. Paris: Hachette: Boston: Schoenhof.
Bridgman's Indexed Map of the Environs of New York City. E. C. Bridgman. $4.
Confessions of a Society Man. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Delitzsch, Prof. F. A Day in Capernaum. Funk & Wagnalls.
Field, P. B. Canvas Canoes: How to Build Them. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co. 50 cents.
Garlanda, F. The Fortunes of Words. A. Lovell & Co.
Gilman, A. Historical Readers. 3 vols. Interstate Publishing Co. 36, 48, 60 cents.
Haggard, H. R. Allan Quatermain. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.; New York: Geo. Munro.
Horr, N. T., and Bemis, A. A. Municipal Police Ordinances. Robert Clarke & Co.
Hugo, V. Things Seen. Harper & Brothers. 25 cents.
Johnson, Virginia W. The House of the Musician Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Johonnot, J. Ten Great Events in History. D. Appleton & Co. 63 cents.
Leffingwell, A. The Mystery of Bar Harbor. G. W. Dillingham. $1.
Littell's Living Age. Vol. 53. Boston: Littell & Gay.
Lyall, Edna. In the Golden Days: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Marlitt, E. The Old Mam'selle's Secret. New ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 25 cents.
McCray, Florine T. Environment: A Story of Modern Society. Funk & Wagnalls.
Mead, T. H. Horsemanship for Women. Harper & Brothers.
Meyer, C. F. The Monk's Wedding; A Novel. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.
Morrison, G. B. The Ventilation and Warming of School Buildings. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
O'Reilly, Rev. B. Life of Leo XIII. Chas. L. Webster & Co.
Peterson, H. Bessie's Six Lovers. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 50 cents.
Pierson, E. De L. Society Verse by American Writers. Benjamin & Bell.
Pirkis, C. L. A Dateless Bargain. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.
Reese, Lizette W. A Branch of May: Poems. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey.
Renan, E. Discours et Conférences. Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof.
Richard the Third and the Primrose Criticism. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Riddell, Mrs. J. H. Miss Gascoigne: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Robinson, F. W. 99 Dark St. Harper & Brothers. 15 cents.
Sachau, Prof. E. Alberuni's India (A. D. 1030). London: Trübner & Co.
Saltus, E. Mr. Incoul's Misadventure. Benjamin & Bell.
Scherr, J. Letzte Gänge. 2d ed. Stuttgart: W. Spemann; New York: Westermann.
Simon, Jules. Victor Cousin. Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.
Spence, Exell and Neill. Thirty Thousand Christian Thoughts. Vol. V. Christian Dogmatics, Concluded. Funk & Wagnalls. $3.50.
Spencer, Mrs. G. E. Dennis Day, Carpet-Bagger. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Swinburne, A. C. Select Poems. Worthington Co. $1.50.
Thackeray, W. M. The Fitz-Boodle Papers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.
Tidy, Dr. C. M. The Treatment of Sewage. D. Van Nostrand. 50 cents.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. Ivan Ilyitch, and Other Stories. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. Sebastopol. Harper & Brothers.
Vasili, Comte Paul. La Société de Paris: I. Le Grand Monde. Paris: *Nouvelle Revue*; Boston: Schoenhof.
Verne, Jules. Nord contre Sud. 1re partie. Paris: Hetzel; New York: Christern.
"V. R.": A Novel. Harper & Brothers. 15 cents.
Yonge, Charlotte M. Under the Storm; or, Steadfast's Charge. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

6% NET INTEREST 6%
GUARANTEED BY THE
JARVIS-CONKLIN
MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
KANSAS CITY, Mo.
Capital Paid-up.....$1,000,000.00
Debentures secured by first mortgages on improved real estate held by the Mercantile Trust Co., New York. Call at Office or write for particulars.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, 239 Broadway, New York City.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
Available in all parts of the World.

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square,
NEW YORK,
Have constantly in stock GUIDE BOOKS to all parts of the world, all the NEW NOVELS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS on the day of issue.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
For any desired information about books published or that are to be published, old and rare books, English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian books, write to us and it will receive our immediate attention.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

RAG DOLLS.— Write for Description. $3 (night dress 30 cents). Box 185, Bethlehem, Pa.

American Society for Psychical Research.
The Research work of the Society is at present divided between five Committees:
1. The *Committee on Thought-Transference* is engaged in ascertaining whether a vivid impression or a distinct idea in one mind can be communicated to another without the intervening help of the recognized organs of sensation.
2. The *Committee on Apparitions and Haunted Houses* wishes to collect accounts, from trustworthy sources, of apparitions of absent or deceased persons, of premonitions, whether these occur in dreams or in the waking state, of disturbances in houses described as "haunted," and of any cognate phenomena.
3. The *Committee on Hypnotism* is engaged in the study of the mesmeric or hypnotic trance, with the object of ascertaining its causes and of elucidating its psychical and physiological accompaniments.
4. The *Committee on Mediumistic Phenomena* is chiefly concerned with the experimental investigation of the phenomena commonly described as "Spiritualistic," and is particularly desirous of obtaining opportunities for investigation with private and unpaid "mediums," or other persons in whose presence "mediumistic" phenomena occur.
5. The *Committee on Experimental Psychology* is making investigations in folk-thought or the study of sociology in its psychological aspects. It seeks to ascertain the psychical characteristics which many individuals may possess in common in virtue of their being members of particular races or communities.
Communications are earnestly requested from all persons interested in any branch of the work of the Society.
Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, RICHARD HODGSON,
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.
Programmes of the instruction offered, for the academic year beginning October 1, 1887, to Graduate, Undergraduate, and Special Students will be sent on application.

Germany.
PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügern, University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. Grinnell, Iowa.

TO ALL GOOD LIVERS
Miss Parloa's Kitchen Companion
APPEALS.
It is an entirely new work of a thousand pages by *the* authority on household matters, in 1 vol., crown 8vo, cloth, $2.50.
This book merits the highest praise. It has not been hastily written to meet a sudden popular demand, but is rather the result of conscientious labor in leisure hours for several years, and it will unquestionably be a welcome visitor in thousands of families all over the land in which Miss Parloa's name and fame alike are familiar.
IT IS THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL;
it is PERFECTLY RELIABLE; it is MARVELLOUSLY COMPREHENSIVE; it is COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED; it is, in short, overflowing with good qualities, and is just the book that all housekeepers need to guide them in their daily duties and to enable them to make their homes happy.
ESTES & LAURIAT,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

"The simplicity of method is admirable. It justifies the title."—NORRISTOWN HERALD.
GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.
An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free

F. W. CHRISTERN,
254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc.
H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York.
Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

CATALOG NO. 23, BEING "ODDS and ends" from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, N. Y., now ready.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

The Week.

LAST month the London *Economist* had two editorial articles on "The United States Treasury," examining the national finances in all branches, including the national-bank currency, the silver question, the revenue surplus, and the public debt. The conclusions reached by it ought to be highly flattering to our national pride. It finds that our circulating medium of all sorts is backed by 54 per cent. of specie, as compared with 30 per cent. in the United Kingdom, and that, even after making allowances for the depreciation of silver, the specie reserve is still somewhat higher than that of the Bank of England, "so that it must be admitted that the convertibility of the paper is placed beyond all question." We may remark parenthetically that the substitution of gold and silver certificates in place of national-bank notes withdrawn has the effect to increase the metallic basis of the paper circulation from 25 per cent. to 75 and 100 per cent respectively. Probably the increase of metallic reserve is even greater than this; the original law requiring the banks to keep a reserve of 25 per cent. against circulation having been long ago repealed, and no other fund to redeem circulation being required except the 5 per cent. fund in the Treasury at Washington. But for every gold certificate issued there must be 100 per cent. of gold deposited and held for its redemption, while for every silver certificate there must be from 75 to 78 per cent. of gold value so deposited and held, looking merely at the bullion value of the standard silver dollar. The fiduciary part of the paper circulation is thus becoming less and less, and the value part more and more, as the substitution goes on. Whether this is upon the whole desirable or not, it is an important although unseen element in the national finances. It has attracted no attention even among those who habitually give thought to this class of questions. Of course, there must come a time when the substitution of specie certificates for bank notes will cease; but so long as it continues, the metallic basis of the total paper circulation is becoming more solid.

The multiplying embarrassments of our national finances at the present time have given birth to much humorous comment both at home and abroad. A nation getting too much revenue, and yet unable to repeal its taxes, is in a worse plight than any country visited and described by the most daring travellers. These embarrassments lead to a remarkable inversion of ideas and phrases. Economy becomes a national vice, and that which is called in other parts of the world a "lightening of the public burdens," is here called an attack upon the industry of the people. Perhaps the most happy thought that the situation has given rise to is found in a letter written a few days ago by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall to the St. Louis *Republican*, criticising the Morrison tariff bill of last year. The spirit which prompted this bill was set forth in all its enormity, says Mr. Randall, by its supporters, who said in substance: "Let us take off one-fifth now. If that does not reduce the revenue, we can take off more. Some time we can *cut to the quick and draw blood.* If 20 per cent. does not reduce the revenue, perhaps 50 will." There it is. In any other part of the world "cutting to the quick and drawing blood" is accomplished by putting on taxes. Here it is accomplished by taking them off. Where, oh where, is the Lemuel Gulliver who shall describe the hardships of the American taxpayer?

Judge Barrett's sentence of Sharp was at once severe enough to comport with the heinousness of his offence, and mild enough to meet whatever claim for clemency may properly be based on age and alleged ill-health. To appreciate fully the importance of this sentence of Sharp to four years in Sing Sing, one must recall the almost hopeless condition of the public mind as to the proper punishment of the offenders when the bribery was disclosed. It is safe to say that ninety-nine persons out of every hundred then supposed that Sharp would get off somehow; and the idea that so rich and powerful a man would ever be sent to the penitentiary seemed absurd. Nobody in New York, probably, was so confident that he would escape punishment as Sharp himself. His lawyers attempted to make it a ground of merit that he had not run away. But there is no reason to believe that Sharp supposed there was anything to run away from. All his life he had found that money purchased immunity, and he doubtless expected that there would be no trouble about getting an acquittal.

Ex-Senator Thurman is quite justified in refusing the use of his name, as a candidate for Governor, to the Democrats of Ohio. If age and infirmity did not constitute sufficient grounds for his attitude, he might properly base it upon the outrageous treatment which he has received from Ohio Democrats in the past. Despite his yielding to the soft-money craze, Mr. Thurman has been one of the ablest and best Democrats in public life since the war, and the shameful way in which he was shoved aside by the gang who seized control of the party organization in Ohio, makes it little short of an insult for them to turn to him for aid in rehabilitating the party, now that they have brought it to such straits.

The *Tribune* publishes an instalment of replies to its circular to Grand Army posts, inquiring whether they favored the Dependent Pension Bill that was vetoed by the President, whether they favor a Service Pension Bill, *i. e.*, a pension to every man who served in the army, and whether they approve of the President's veto of private pension bills. Probably no great significance attaches to the answers, since they are sent in contravention of the orders of the highest authority in the organization. Nevertheless, they show what ideas are afloat in Grand Army circles, just as the remarkable case at Elmira the other day, where the Government was defrauded of $13,700 in one pension claim, shows what sort of rascality may be perpetrated even under existing laws. For example, C. J. McDevitt, Past Department Commander, Abilene, Kan., writes: "I would rather see one hundred men get a pension who do not need it (I will not say who do not deserve it) than to have one poor, old, crippled, broken-down veteran deprived of what he has a right to demand." The Elmira candidate was poor, old, crippled, and broken down, and a sot besides. The question, "what he had a right to demand," was the one raised when the officers of justice were sent in search of him and his pals. What he and all others have a right to demand is exactly what the law gives them. But this, we judge, is not what Mr. McDevitt means, because he says also that not ten posts in the State will vote against a service pension bill, and that he is in favor of such a bill because so many veterans are unable to furnish the proof required by the persons now in charge of the Pension Bureau. A service pension bill would dispense with every kind of proof except enrolment in the army list. It would dispense even with proof of service.

The *Times* has been overhauling the war record of Gen. Tuttle, and finds that he resigned in 1864 under a very black cloud of complicity in an attempt to blackmail a planter who had secured permission to send $100,000 worth of cotton down the Mississippi to New Orleans. The evidence seems to leave no doubt of his guilt, and the performance is entirely consonant with what is known of the man's character in peace. The only thing that makes his record of the slightest importance is the fact that he was elected Commander of the Iowa Department of the Grand Army a few months ago, and is thus one of the most prominent representatives of that organization in the country.

The sources of Cleveland's strength with the people are well illustrated in a series of brief interviews with the magistrates of Davidson County, Tenn., at their meeting as a county court, in Nashville, the other day, published by the *American* of that city. These magistrates come from all parts of the county, and are for the most part leading farmers of their respective towns, so that their views constitute as fair an expression of public opinion as could easily be gained. Excluding the Republicans, forty-three Democrats gave their choice for President, and forty-two of them were for Cleveland, the solitary exception favoring Thurman. The question propounded by the *American* was, "Who is your choice for President, and why?" The answers to the latter clause are peculiarly interesting, and we quote several as fair samples: "Grover Cleveland, because he is honest and upright, and knows his duty, and

is not afraid to perform it"; "Grover Cleveland, because he has administered to the people at large, as far as I can judge"; "Grover Cleveland, because he is a good man"; "Grover Cleveland, because he is an honest man"; "Grover Cleveland, because he does what he believes correct and stands firm to his pledges"; "Grover Cleveland, because he has the manhood to do what he thinks right."

The *American*, in some editorial comments upon these interviews, pronounces them the highest evidences of public sentiment in that county, as the magistrates are not politicians, but simply good types of the people, and says that "this is a fair exhibit of the public sentiment in Tennessee." Moreover, it declares its belief that similar investigations "would develop exactly this state of feeling in all parts of the South," and it concludes: "That the masses are with Mr. Cleveland as they have been with no man since the days of Jackson and Polk, there is not a doubt, and because he is honest, capable, and fearless." There is little question that the Democratic politicians who have been abusing the President because he did not turn over to them the spoils, failed to appreciate the impression which honesty and fidelity in the discharge of duty make upon the masses of the people. The Democratic politicians may be "down on" the President, but what difference does that make as long as the Democratic people are for him?

Justice to President Cleveland requires from us the statement that the candidate of Tammany Hall for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in this city was Edward Cahill, and not Mr. Giegerich, the new appointee; also that Mr Giegerich was recommended by leading German-Americans, and that these recommendations were such as the President was justified in regarding as worthy of his entire confidence. We believe it is true, however, that after the Tammany leaders were informed that Cahill could not be appointed, they made a virtue of necessity by joining in the recommendation of Giegerich.

Senator Blair continues to push his absurd and demoralizing "Bill to Promote Mendicancy," and, with the help of Mr. Mayo, succeeds in getting it endorsed from time to time by sundry conventions of one sort or another, like the National Education Convention which met at Chicago last week. Fortunately, the public sentiment of the country is so pronounced against the scheme of Federal aid to Southern schools, since it has been demonstrated that such aid is not needed, that there is no longer any danger of its becoming a law; though, for that matter, if it ever should become a law, there is not the slightest reason to doubt that the Supreme Court would declare it unconstitutional as an interference with the rights of the States. A few Republican politicians and organs, groping wildly for an "issue," still cling to this discredited project, but the preponderance of sentiment is plainly with those who oppose it. The Hartford *Courant* of Saturday contained a most forcible editorial article upon the subject, which shows the gross unconstitutionality of the measure, and declares that, however bad Southern illiteracy may be, "the centralizing remedy proposed will be a greater damage than the evil." The worst effect of the continued discussion of Federal aid as a possibility is its demoralizing effect upon independent effort in the South. The *Texas School Journal*, for example, says that "the sentiment is rapidly gaining ground among sound educational thinkers that we should encourage and stimulate local taxation, instead of looking to the Federal Treasury for funds to support the school system in the South"; and that "we can see no possible effect of agitating the subject, other than that of giving to some communities in which public spirit is decidedly at a low ebb, some pretext for postponing such action as they owe to their schools, through some vague hope that manna will somehow descend upon them from above."

A negro lawyer of this city gives an interesting account in the *Freeman* of his own experiences of color prejudice in New York restaurants. He went into a restaurant in Fulton Market, where several people were eating, and his order was refused on the ground that they were not cooking anything at the time. In a Cedar Street restaurant "the waiter threw napkin, knife, fork, plate, food, etc., at me as if I were a wild animal and he was afraid of being bitten"; and when he paid his bill the proprietor told him that, although he personally had no objections to serving a negro, his customers didn't like it. He patronized a Broadway restaurant several times until the proprietor told him that his white guests made complaints. Lately he has been on a trip to the South, and, after observing the freedom with which whites and blacks seemed to mingle in work and in conversation on the train and at the stations, he said to a negro friend, "Really, I believe that in some respects there is more color prejudice in the North than in the South." His friend agreed with him, and he was a man entitled to speak with authority upon this subject, for he is the pastor of a church in Georgetown, S. C., and has travelled in the North, where he was "subjected to numberless insults by men who keep hotels and restaurants."

Bishop Paddock of Massachusetts has been making inquisition into the incomes of his clergy, and announced the results of his study in his recent Convention address. The Bishop says that, his object being to know the sum total of each minister's regular income from settled ministerial work, he has taken into account the annual value of rectories where they exist, and the missionary stipends, as well as the salaries paid by parishes. The result of the inquiry is not a flattering showing for a prosperous religious and intellectual community. Reports were received from 136 ministers (out of a total of about 190). The "average" clerical income in Massachusetts proves to be $1,627, but the often uselessness of averages appears from the fact that ninety, or just two-thirds of the number reporting, receive each less than $1,500, while forty-five, or one-third, receive less than $1,000. The average is brought up by the men at the top of the list, of whom twelve receive from $3,000 to "between $9,000 and $10,000." But there are only twenty seven in all who are paid more than $2,000. No one can doubt that these figures reveal a very insufficient provision even of decent living for men who not only by profession are scholars and gentlemen, but also are expected to have wives and families. Without touching upon the religious side of the matter, we must express our entire concurrence with Bishop Paddock's opinion, that the condition which his inquiries have disclosed shows the need of a higher and better public opinion in regard to the dignity of ideal pursuits, and the worthiness and desert of those who devote their lives to them.

We trust the failure of the strike on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad will bring home to all concerned the lesson, that the time to demand arbitration is before the relation of employer and employed has been broken, because as long as it lasts the two parties are in business together and have claims of some sort on each other. A strike ends all relations, and generally converts the strikers into simple outside loafers, who are engaged in the somewhat ridiculous enterprise of trying to force a man to employ them on their own terms when he does not wish to employ them on any terms. We trust, too, it will bring home to men in the service of railroad companies the fact that business cannot be carried on if each man can give himself leave of absence without notice. The Southwestern strike began over the claim of a workman to go away on "Knights of Labor business" when he pleased, and to stay away as long as he pleased. The trouble in Brooklyn seems to have in part originated in the same way. An engine driver took himself off duty and sent word of it by a boy to the office, and the boy forgot to mention it. But a man who supposes that the business of transportation in a great city can be carried on in this way, is not only not fit to drive a locomotive, but hardly fit to take entire charge of a large peanut stand.

The annual meeting of the International Arbitration Association took place in London last week, under the most discouraging circumstances. That is, there has apparently never been a period in the world's history when so much of the talent of the race was devoted to making preparations for war, and when so many civilized men lived under arms, and when civilized nations seemed so little disposed to settle disputes by arbitration. Nor is there much probability of any change for the better until the world has been fully divided among the great nations and each is content with its boundaries. A good deal was done for peace when Italy was taken out of the list of territories to be fought for by France and Austria. But as long as the future of Holland and Belgium is uncertain, and as long as Turkey is in Europe and the fate of her possessions there undetermined, their huge armies will be kept on foot, no matter what they cost. Unhappily, too, the Franco-German war of

1870 was settled in a way which added one more disturbing agency to those already existing.

What makes the situation all the more unpromising is, that the questions which threaten to bring about war are not simple questions of property—that is, of the acquisition or loss of territory. They are questions of prestige or self-love. Each nation not simply insists on having this or that piece of territory, but on being thought by other nations able to perform certain military feats. The Germans are in arms, not simply to defend Alsace-Lorraine, but to prevent the world from thinking them incapable of thrashing the French; and the French are in arms and cheering for Boulanger, in order to awe the Germans and look terrible to the English. Between people in this state of mind arbitration is very difficult, because arbitrators have to work on defined claims or pretensions, while the claims and pretensions which keep modern armies on foot are not capable of definition. Trying to arbitrate between Germany and France, for instance, would be like trying to settle a difference of opinion between two men as to which was the more refined, gentlemanly, moral, or religious, or the more deserving of social respect and invitations to dinner, or the better fitted to handle money. Such disputes cannot be settled by third parties.

Mr. Francis Galton, whose studies of the laws of heredity drawn from his laborious collection of family records must be well remembered, has just printed in the *Fortnightly Review* the results of his investigation of the facts concerning what is familiarly called "temper," and particularly the proportions of good and bad-tempered persons in English domestic life, and the heredity of "temper." We cannot follow all the variations of Mr. Galton's research, or reproduce his ingenious calculations, but only note a few results. Perhaps it may be thought surprising that the proportion of good-tempered and bad-tempered persons is almost exactly equal. The first set of data which Mr. Galton tried gave the proportion of the good to the bad-tempered as 48 to 52, the second set as 47 to 53. There is little difference between the two sexes in the frequency of good and bad temper, but that little is in favor of the women, since about 45 men are recorded as good-tempered for every 55 who are bad, and conversely 55 women as good tempered for 45 who are bad. Of 1,368 children, 321 were good-tempered and 342 were bad, with 705 wanting special characteristics of temper. The good and the bad-tempered were thus equal again—the neutral or medium class being as numerous as the other two combined; results which Mr. Galton says bear emphatic testimony to the correct judgments of his compilers. As to the authority of these compilers or reporters, and the capacity of any observers to deal with the subject, he admits that "accurate discernment and designation of character is almost beyond the reach of any one, but, on the other hand, a rough knowledge and description of its prominent features is easily practicable"; and he rightly thinks that there can be little doubt of the value of "testimony of a member of a family who has seen and observed a person in his unguarded moments and under very varied circumstances for many years."

Mr. Galton is clear upon the important question of the heredity of temper; he says it is "as hereditary as any other quality":

> "I have forty-three cases where both parents are recorded as good-tempered, and twenty-five where they were both bad-tempered. Out of the children of the former, 30 per cent. were good-tempered and 10 per cent. bad; out of the latter, 4 per cent. were good, and 52 per cent. bad-tempered. This is emphatic testimony to the heredity of temper."

And he attempted, with still more success, to answer the converse question: Do good-tempered families of brothers and sisters have, on the whole, good-tempered ancestors, and bad-tempered families bad-tempered ones? A good-tempered family he defines for the purpose as one in which at least two members were good-tempered and none were bad, and a bad-tempered family as one in which at least two members were bad-tempered, whether or not any cases of good temper were said to be associated with them; and, as regards the ancestors, he takes the two parents and the uncles and aunts on both sides as the most trustworthy group. On this Mr. Galton says:

> "I have 46 good-tempered families, with an aggregate of 333 parents, uncles, and aunts; and 71 bad-tempered families, with 633 parents, uncles, and aunts. In the former group, 26 per cent. were good-tempered and 18 bad; in the latter group, 18 were good-tempered and 29 were bad, the remainder being neutral. More briefly, we may say that when the family is good-tempered as above defined, the number of good-tempered parents, uncles, and aunts exceeds that of the bad-tempered in the proportion of three to two; and that when the family is bad-tempered the proportions are exactly reversed."

We need scarcely remark that, as with those of the Commander of the *Cautious Clara*, the bearings of Mr. Galton's observation "lays in the application on it," especially by parents who may suspect themselves of bad temper.

Prof. Tyndall's frantic abuse of Gladstone adds one more to the list of illustrations we have already had recently of the danger to scientific men of venturing into the political arena. Political strife seems to have the same intoxicating and infuriating effect on them that it often seems to have on clergymen, and causes them to indulge in the same wild intemperance of language, and take the same very low view of the motives and character of antagonists. It does much to confirm the view taken by the enemies of Comte of the future of the world if it were governed on the Comtist plan by an advisory council of scientists. The habit of looking on themselves as the only real and disciplined seekers after truth gives them, even in politics and morals, a touch of infallibilist heat and bigotry. There are probably few educated men in England whose opinion on a political question is worth less than Prof. Tyndall's. It would be a shame to let it regulate even the retail apple trade; and yet he evidently thinks so much of it that he would feel justified in sending Gladstone, a politician of fifty years' experience, to jail as a "gamester" for differing with him on one of the most intricate subjects of modern politics.

An esteemed contemporary, called the *Tribune*, with much fulness of information and sentiment, recently addressed a homily to the French nation on "The French Holiday," apropos of the celebration of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile. Why commemorate that bloody day, the French are asked, and not that on which "the Third Estate assembled in the Tennis-court at Versailles, and made their celebrated vow to defend their rights and liberties as representatives of the people"? The revolution of which the 14th of July was the opening scene "ushered in a period of extermination. It spared neither genius nor virtue. It was a revel of destroying forces." Then follows the detailed historical specification: "It condemned to slaughter Camille Desmoulins, Fouchet, and Brissot—the men of the 14th of July; then Vergniaud and the Girondists; and then Danton," etc. As this résumé of slaughter might be repeated by the same journal with still greater emphasis, two years hence, on the hundredth anniversary of the same day, we venture to recommend some slight changes in the wording, from chronological and other considerations. For Camille Desmoulins was not the first to be slaughtered, but died, with Danton, five months *after* the rest of the victims mentioned; Brissot was not a man of the 14th of July, but, like Vergniaud, a leader of the Girondists, and died with them; and Fouchet is a revolutionary character unknown to French history. There was such a revolutionist as Fouché, who did a great deal of slaughtering, but he was not slaughtered himself, for he survived the Revolution and the Empire, both of which he betrayed, and died in his bed.

The fate which has overtaken the "Old Catholics" in Geneva contains some grains of warning and instruction for the Catholic disciples of Father McGlynn. When the revolt against the Infallibilist decree of the Vatican Council took place in 1873, the enthusiasm of the rebels in Geneva was immense. Father Hyacinthe's lectures were attended by such crowds that the police had to issue tickets for them, and on one occasion issued as many as 32,000. The Government, too, by requiring an oath from the Catholic priests, managed to turn a good many of the Pope's adherents out of their churches and give them to the priests of the new school, and the salaries along with the churches. When Father Hyacinthe went away, however, and got married, the new or old church, whichever one pleases to call it, began to decline rapidly. The congregations died away, and the priests began to desert or seek reconciliation with the Pope. Two of them lately resigned on condition of receiving two years' salary. The churches are empty, and it is reported that two priests of country parishes used of late, in order to have a congregation at mass, to come into Geneva, collect a few friends and take them out by train, paying their expenses. The Government does not know what to do with the empty churches, as the attempt to separate Church and State made in 1880 was defeated by a large popular majority, and it does not like to back out of its war on the Papacy.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 13, to TUESDAY, July 19, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, at the centennial celebration of the town of Clinton, N. Y., on July 13, responded to the toast, "Our Welcome Guest from the White House," with a brief speech, wherein he said: "That the office of President of the United States does represent the sovereignty of 60,000,000 of people is, to my mind, a statement full of solemnity, for this sovereignty I conceive to be the working-out or enforcement of the divine gift of a man to govern himself, and a manifestation of God's plans concerning the human race. . . . Watch well, then, this high office, the most precious possession of American citizenship. Demand for it the most complete devotion on the part of him to whose custody it may be intrusted, and protect it not less violently from unworthy assaults from without. Thus you will perform a sacred duty to yourselves, and to those who may follow you in the enjoyment of the freest institutions which heaven has ever vouchsafed to man." He subsequently made a visit to his brother, the Rev. William Cleveland, at Forestport, and went on an excursion to the Thousand Islands, and met the country people in a number of villages where he spent portions of his youth. On Saturday, while the special train with the President and his party was running thirty miles an hour on the Black River Railroad, between the villages of Lowville and Glendale, the rod connecting the driving wheels on the locomotive broke. The engineer, William Riley, was killed, and the fireman, Ira Perego, was badly hurt in his successful effort to manage the locomotive after the engineer's death. The train was stopped before any injury occurred to the cars.

Gov. Knott of Kentucky, as Chairman of the Louisville Industrial and Commercial Convention, has united with the authorities of Louisville and the Board of Trade of that city in extending an invitation to President Cleveland to visit Louisville on October 4.

The office of Consul-General and Secretary of Legation at Bogota has been offered to Mr. John G. Walker of Texas, and he has accepted it.

Mr. Allen G. Thurman, in a letter published at Columbus, O., July 14, said that he was "firmly resolved" not to accept the nomination for Governor if it should be offered to him by the Democratic Convention.

A State Convention of Prohibitionists met at Des Moines, Ia., July 15, and nominated a State ticket headed by V. G. Farnam for Governor. The resolutions call for a repeal of the "Pharmacy Law," a reduction of railroad fares to two and a half cents a mile, and the extension of the ballot to women.

At a Convention held at Huron, D. T., to further the project of admitting the southern part of the Territory into the Union, these declarations were made July 14: "We are unalterably opposed to admission as a whole. We declare for division on the seventh standard parallel. The Convention affirms the right of the people about to be admitted into the Union to designate their State boundaries, subject to modification by Congress with their consent. We protest against the tyranny of Congress in refusing admission, and appeal to the people of the Union for support."

A civil-service reform bill has been introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature. The only States that yet require appointments in their civil service to be made by competitive examinations are New York and Massachusetts.

The National Education Convention, composed chiefly of public school superintendents, in session at Chicago, approved the granting of national aid to public education, especially in the South.

Jacob Sharp, who was found guilty of bribing New York Aldermen in 1884 to grant him the franchise of the Broadway Railway, was sentenced on July 14 to four years' hard labor in prison and to pay a fine of $5,000. An application for a temporary stay of proceedings was granted.

Between July 9 and 17 forty-one new cases and five deaths from yellow fever were reported from Key West. The Board of Health published the following statement on the latter date: Total cases to date, 119; convalescent, 13; still sick, 44; new cases since yesterday, 2; discharged from hospital, 30; total deaths, 80.

A cyclone on July 16 blew down two hotels, a church, a number of dwellings, and the opera-house at Waupaca, Wis.

On Sunday, July 17, the thermometer at St. Louis registered 107°, at Chicago 102°, at Pittsburgh 101°, at Detroit 100°. At Philadelphia at two o'clock the heat was 102°. This was the warmest day but one in Philadelphia for thirty years. On July 8, 1876, the mercury went one degree higher. At Augusta, Ga., the thermometer registered 104°, and at Wheeling, W. Va., 108. There were many prostrations from heat in the larger cities. The most serious results reported were in Cincinnati. There the temperature was from 100° to 104°, and eighteen fatal cases of prostration were reported.

Information was received at San Francisco July 18 that the volcano of Akuton, on the island of Akuton, one of the Aleutian group, is in a state of eruption The natives report that eruptions have been almost constant since the middle of May.

The town of Roann, Indiana, on July 14 was attacked by a cloud of insects, resembling millers, so dense that lights had to be lighted. Business was suspended for a time, and bonfires were built, which drew the insects, and their bodies were soon piled up in great heaps around the fires. A few days before, St. Paul, Minn., had an exceedingly disagreeable visitation of insects, and the sidewalks were reported to be in several places inches deep with them.

Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst College, in charge of the eclipse expedition to Japan, has arrived at Yokohama safely with the outfit furnished him by the Navy Department.

Mr. J. P. C. Kennedy, an aged resident of Washington, who was Superintendent of the Census in 1850, was murdered on a street in that city July 13 by an insane man named Daly.

On July 15, Mr. Alfred B. Hill, Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, fell dead a few minutes after announcing from the rostrum the death on the preceding night of Mr. M. E. De Rivas, another member of the Exchange.

On July 19 R. M. T. Hunter died at his home in Essex County, Va. In 1847 he was elected United States Senator from Virginia, and he served until the beginning of the war. He was a prominent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination at Charleston in 1860. Uriel Crocker, the oldest publisher in New England, and a member of the old firm of Crocker & Brewster, died July 19.

FOREIGN.

A turbulent day was expected in Paris on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, July 14, and German residents were advised to keep in doors. But there were no serious breaches of the peace. Incidents like the following continue to show a considerable degree of Franco-German friction: July 14 a German resident of Caudry, France, wrote to a Mannheim journal that the anti-German feeling was such that he and other Germans narrowly escaped being killed, and that he and his countrymen were insulted in the streets daily. This letter provoked the German *Kreuz-Zeitung* to say, "France must be made to understand that there is a 'thus far and no further' in the matter," and the *Deutches Tageblatt* to publish verses reminding France that the German hand rests upon the sword. It was reported July 15 that Count von Münster, the German Ambassador at Paris, had remonstrated with M. Flourens against the violent attacks on Germany by the French Radical press, especially one article describing the German Embassy as a "nest of reptiles." Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, also protested.

The bill drawn by Gen. Ferron, French Minister of War, adding to the number of regiments in the French Army and augmenting the strength of the companies of the present regiments, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies July 13.

The French Chamber of Deputies July 18 passed the Experimental Mobilization Bill. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, explained that only 20,000 men would be employed in the experiment.

In a recent letter to M. Laur, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, thanking him for his friendship, Gen. Boulanger declared that he would do his duty despite the hatred and defection of former friends. It was sufficient for him to remain friendly with those who wish France respected, and who place their country above party intrigues. He himself had but one aim, and that was to proclaim to Frenchmen that they can and must raise their heads, and assume the only attitude becoming a great people. The letter caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies, and provoked excited comment.

It has been announced that the new Panama Canal loan will be opened in Paris and New York on July 26.

The deputation sent to inform Prince Ferdinand of his election as Prince of Bulgaria besought him to proceed to Sofia to assume the throne, and to consult the Powers as ruler. The military element at Sofia was reported July 14 to be somewhat turbulent, and to have demanded the resignation of Petroff, the new Minister of War. The Sobranye refused to accept the resignations of the Regents, who tendered them on the ground that their mission was completed as soon as the Sobranye had elected a Prince, and they decided to remain in office pending the action of the Powers respecting the election. On the 15th, Prince Ferdinand received the deputation and said: "If I should follow my heart's impulse, I would hasten to Bulgaria and put myself at the head of the nation. But the Prince elected ruler of Bulgaria must respect treaties. I hope to justify the Porte's confidence and obtain the consent of the Powers, and to regain in time Russia's sympathy, to which Bulgaria owes her freedom." On the 16th the decision of Russia was made known, that while there is no personal objection to Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria, Russia declines to accept the decision of the present Sobranye. Germany, Austria, and Italy replied that they would accept any solution of the question which was based on the Berlin Treaty.

In an interview with a newspaper correspondent July 17, Prince Ferdinand is reported to have said that he had not decided whether he would go to St. Petersburg to personally request Russia's recognition of his election to the Bulgarian throne. He would not allow himself to be enticed into taking any course that would be likely further to estrange Russia and Bulgaria. He said he was disappointed that Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the late ruler of Bulgaria, had omitted to congratulate him on his election to the vacant throne. King Milan of Servia, in an interview with the same correspondent, expressed the belief that Russia would never sanction the occupancy of the Bulgarian throne by Prince Ferdinand.

A large number of foreigners owning real estate in the Baltic provinces of Russia have petitioned to become Russian subjects, in order not to forfeit their proprietary rights in consequence of the recent ukase against ownership of land by foreigners. It has been reported from Berlin that Russia has ordered all

the frontier merchants to dismiss German clerks whom they may have in their employ by September.

There are other incidents which show a certain friction between Russia and Germany. An anti-German pamphlet entitled 'Waiting for War,' purporting to be the diary of a diplomatist, has been issued in St. Petersburg. The Berlin *Post* charges the Czar's Government with covertly giving its assent to attacks on Germany, and it asks: "Ought we to make this an official matter and hold Russia responsible for such publication?"

On July 10 a band of religious fanatics tried to murder the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the wife of the Grand Duke Constantin, son of the Grand Duke bearing the same name, who is the uncle of the Czar, because the lady, who is a Lutheran, refused to become a member of the Greek Church. A previous attempt to kill her is reported.

The German police are reported to have discovered documents which gave evidence of a Socialist plot to murder Emperor William of Germany while journeying to Gastein on the night of July 16. In consequence of a rumor that slips of paper had been found in several places through which the imperial train would pass, endorsed, "To-night, at about midnight, the Emperor's train passes. Be ready!" a special train was despatched before the Emperor's. The route from Mayence to Darmstadt was lined with police and gendarmes, and both trains passed safely.

The latest report regarding the condition of the Crown Prince of Germany is that his throat affection is being rapidly cured. Dr. Mackenzie thinks that no further operation will be necessary. After visiting Ems, the Crown Prince will go to the Riviera to pass the autumn.

Alfred Krupp, the famous German gunmaker, died at his residence, near Essen, July 15.

The Irish Crimes Bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords July 15, and on the next evening was passed in committee.

The Crimes Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords July 18. The House of Commons went formally in a body to the House of Lords the next day, where the royal assent was given to the bill, and it was thus made the law of the realm.

The amendment to the Irish Land Bill, that it be rejected, was lost in the House of Commons July 15, and the bill passed its second reading. Lord Randolph Churchill opposed its vital features, and the Government met the Opposition so far as to promise that they would drop the bankruptcy clauses and close the door of ejectment by civil process, which they had left open to the landlords. Notice of 130 amendments had been presented on July 16.

The British Cabinet discussed the amendments to the Land Bill offered by the Liberal-Unionists July 18, and the Marquis of Salisbury informed a Tory meeting at the Carlton Club that the differences between the Liberal-Unionists and the Government regarding the Land Bill had been satisfactorily adjusted, concessions having been made which removed the chief objections that had been entertained by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends.

Mr. Gladstone made occasion on July 18 to write that the Liberals have carried nine-tenths of the beneficial laws on all great subjects. This, he contends, powerfully accredits the Liberal claim to popular support. The Liberals have suffered mainly from their own successes. Many electors are moved more by a sense of grievance than by cordial love of improvement. When their grievance is removed they lapse and again become Conservatives. Hence the Liberals have recruited for the Tories. If the Tories had had their way, there would have been revolution in England long ago. The Unionists are laboring, however honestly and unconsciously, to disunite the English and Irish peoples.

The Parliamentary election in the Basingstoke Division of Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation to the peerage of Mr. Booth, Conservative, was held July 19. Mr. Jeffreys, Conservative, was elected, receiving 3,158 votes against 2,426 for Mr. Eve, Liberal, but the Conservative vote shows a falling off of 500 and the Liberal vote a gain of 100, as compared with the election of 1885. In the election for member for the Brixton Division of Lambeth, Mr. Carmarthen (Conservative) received 3,307 votes, and Mr. Hill (Gladstonian) 2,569. At the last election Mr. Baggallay (Conservative) polled 3,300 votes, and Mr. Cookson (Home-Ruler) 1,886. And at the election in the Hornsey Division of Middlesex, Mr. Stephens (Conservative) polled 4,476 votes against 2,488 for Mr. Bottomley (Gladstonian). At the last election at Hornsey, Sir J. McGarel Hogg (Conservative) was returned without opposition; at the last but one, however, the Liberal vote was larger than on Tuesday.

Michael Davitt, in a speech about the unresisted evictions at Coolgraney July 15, complained of the passiveness of the people, who, he said, were able only to shout. He urged resistance in defence of their homesteads.

More evictions at Coolgraney, Ireland, were made July 18. Many spectators were present, including Messrs. Dillon, Redmond, Crilly, Davitt, and Mr. Brennan of Providence, R. I. Twenty policemen and a military guard assisted in the eviction of several tenants. Subsequently a meeting was held, at which Mr. Dillon congratulated the tenants upon the fact that they had the backing of the whole national organization and the support of all civilized peoples. Mr. Brennan, the American, urged unity among Irishmen and obedience to Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. He promised that America would send the "sinews of war" as long as the struggle in Ireland continued, and until victory was achieved

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist member of Parliament, speaking at Coolgraney, July 18, said he deeply respected Mr. Davitt's service, but regretted his speech advising resistance to eviction, which amounted to a charge that was little short of folly against the advice given by the Irish leaders, and a charge of cowardice against the people. The tenants ought not to engage in an unequal struggle against the bayonets of their enemies. Mr. Dillon also on the same day thanked the people of Coolgraney for their admirable adherence to the plan of campaign, but he was unable to refrain from expressing regret at Mr. Davitt's speech. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin is endeavoring to induce the Government to suspend further evictions in Ireland until the Land Bill has been passed by Parliament. He suggests that a conference on the subject be held by the leaders of the various parties.

Mgr. Persico, the Papal Envoy to Ireland, on Sunday dedicated a chapel at Wicklow. He said that since he had been in Ireland he had been inspired with admiration for the people, in whose breasts he believed patriotism and reverence for the Catholic faith were deeply rooted.

Prof. John Tyndall published a statement in London July 14 that he had received numerous letters from all parts of America on the Irish home-rule question, and that they all recommend the utmost resistance to Mr. Gladstone's policy. "Inasmuch," Prof. Tyndall wrote, "as a desperate gamester, miscalled a statesman, has chosen to invoke ignorant foreign opinion against the instructed opinion of his own countrymen, it is worth showing that American opinion is not entirely on his side."

Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, reported to the House of Commons July 15 that the Egyptian Convention had not been ratified by Turkey, and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special envoy having the matter in charge, had been ordered home from Constantinople.

It was reported on July 18 that the Grand Vizier had resigned because of a violent publication inspired by the Sultan, wherein the Grand Vizier, the Cabinet, and the whole administration were reproached in order to excite public indignation against them, and thus cover the Sultan's own responsibility in connection with the Egyptian convention.

A meeting of the International Arbitration Association was held in London July 13, over which Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided. The Secretary's report expressed a hope for the formation of a commission to consider the advisability of creating an Anglo-American arbitration tribunal. Mr. David Dudley Field, in moving approval of a petition to Parliament in favor of the creation of such a tribunal, said that Americans had had enough of war, and that, although England paid dearly for the Geneva arbitration, the result brought more honor than the greatest military victory could have secured.

One hundred members of the House of Commons have formed a committee to endeavor to cheapen the postal and telegraph charges between the mother country and the colonies.

In a despatch from Rome July 15, it was reported that the Pope, conversing with an American Archbishop, recently said: "Dr. McGlynn lost his best opportunity by not coming to Rome while Cardinal Gibbons was here. He would have seen that the Church, by not condemning the Knights of Labor, was the supporter of the many against the feudal system, whether the feudality is represented by slavery, territorial right, or modern capital."

By the explosion of a gunpowder magazine at Massowah on July 11, ten Italian soldiers were killed and seventy injured, and camp property worth $200,000 was destroyed.

The official health report of Santiago de Cuba for May shows that there were 338 cases of smallpox, 55 of which were fatal; 103 cases and 6 deaths of measles and scarlatina; 67 cases and 21 deaths of fever, including yellow fever; in all 1,067 cases and 171 deaths in a population of 40,000. Smallpox continued epidemic through June.

The President of Guatemala on June 29 issued a decree announcing that the Executive had assumed control of the country and suspended the action of the Constitution. The decree was signed by President Barillas and all his Ministers, and their explanation was that the legislative body had violated the Constitution and would ruin the credit of the State.

The latest information about the recent Hawaiian revolution was brought by the steamer which left Honolulu July 5, and arrived at San Francisco July 13. The new Ministry had assumed control, and a new Constitution was to be laid before the King on the day the steamship sailed. On July 4 there was such quiet that the day was peacefully celebrated by American residents. The United States Minister held a reception, which was attended by King Kalakaua and the members of his staff, and a ball was given in the evening. The new Ministry found that all the public funds had been exhausted. In addition to the regular revenue, all the postal savings bank deposits had disappeared, and the loan funds had been used to fill gaps in the revenue. The new Ministry, besides William L. Green, the Prime Minister, consists of Lorrina Thurston, Minister of the Interior, who was born of missionary parents in Honolulu in 1859, and was educated at Columbia College, New York; Godfrey Brown, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was born in New York, and has been engaged in business in the United States and Honolulu; Clarence W. Ashford, Attorney-General, who was born in Port Hope, Ontario, in 1857, and was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich. Queen Kapiolani showed little concern when she heard of the revolution after she landed in this city from London. She immediately proceeded to San Francisco on her way homeward.

THE STATE-RIGHTS ISSUE SETTLED.

By far the most striking address brought out by the commencement season of 1887 was that delivered before the Law Alumni of Michigan University by Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court. It was nothing less than an authoritative presentation, by the man in the United States most competent to speak with authority upon this point, of the important and as yet hardly recognized fact that the ancient State-rights issue in the politics of this country is finally settled.

Justice Miller is just completing his twenty-fifth year of service upon the Supreme bench, having been appointed by Lincoln in July, 1862, and, with the exception of Justice Field, he is the only survivor of that President's appointees to this bench. An original Republican, he has never wavered in his adhesion to the principles of that party, and he is thus, as the senior member of the highest court in length of service, in a peculiar degree the embodiment of the interpretation which that court has placed upon the Constitution during the past quarter of a century. His name will always be associated prominently with this record, from the circumstance that it fell to his lot to prepare a number of the most important decisions upon vital questions which were rendered during this period.

Justice Miller chose for his subject "The Supreme Court of the United States," and, although he did not expressly say so, there would seem to be no doubt that his theme was suggested by the recent death of his associate, the late Justice Woods, and the current discussion as to the filling of the vacancy. He began by tracing the early history of the tribunal, and proceeded to a comprehensive and lucid exposition of its most important decisions, and of their influence upon the development of the Government. The length of the address, which occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery, prevents even a reference in this article to many interesting and significant incidents of our judicial record that were presented. These must be dismissed with the remark that the full text should be read by every one who is interested in public affairs.

Coming down to the fundamental issue of the relations of the Federal Government to the States as settled by the Supreme Court since the close of the war and the adoption of the Constitutional amendments, Justice Miller traces the changes in public sentiment which have been reflected by the decisions of the court. "At the close of the civil war," he says, "there were many very wise and patriotic statesmen who had come to the conclusion that the powers left with the States in the original formation of the Constitution, by which they were enabled to combine and organize into a formidable confederacy for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Union, had been the source of a protracted and terrible war, which was just terminated by the reëstablishment of the general Government in all its original powers. They therefore felt that in the amendments to the Constitution deemed necessary for the reconstruction of this Union (which, if broken, was not very much shattered), these powers of the States should be curtailed in their capacity to bring about another such catastrophe. Many of these men were in Congress when the resolutions for these amendments were adopted and proposed to the States for their ratification. The members of that body undoubtedly differed among themselves as to the effect to be attained and the manner in which it was to be accomplished by these three amendments." The first deliverance by the Supreme Court as to the scope of these amendments was given in what are known as the Louisiana slaughter-house cases. The Louisiana Legislature after the war passed an act regulating the business of slaughtering animals for food in New Orleans, and creating a corporation which was given a monopoly of the business. The New Orleans butchers considered this monopoly an invasion of their personal rights, and brought suit to enjoin the exercise of this authority by the corporation, the case being carried to the Supreme Court upon the ground that the exercise of such power by a State Legislature was forbidden by the Constitutional amendments. The conflicting opinions as to the scope of these amendments and as to the extent to which they had altered the ancient relations of the States to the Federal Government, were reflected in the opinions filed by the judges of the Supreme Court when the cases were decided. The majority, however, and therefore the Court, decided against the theory that the amendments had placed the States in subjection to the Federal Government. Justice Miller quotes the concluding sentences of this decision, which, after speaking of the fact that the civil war disclosed that the true danger to the perpetuity of the Union was in the capacity of the States to organize in resistance to the general Government, said:

> "Unquestionably this has given great force to the argument, and added largely to the number of those who believe in the necessity of a strong national Government. But, however pervading this sentiment, and however it may have contributed to the adoption of the amendments we have been considering, we do not see in those amendments any purpose to destroy the main features of the general system. Under the pressure of all the excited feeling growing out of the war, our statesmen have still believed that the existence of the States with powers for domestic and local government, including the regulation of civil rights—the rights of person and of property—was essential to the perfect working of our complex form of government, though they have thought proper to impose additional limitations on the States, and to confer additional power on that of the nation. But whatever fluctuations may be seen in the history of public opinion on this subject during the period of our national existence, we think it will be found that this court, so far as its functions required, has always held with a steady and an even hand the balance between State and Federal power; and we trust that such may continue to be the history of its relation to that subject so long as it shall have duties to perform which demand of it a construction of the Constitution or any of its parts."

Justice Miller says that, although there were intimations that this opinion would be reviewed and criticised unfavorably in the legislative branches of the Government, no such thing has occurred in the fifteen years which have elapsed since it was delivered, and he holds, quite justifiably, that "public sentiment, as found in the press and in the universal acquiescence which it received, accepted it with great unanimity." He adds these very striking words: "And while the question of the construction of these amendments, and particularly the fourteenth, has often been before the Supreme Court of the United States [notably in the decision declaring the Civil-Rights Act unconstitutional], no attempt to overrule or disregard this elementary decision of the effect of the three new Constitutional amendments upon the relations of the State Governments to the Federal Government has been made; and it may be considered now as settled that, with the exception of the specific provisions in them for the protection of the personal rights of the citizens and people of the United States, and the necessary restrictions upon the power of the States for that purpose, with the additions to the powers of the general Government to enforce those provisions, no substantial change has been made. The necessity of the great powers conceded by the Constitution originally to the Federal Government, and the equal necessity of the autonomy of the States and their power to regulate their domestic affairs, remain as the great features of our complex form of government."

When Justice Woods's death was announced, the Republican organs began to lament that a Democratic President would now have the chance to appoint a State-rights man. Justice Miller's address shows that the State-rights issue is settled, since nobody of any standing anywhere in the country dissents from the interpretation of the relations of the States and the Federal Government laid down by a Supreme Court which has pronounced "absurd" the theory on which the Civil-Rights Act, and all cognate attempts unduly to stretch national authority, were based. "The necessity of the autonomy of the States and their power to regulate their domestic affairs" have been established by a Republican Supreme Court, and there is no longer any issue between the two great parties on this long-disputed question.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF AN OLD BOSS.

Mr. A. R. Shepherd arrived on Sunday in Washington. The local newspapers, in advance of his coming, urged the citizens to receive him with the honors due the original author of all their prosperity. In this they are likely to receive a large measure of support from many of the present inhabitants. By one of those curious reactions to which public opinion is so liable, the very depravity of the Shepherd government is made to redound to the credit of its principal manager. When people now visit Washington and contrast its finely paved streets and tree-lined avenues with the mud roads and cobble-stone pavements of twenty years ago, they naturally associate the improvement with the name of the master-spirit in the Territorial Government under which it it was begun. Had Shepherd done his work in a reasonable, lawful, and effective manner, he would have taken his place among the large body of painstaking officials who have done their duty and been forgotten. But the very fact that he performed his functions in such a way as to call down universal condemnation and necessitate his legislation out of office, makes him the only man now remembered in connection with his work, and leads men to give him the credit due to others. In view of the fact that his friends, creditors, and

supporters will leave no stone unturned to award him public honors, and enable him to retrieve his shattered fortunes, it is worth while to inquire whether we ought to reverse the verdict of 1874 by which he was condemned and driven from office.

The now forgotten Territorial Government of 1874 was born of a desire on the part both of Congress and the President to make Washington a capital worthy of the nation. It comprised a Governor, Legislature, and a Board of Public Works. The first-named office has so completely passed into oblivion that few of our readers will remember that it was first filled by Mr. H. D. Cooke. The Legislature, elected principally by freedmen who flocked into Washington at the close of the war, is remembered only as a mob. The only branch which made an enduring name for itself was the Board of Public Works, of which Shepherd was Vice-President from the beginning, becoming President, ex-officio, when he succeeded Mr. Cooke in the office of Governor.

The recklessness with which the Board operated was something which it would be hard to parallel in any civilized country, and which it is impossible for us now to describe in detail. We shall refer only to two cardinal features of its policy, which explain both its failure at the time, and its subsequent success in attracting sympathy. The Government was a friend and patron such as the local press has never seen before or since. It advertised with a profusion which would be scarcely credible were it not authenticated by the records of investigating committees. New journals were established for the purpose of getting a share in the advertising, and, in at least one instance, the bill was paid when the Governor had no evidence (except the statement of the proprietor) that the journal had ever existed. The present tone of the Washington press affords the gratifying assurance that the sentiment of gratitude has not yet vanished from the human breast. The system of letting contracts was the most distinctive and memorable feature of the policy adopted by the Board of Public Works. So childlike was its simplicity that, had it been invented by a board of philosophers, practical men would not yet have forgotten to recall it as an example of the incapacity of that class to deal with public questions. The Board reasoned thus: We know that when work is let out to the lowest bidder, the latter is sure to be some one who cannot do the work honestly at the price he sets, and who expects to make himself good by slighting his job, deceiving or bribing the inspectors, and charging exorbitantly for extra items. Therefore let us have no advertising for bids. Let us ascertain for ourselves what it will cost to do each kind of work in the best manner, buying the best materials and hiring the best workmen at good wages. Let us add to this so liberal a margin of profit that the contractor shall have no temptation to slight his work, and then let us ourselves select true and honest men and give them the contracts at the established rates.

The result of this system was one that men of business sagacity ought to have foreseen. The Board was surrounded by a crowd of men of numerous trades and callings, backed by every kind of influence, all eager for contracts and clamoring for recognition. The true and honest man was the one who could make himself most strongly felt and loudly heard. When he got the contract and left the presence of the Board, his place as petitioner might be taken by a rival armed with evidence to show that he was not the true and honest man the Board had taken him to be. His contract was therefore in danger of being revoked, and the only way to save himself was to commence work under it. So he immediately hired a gang of men to tear up the street he had agreed to improve, and render it impassable. Having "commenced work" he was insured against an arbitrary revocation of his contract, which then became a valuable franchise, readily salable to his less fortunate competitors, and valued according to the scale of prices and the chances of getting the official inspector to judge the work charitably. The original contracts were thus sold out in detail, or "sublet," to the men who offered the most advantageous terms, and thus the work was finally done in the same way as if it had been awarded to the lowest bidder in the first place. Moreover, it paid a contractor better to get more contracts to sell out than it did to do his work, and thus the streets were often kept unfinished for a year or more. To this system was mainly due the failure of the whole plan.

After three years of abuses, a large body of citizens and property-owners and several Congressmen demanded an investigation of the new Government. All the advantages were on the side of the defence. It had possession of the papers necessary to the prosecution; it enlisted the earnest support of President Grant; and it had a jury the majority of which were its own political friends. But the proofs of reckless mismanagement were so irresistible that the investigating committee had to make an adverse report, and Congress had to abolish the Territorial Government and organize a new one. The nomination of Shepherd as a member of the latter was rejected by the Senate with only five dissenting votes.

The state of things with which the new Government was confronted reminds one of the bequests frequently made by profligate monarchs of the dark ages to their successors. The District had incurred, during the brief reign of the Shepherd Government, a debt which, measured per capita, was about double that incurred by the country during the whole civil war. For all this little was to be shown but wreck and ruin. Miles of expensive pavements, laid in districts where there was no travel, were in some districts beginning to decay before being used. In others they had been so broken up by the combined effect of travel and weather as to render the streets in which they were laid impassable. Every kind of imposition had been practised upon the Board of Public Works. Pretended asphalt pavements disintegrated faster than they could be repaired. Long reaches of wooden pavement had been "treated" by patented methods to prevent decay; but they went to ruin as fast as the others. After the immense sums which had been expended in improving the streets, the latter were, taking a general average, no better than before Shepherd had begun his work. A crowd of creditors were clamorous for the money due them from a bankrupt treasury. Contracts had been so loosely drawn and awarded, and had been farmed out in so many ways, that it was difficult to determine the rights and obligations of the various parties to them. There was but one source of relief, and Congress, as in honor bound, came to the rescue by making appropriations for improvements corresponding to the value of the real estate which the general Government owned in the District. Members of the Corps of Engineers were detailed from the army to superintend the whole work of street improvement. The result of twelve years of honest effort is the Washington of to-day.

No doubt many good men are led to take a charitable view of the part which Shepherd acted, from a feeling that his condemnation was based on purely technical grounds, and that his successors have done nothing more than carry out plans which he would have executed had he been left in charge. We have shown how little ground there is for this view; but we hold that, even if we accepted it, every honor awarded to him is a blow at public morality. Before commencing his public career he was an energetic, not to say reckless man of business, who was accumulating a rather precarious fortune by erecting buildings with borrowed money. He entertained a supreme contempt for the slow and routine business methods prescribed by Treasury officials, and when he came into power he conducted the public business in the same adventurous spirit which distinguished his own. We may even concede him the credit of having seen the end from the beginning. We cannot for a moment suppose that a man of sense would have driven his cart into such a slough had he not felt assured that the Congressional Hercules would put a shoulder to the wheel. Now, this is precisely the kind of shrewd political management which the public are too prone to condone. Congress is asked to promote or endorse an innocent-looking scheme, which is to be so managed that continually increasing appropriations are necessary, and thus the Government is entrapped into doing what it would not have done had the whole plan been laid before it. We believe that the liberal policy of Congress towards the District of Columbia during the last ten years needed no such pressure as that of the wreck of 1874 to insure its inception; but even if it did, it was too dearly bought at such a sacrifice of public morality as that involved in an endorsement of the Shepherd régime.

THE PROPOSED CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION.

STEPHENS, in the preface to his 'Incidents of Travel,' referred to the then latest news from Central America, and expressed the belief that the civil wars of which he had been a witness were for ever over, and that the "republic of Central America would now assume her place among the nations." He doubtless had in mind the convention for reorganizing the republic, decreed in 1841, irregularly in session for a year or two, issuing finally in the "Pacto de Chinandega," which from the start was a dead letter, the prelude to

new and fiercer wars and complete disruption of the confederation. There would seem to be some analogy between the sanguine hopes of Stephens, a half-century ago, and those aroused by the congress of plenipotentiaries from the Central American States which began its work last January. That the issue will be equally disappointing, it would be rash to affirm; but a review of the efforts made during the last sixty years to consolidate the provinces of Central America is not reassuring.

Certainly no convention since 1826 has awakened anything like the enthusiasm and expectation which were evoked by the Congress of Panama. Called at the suggestion of Bolívar himself, it was awaited by many eminent men in Europe and America with sentiments not badly expressed by the Abbé de Pradt, who wrote: "The Congress of Panama will be one of the greatest events of our times, and its effects will be felt to the remotest posterity." It proved to be, however, a ridiculous abortion. The impatient spirit of Bolívar speedily became disgusted with the grandiloquent and impracticable deliverances of the congress, and said that it resembled "the Greek lunatic who wanted to direct from a rock the sailing of ships. Its power will be but a shadow, and its decrees mere counsels." Actual confederation of the five provinces existed, in name, from 1825 to 1839. That period was one of almost ceaseless disorder, of frequent civil wars, of constantly recurring insurrections, of incessant wrangling between rival chiefs, of violence and intrigue. Owing partly to the impossibility of reconciling conflicting interests in a central government, partly to the growing power and ambition of Guatemala, which early aspired after the primacy among the five States, the nominal union fell to the ground in 1839-40, and has never since been reconstructed. The attempts made later to revive it cannot spring from a remembrance of its success—for it had none—but are rather due to a sentiment which the old federation vainly sought to realize—a desire for cutting a greater figure in the world than is possible for five petty and quarrelling States; a vague survival of the dream of universal brotherhood which was a part of the revolutionary spirit of the opening century, together with a real perception of the advantages which would come from a genuine union. The name of Barrios is inseparably connected with the plan of Central American unification, as urged from 1871 to 1885. Bending his first efforts to effect a union by conference and diplomacy, after the failure of his diet of 1876 he came more and more to look to the sword as the means of consolidation, and went to his death in the assault on Chalchuapa, less than two months after his arrogant decree of February 28, 1885, practically appointing himself dictator of Central America.

To the initiative of his successor, President Barillas, was due the latest gathering of delegates from the five republics in session in Guatemala from the 20th of January to the 15th of February of this year. The value of the results arrived at by this Congress has been estimated, for the most part, on the basis of the somewhat effusive representations of the importance of their action made by the plenipotentiaries themselves. A better way is to examine the results at first hand. The diet agreed upon three instruments: a treaty of peace, friendship, and commerce; a treaty relating to extradition, and a consular convention. The first of these alone is of any importance as bearing on the question of federation. Of its thirty-two articles, eleven refer to the relations of the republics to each other, and the rights of citizens of one in the territory of another. Arbitration is made obligatory as a first step in settling international difficulties; the different republics solemnly bind themselves not to interfere in each other's affairs; the independence and territory of each are to be sacred; a citizen of one republic is to have all the rights of a citizen of another under whose jurisdiction he may happen to be, provided he makes a declaration of his desire to have them; a citizen of one republic shall not be subject in another to military service or to forced loans. Article 12 provides that, after September 15, 1890, commerce between the republics, by land or water, shall be entirely free, with the important exception that a product taxed in domestic trade may be equally taxed in foreign trade. Navigation is made wholly free. The legal instruments of one republic are to be valid in every other. Articles 20-23 establish the right of literary property, arrange for postal reciprocity and for uniform telegraph charges. Article 24 proposes, "in order that respect for human life may become a principle of Central American law," the abolition of capital punishment. The remaining articles provide for uniform money, weights and measures, and for a meeting of an international congress every two years to revise treaties and "discuss subjects of general interest"; oblige the different governments to make their policy as uniform as possible, "so as to give them more respectability before all the nations"; set forth the proper steps to be taken in the ratification of the treaty; and express the hope that, by the time of the meeting of the congress in 1890, the obstacles which now exist to a political union of Central America may be removed.

It cannot be doubted that if this treaty were to be ratified and put into execution, it would be of great political and social advantage to a distracted region of our hemisphere, and would tend directly to promote an ultimate union of the Central American republics. But the lack of those countries has never been excellent paper constitutions. Jealous officials and unscrupulous rulers, with an ignorant and hopeless population, have sufficed to bring the finest sentiments and best intentions to nothing. It is altogether likely that they will do so again. It must be remembered that the treaty has not yet been ratified by the respective republics. It may never be. It is already reported that the politicians of Honduras are at blows over it. Even if honestly accepted by all five States, there are such tremendous difficulties in the way of its execution that we think the pæans sung over it in various newspapers are as premature as were those sung over its predecessors of sixty and forty years ago.

THE FRENCH "REPUBLICAN SALOON."

THE French Senate last year appointed a committee of investigation to look into the effects of alcohol on the health and morals and wealth of the French people. But we must observe that when the French speak of "alcohol" they mean spirituous liquors simply. They do not mean beer or cider or light wines. It is therefore into the consumption of brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, and the like that the Senate Committee inquired. The report was presented to the Senate some three weeks ago, with a great speech from M. Claude. It is a large volume of 1,096 pages of close print, with twenty maps and twelve diagrams. It has created a great sensation in France, for it seems to show that Frenchmen are going down the same alcoholic slope which has been exciting so much alarm in Switzerland, in Belgium, in the Scandinavian countries, in England, in Germany, and in the United States. In other words, the French are frightened by the rapid growth of drunkenness in France, and there seems to be a general agreement that something must be done to arrest it.

Of course there has been raised there, in opposition to any meddling with the liquor traffic, the objection which does so much duty here, in the mouths of party demagogues and in the liquor press, that in a democratic country you cannot undertake to interfere with the choice of drinks of a man whom you allow to choose governors and legislators, and pass on amendments to the Constitution. If he is competent to decide who ought to rule the State, he is surely also competent to decide how much spirits he should consume at a sitting. This has been in many countries more or less of a bugbear to temperance advocates, but they are getting over it. They are all beginning to say that we must put up with inconsistency if we mean to save the race from being ruined by alcohol. Even M. Leroy-Beaulieu, who is a strong opponent of meddling legislation, admits, in discussing the Claude report in the *Économiste Français*, that we must in our day reconcile ourselves to the introduction of more and more of what the Germans call the "ethical sentiment" into our systems of taxation; that is, we must tax in order to make people good, as well as to pay the public expenses, although he foresees that moral taxation may be as much abused as sumptuary legislation ever was.

The French case against alcohol, as set forth in the report, closely resembles our own. It increases police expenses; in some towns in France it has made it necessary to double or triple the police force. It increases also the expenses of criminal justice: there were between 1881 and 1885 336,641 prosecutions for drunkenness, or an average of 67,328 a year, to say nothing of offences caused by drunkenness. It fills the hospitals and almshouses with all sorts of victims. From 1861 to 1865, for example, 10 per cent. of the lunatics in the Department asylums were brought there by alcohol. Between 1865 and 1870 20 per cent. were brought through alcohol. In 1876-80, the number of inmates of these asylums nearly doubled, and of these 15 per cent. were due to alcohol. In 1881-5, the number rose from 39,822 to 51,207, more than triple the number between 1861-5, and of these 7,387 were alcoholic, and it must be remembered that the French population has been almost stationary for half a

century, and that only those lunatics are charged to alcohol who have lost their faculties directly through their own drunkenness. No account is taken of those who lose it through the drunkenness of parents.

In some parts of France, the wine-growing regions of the south and centre, they drink hardly any spirits at all, but in the north and west they drink enormously, and are drinking more and more. If all France drank as these parts drink, France, instead of being seventh in the list of drinking nations, would probably stand at the head. Rouen is the greatest alcoholic place in the country. The average was about four gallons a head in 1884, and to make this average some men there must consume twelve, fifteen, or even twenty gallons of spirits per annum. There was a decree issued after the *Coup d'État* in 1851, forbidding the opening of drinking places (*cabarets*) without a special police permit. This was abolished in 1880 by way of "giving Republican saloons the protection to which they are entitled," as Sheridan Shook says. The effect was very remarkable. Between 1880 and 1885 the number of saloons increased by 40,000. Between 1873 and 1879 it had only increased by 8,000. The progress upwards, too, is now very steady. Every year sees the opportunities of taking a "petit grog" greatly multiplied.

The remedy which finds most favor in France, as in Switzerland and Sweden, is making liquor extremely dear, and diminishing the number of places in which it is sold. If our Prohibitionists would only settle down to this work, they would achieve great results In their attempt to banish liquor utterly from the haunts of men they are pursuing a will o' the wisp.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Nothing can well be more variable and more interesting in its variableness than the surface of English politics. It seems to enter on a new and unexpected phase nearly every day. Two months ago the Liberals were plunged in the deepest despondency. The Tories were having everything their own way in Parliament. The support given to them by the Liberal Unionists on the Coercion Bill proved to be unbroken from first to last, and the bitterness and defiance in Chamberlain's and Hartington's and Goschen's speeches towards their old friends were daily deepening. The health of both Gladstone and Parnell, too, was exciting more or less anxiety, and it was confidently expected that the Jubilee ceremonial would have the effect of intensifying the Conservative and anti-Irish feeling in the English constituencies. It was, too, the general impression in Liberal circles in London that the articles in the *Times* on "Parnellism and Crime" had done much to dampen, in the provinces even, Liberal enthusiasm for the Irish cause.

Just at this juncture came the Spalding election, or rather the election for one division of Lincolnshire, an old Tory stronghold, which in fifty years has never sent a Liberal to Parliament. Lord Salisbury had made a peer of the sitting Tory member, and the vacancy had to be filled, and nobody in "society" doubted for a moment that it would be again filled by an old-fashioned Tory. To the astonishment of all England, the Tory candidate was routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. In a greatly increased vote, the Liberal majority was more than double what the Tory majority had been in 1886. This surprise was quickly followed by another. In the Tory constituency of North Paddington the Tory majority was cut down by one-half. Then came the election for the Tory borough of Coventry, where the Tory majority of last year was wiped out and a Liberal was returned.

The effect of the panic this produced in the Conservative ranks has been most curious. The possibility, and even probability, that London has during the past winter been repeating the huge mistake of 1879, about the opinion of the country at large, of course stares them in the face. Accordingly, Lord Randolph Churchill was one of the first to prepare for the coming storm, by throwing out hints that there was something wrong in the composition of the Ministry, by making a savage attack in the House on their Irish Land Bill, and finally by assailing his own creature, Mr. Mathews, the Home Secretary, on account of a police scandal which Mathews refused to investigate. The result has been that Mathews was condemned by a vote of the House, and will probably have to resign, and the Government have had to agree to abandon the provisions of their Land Bill by which a tenant to escape eviction would have to go into bankruptcy, and will probably also provide for that revision of the "judicial rents" which a commission of their own recommended last year, but which they contempuously rejected in the drafting of the bill. In fact, to sum up, the temper of the Liberal Unionists has become uncertain. It is no longer possible to count on their adhesion, and without their adhesion the Ministry cannot exist. Another defeat such as that sustained in the Mathews incident would probably lead to the resignation of the Cabinet or a dissolution of Parliament.

Another check received by the Government, and a very damaging one, has occurred in the matter of the evacuation of Egypt. Owing to the pressure which France has been exerting during the past year, to induce England to fix a time at which her exclusive occupation of Egypt would cease, Lord Salisbury came to the conclusion that something must be done, but he felt that it must not seem to be done in open deference to France, or in obedience to French dictation. Accordingly a special envoy was despatched to Constantinople early in the spring in the person of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, a young baronet, whose sole title to the place was his having assisted Lord Randolph Churchill in forming "the party of four" who assiduously blackguarded Mr. Gladstone between 1880 and 1885, and his great need of money. After prolonged negotiations he succeeded in drafting a convention with the Porte under which England was to evacuate Egypt in three years, but was to have permission to occupy it again after that time in conjunction with the Turks in case the state of the country seemed to require it. This was unacceptable to the British public for two reasons. One was, that it recognized in a formal manner the suzerainty of the Porte over Egypt, and seemed to draw it out of the "innocuous desuetude" in which it has lain for fifty years. The other was, that it took the question of evacuating Egypt out of British hands—unnecessarily, too, as it seemed. But the crowning humiliation came when the Sultan, after the convention had been drawn up, refused to sign it. So Wolff has had to be recalled in a sort of disgrace after he has cost the country $135,000.

All these mishaps have put the political atmosphere into a highly electrical condition, in which every "bye election" acts like a clap of thunder. There were two of these on Tuesday, pointing the same way as those of Spalding, Coventry, and North Paddington.

THE FAMILY OF MONTAIGNE.

II.—HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

It has been a disputed point whether Michel was or was not the eldest of his parents' children. The learned "Montaignologues" ("que dirait Montaigne, bon Dieu! d'un pareil mot forgé en son honneur?" cries Sainte-Beuve) Dr. Payen and M. Grün have, it now appears, laid undue weight on Montaigne's own statement when, in relation to his inheriting the malady of stone from his father, he says, "J'étois nay vingt-cinq ans et plus avant la maladie de mon père, le trois ème de ses enfants en rang de naissance." M. Malvezin proves unquestionably that Pierre de Montaigne (the father) was married in January, 1528; and as Michel was not born till February, 1533, his father could easily have had two elder children who lived but for a short time, and whose existence left no trace, but nevertheless counted "en rang de naissance." Michel from his earliest childhood was the eldest of the family, which consisted of Michel (1533), Thomas (1534), Pierre (1535), Jeanne (1536), Arnaud (1541), Leonor (1552), Marie (1554), Bertrand (1560); and they were all living when their father died — seventy-three years old—in 1568.

Thomas, who bore the title of Seigneur de Beauregard, has been made known to us by his brother in his letter to his father describing the death-bed of Étienne de La Boétie. He was one of the friends who tenderly watched by him during that memorable week of August, 1563. He was then twenty-nine years old, and he had embraced the new religious opinions of the Reformation, which made many proselytes in his native province of Guienne. The Maréchal de Montluc wrote, "Il n'y à ici enfant de famille qui n'ait voulu taster de cette viande." Étienne de La Boétie, as he lay dying, asked M. de Beauregard if he were willing he should disclose to him something he had on his heart to say to him. "And when," Montaigne says, "my brother had given him assurance, he went on thus: 'I swear to you that of all those who have undertaken the reformation of the Church, I have never thought that there has been one who has entered into it with better zeal, more entire, sincere, and simple affection than you.'" And he continued talking with him at some length, not to dissuade him from combating the imperfections of the Church, but to persuade him not to go to such extremities as to separate himself from his family. "My brother thanked him very much."

The next year Thomas de Montaigne married; but his wife soon died, leaving him childless; and a few years later he married Jacquette d'Arsac, the step-daughter of Étienne de La Boétie, who had stood at his side as he said farewell to his friend. This marriage gave him the title of

Sieur d'Arsac, by which Montaigne calls him when speaking (I, 30) of his having a piece of his land in Médoc buried under the sand thrown up by the sea: "ses rentes et domaines sont eschangez en pasquages bien maigres." He outlived his second wife and married a third. After the death of his brother Michel, he and his son claimed "la maison noble de Montaigne" against Michel's widow and daughter; but before the suit was decided they both died, and the heirs of Thomas being then only three daughters, there was no ground for a substitution demanded in favor of males as against females.

Pierre de Montaigne was Seigneur de La Brousse. It was he with whom Michel was travelling the day, during the civil wars, when he met "un gentilhomme de bonne façon . . . du party contraire au nostre" (II, 5). M. Malvezin states, we know not on what authority, that he lived quietly as a country gentleman on his estates in Périgord, and that, unlike Michel, he took pleasure "in hearing a hare scream in the teeth of his dogs." He died, unmarried, when about forty years old.

Jeanne de Montaigne, the eldest sister, married at nineteen M. de Lestonnac, a "conseiller." She, like her brother Thomas, became a Protestant, and she brought up her eldest daughter in that faith. But the daughter, after a time, not only returned to the Catholic Church, but was the foundress of a convent.

Arnaud, the next brother (le capitaine Saint-Martin), died, as we have seen, from an accident when a young man, but not so young as the Essays represent him. By a mistake of the printers, probably, his age, which was twenty-eight, is there given as twenty-three. And, since we mention one blunder of this kind, let us remark here another, and a more important one, in a letter from Montaigne to his wife, in which he is made to speak of their loss of a little girl "in the second *year* of her life." It should be the second *month* of her life. There were born to Montaigne six children, all daughters, but no one of them lived more than a few weeks save the second, Leonor, who grew up, married, and had children. The fact that the others but just existed renders somewhat unjustifiable the indignation that has been expressed at Montaigne's phrase (I, 40), "J'en ai perdu en nourrice deux ou trois, sinon sans regret, au moins sans fascherie."

But to return to "le capitaine Saint-Martin." Nothing is known of his youth save that he was educated, like Michel, at the Collège de Guienne; but its famous "principal," André Govéa, who had been Michel's master ("sans comparaison le plus grand principal de France," Montaigne declared, in the art of *acting* as in "toutes aultres parties de sa charge"), had left Bordeaux for the University of Coïmbre before Arnaud de Montaigne entered the College. Among M. Malvezin's documents is one showing that as early as 1537 Govéa's abilities were recognized by the city, and probably especially by Pierre Eyquem, for in that year, on the 24th of April, "en pleine jurade, Pey Ayquem, escuyer, seigneur de Montaigne, soubsmaire" (he was afterwards Mayor), "and the lords of the city, assembled at the sound of the bell, . . . have declared by the organ of the said lord, the sub-mayor, speaking to the sieur de Govéa, Principal of the College of Guienne, that before had been made a contract between the said De Govéa and the city, by which, among other things, the city was bound to obtain from the King our Sire in favor of the said de Govéa letters of naturalization; . . . the letters, dated in the month of January, 1536, signed within, Francis, and sealed with the great seal of green wax, hanging from cords of red and green . . . have been [now] given and delivered by the said sous-maire . . . to the said de Govéa, who 'les a prinses et acceptées et à iceux [seigneurs] et à ladicte ville randu graces et mercys.'"

When Arnaud de Montaigne was a boy of sixteen, he received from his paternal uncle, the Seigneur de Gaujac, some gift—we know not what, but the record exists of a "donation" to him when an "escholier, estudiant au Collège de Guienne." This uncle, "homme d'église," Montaigne speaks of in the essay "De la ressemblance des enfants aux pères"; and the name of his seigneury connects itself with the very earliest known member of the (collateral) ancestors of Montaigne, Ramon de Gaujac. This Ramon came from the little town of Gaujac in Médoc, and was known by its name, and only so known, when he established himself as a merchant at Bordeaux. He was already successful and rich when he married in 1420; and, dying childless, he made his nephew, the son of his sister, his heir, Ramon Eyquem, the great-grandfather of Michel de Montaigne. It was this Ramon Eyquem who purchased in 1477 "la maison noble de Montaigne"; and it is a curious indication of inaccuracy in Montaigne that he should say (in the essay on Vanity) that the Château de Montaigne is not only the place of his own birth, but "de la plus part de mes ancêtres," since only his father could have been born there. Montaigne's next sentence, too, contains another mistake—"ils y ont mis leur affection et *leur nom*"; the truth being that they took the name of Montaigne from this acquired "seigneurie"; and the name of Eyquem was only dropped by them after the death of Michel de Montaigne's father.

It was precisely the state of things that Montaigne himself eagerly deprecates, saying (I, 46), "It is a wretched custom and of very bad effect in our France, to call a man by the name of his estates and lordship, and the thing in the world which does most to confuse knowledge about families. A younger son of good family having had for his appanage an estate, by the name of which he has been known and honored, cannot well forsake it. Ten years after his death the estate belongs to a stranger who in turn takes its name; judge where we are as to knowledge of these men." That is just "where we are," or where we should be, as to knowledge of the Montaignes, if it were not for the legal papers M. Malvezin has unearthed. But he puts us all right, and even goes so far as to give us much information about the other Montaignes — the earlier Seigneurs de Montaigne—whose line ends in the "honneste home Guilhaume Duboys," who sold the "maison noble" to Ramon Eyquem. The whole of the passage in Montaigne, of which we just quoted a part, is curious in connection with his own ignorance about his own family.

Another phrase of exactly the same nature is found in the Ephemerides—the volume which took the place (as regards "inscriptions") of the family Bible in the Montaigne household, and the discovery of which in 1854 threw light on many disputed points. It is therein written by Montaigne's hand: "This day [June 18] 1568 died Pierre de Montaigne, my father, aged 72 years 3 months [another mistake!—it should be nine months, as, by another entry in the same book, also in Montaigne's handwriting, he is stated to have been born September 29, 1495]. . . . He was buried at Montaigne in the tomb of his ancestors." His "ancestors" must have been for the nonce simply his distant *predecessors;* since both his father and grandfather are known to have been buried at Bordeaux; his grandfather only living six months after buying Montaigne.

Of Montaigne's two younger sisters there is nothing to be told. They both married and both died.

Bertrand de Montaigne, the youngest of all the family, twenty-seven years younger than Michel, was Seigneur de Mattecolom. When he was twenty years old he accompanied Michel on his journey in Germany and Italy; and in one of the Essays (II, 27) Montaigne, writing of the battle-like duels of the day, says that he has "a domestic interest in the matter," and narrates how at Rome his brother was drawn into one of these "rencontres," and thereby got into prison, from which he was delivered "by a very speedy and solemn request from our King." It may be said, in passing, that the M. de Cazalis, who was another of Montaigne's companions on this journey, was probably his brother-in-law. Marie de Montaigne had married, nine months before, Bertrand de Cazalis. Bertrand de Montaigne married, we know, eleven years later; then he disappears from the stage—and it is time for the curtain to drop.

A SAINT OF THE TRENTINO.

TRENT, June, 1887.

IN walking through the Via Lunga, one's attention cannot but be arrested by a house with two circular reliefs and accompanying inscriptions. Having nothing better to do I looked and read, and found to my surprise that in this house, formerly a synagogue, was now the Chapel of St. Simon, who was martyred by evil-minded Jews for the purpose of their Passover in 1475. One relief represented the boy being strangled while his blood was drawn; the other showed his apotheosis. This was the first time in my experience that this legend of the Jews using the blood of a Christian child for their paschal rites had ever assumed so concrete a form, and my curiosity was greatly excited. *Prima facie* the story is, of course, absurd; but there must have been wicked Jews as well as wicked Christians; and at a time when the Jews were generally persecuted it would not be surprising if some of the more superstitious or fanatical occasionally retaliated. I have read the records of a Russian case of this kind where the crime seemed to me satisfactorily proved, although at the same time it is necessary to admit that it was in Russia, with a procedure very different from ours. Going back to an ecclesiastical book-shop, I inquired for an account of the martyrdom of St. Simon of Trent, and in explanation told of the house that I had just seen. A priest who was present, while he gave some references to authorities, said: "'Tis to our great shame that this is still believed." (I may say in parenthesis that I found here, for the moderate sum of five francs, a book the like of which I had been long wanting, and had searched for in vain in several large American libraries: 'Martirologio Romano dato in luce per ordine di Gregorio XIII, . . . aumentato e corretto da Benedetto XIV. Nuova edizione italiana. Torino, 1886.' 4to, pp. 245. It contains a complete list of the saints to the present time.)

Next, it was necessary to go to the Cathedral, a beautiful Romanesque building, and see the tomb of the militant Prince-Bishop, John Hinderbach, where, among other praises, the epitaph reads—

> "Et Divi templum condidit ipse Petri,
> In quo, damnatis Judaeis, Simonis ossa
> Sancta locat,"

not to speak of two pictures in which the baby saint appears. Then to the Church of St. Peter, where the blackened mummy of Saint Simon lies in a glass case on the altar of his chapel, while on the walls are Latin verses and pictures descriptive of the martyrdom, with a fine relief over the door. The Chapel was restored as late as 1885, but seemed generally deserted. After all, if the story be true, St. Simon has more right to his Chapel than many others in like case—the Holy Innocents, for example, who are commemorated even by the English Church; for, although unconsciously, he met his death on account of the

religion in which he was born. With considerable curiosity as to the origin of the legend, I spent the afternoon in the City Library, where the amiable librarian, Signor Francesco Ambrosi, the author of several interesting and useful books on the history of Trent, soon brought out a number of books, including the Memoranda on the subject of Bishop Hinderbach in the 'Monumenta Ecclesiæ Tridentinæ' (vol. iii, pt. 2, pp. 429-465. Tridenti, 1765), and a manuscript volume containing the original record of the investigation of De Sales, Bishop of Brixen. The case soon became plain.

For many years before the event in question, the Jews were settled in parts of the Trentino, were prosperous, lived on good terms with their neighbors, and had synagogues—in Trent, as it seems, on one of the chief streets. In the spring of 1475, late in Lent, a monk, named Bernardino Tomitano, afterwards beatified, came to preach at Trent, and, finding there no traces of the northern German heresies, took to heart the toleration accorded to the Jews, and told the men of Trent that "if they did not soon expel them, they would be forced to do so by their most infamous actions when they had with their own eyes seen these wretches feed on the flesh of their innocent children and satiate their thirst with Catholic blood" (Blengini, 'Vita del Beato Bernardino Tomitano,' Padova, 1710, p. 109). On Good Friday, March 24, Andrea Cerdo informed the authorities that his son Simon, an infant of two years old, had disappeared and could not be found. Search was made; the body of the child was found in a sewer, near the house of a Jew, and physicians testified that it had been bled to death. The whole town quickly became excited at this speedy fulfilment of Bernardino's prophecies. Many Jews were arrested, and, after the application of torture, most of them confessed the murder, saying that they had twisted a scarf round the boy's throat so that he could not scream, had held his hands and feet, and then drained him of his blood, which they had used in the preparation of the unleavened bread for the Passover.

Those Jews whose confession was thus extorted were put to death in most cruel ways. Some were dragged about the streets at the tails of horses, some were disembowelled or pinched with forceps; others were broken on the wheel or hanged; most were burned at the stake. A few, while asserting their innocence, renounced their faith rather than endure the torments, were baptized, and received Christian names. They were then made to invoke the intercession of the little martyr, and some professed to have received miraculous aid from him in answer to their prayers. Strangely enough, this very testimony was brought forward as an argument for the canonization of the boy Simon. This persecution lasted for weeks until the Jews were driven away from the Trentino. A few of them took refuge at Riva, where in the middle of the next century they were flourishing, and had a printing press, which not only printed many Hebrew books, but was found convenient for publishing the sermons and speeches of the members of the Council of Trent.

Meanwhile, Bishop Hinderbach was recommending his martyr to the neighboring princes and potentates, and sending his portrait to Venice, Verona, and Austria. Matters reached such a pass that on July 23 Pope Sixtus IV. asked the Bishop to stop further proceedings, while he sent a commissary, Bartolommeo Pajarino, the Bishop of Vintimiglia. For a time things went well, but the investigations of the commissary did not have the same result as those of the Prince Bishop. Ugly stories got about of the boy's body being put into the Jewish quarters by ill-disposed Christians. (Probably the child had fallen into the open sewer and been suffocated, as the place where its body was found was near to its own father's house, which was on the edge of the Jewish quarter.) Bishop Hinderbach got much excited, and accused everybody of being bought up by the Jews or influenced by them—the imperial authorities, the Patriarch of Venice, everybody at Verona, the cardinals at Rome, and especially the commissary, whose recall he earnestly demanded. He had much to say of a Jewish plot to poison him, and there is a long story of a priest who cut off his tongue with an erasing-knife rather than confess it. The Bishop was obstinate and a hard fighter, every one else was weary of the dispute, the Pope did not wish to offend him, and consequently in 1478 allowed temporarily and locally the invocation of the child Simon at the altars of Trent. Sixtus IV. afterwards confirmed this by a bull dated the kalends of January, 1481, and the little Simon was thus beatified.

There seems to be no bull or other evidence of the further steps for canonization, and it is doubtful whether it ever really took place. Proceedings of this kind were, however, often very irregular before the bull of Urban VIII. in 1634. Simon's name appears, nevertheless, in the martyrology above spoken of, for March 24, as follows: "At Trent the passion of the boy St. Simon, most cruelly killed by the Jews, who shone afterward by many miracles."

It is interesting to note that the first book printed at Trent was a little pamphlet by Mattia Tiberino, on the complete history of the passion and death of the Blessed Simon. This was printed by Albert Kune of Mayence, a travelling printer who came to Trent in 1476. Subsequently a priest from Vicenza, Leonardo Longo, who had learned the art of printing, established himself in Trent, and printed there in 1481 a pamphlet similar to that of Tiberino, and subsequently, in 1482, the 'Epigrams' of Tiberino on the same subject.

In what is unquestionably *Italia irredenta*, one is naturally interested in the question of the ultimate annexation of the Trentino to Italy. As all the inhabitants feel confident that this will come sooner or later, they engage in no premature agitation, and indulge only in mild literary, historical, and statistical disputes as to the rise and fall of German influence. There is no complication here, as in Istria and Trieste, in consequence of the fact that a third nationality, Slavic, outnumbers both Germans and Italians together. In the Trentino, with the exception of a few scattered villages, the population is thoroughly Italian. As nearly as can be ascertained, out of a population of about 341,000, there are only about 9,000 Germans. In Trent itself Italian is everywhere spoken, and the only German book-shop was a small place on the edge of the town, where one could procure religious pictures, almanacs, and German primers, catechisms, and elementary books. In Botzen—or Bolzano, as the Italians call it—Italian is much heard, especially in one quarter. Exactly where the linguistic frontier is, it is hard to say. Roughly speaking, it follows the boundary of the district, crossing the Adige about half-way between Trent and Botzen, and then running northward so as to include the Val di Sole and Val di Non on the west and the Val di Fiemme on the east. At the time of the Council of Trent, when German influence was strong, we find Angelo Massarello, the Secretary of the Council, in his curious diary, which is preserved in the library of Trent, saying, in a passage omitted in Döllinger's edition, under the date of Saturday, October 11, 1545:

"The said Aviso is a river which they say divides Italy from Germany, and is not very big, but impetuous by reason of coming from the great mountains near here. There is a wooden bridge over it, and near by a fine town called by its name, L'Aviso (Lavis). At this town the Italian speaking finishes, and people begin wholly to speak German, because from Verona and Vicenza to here people spoke partly Italian, partly German, but here the Italian is totally lost." E. S.

Correspondence.

WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Allow me to point out one or two inaccuracies in your brief paragraph last week on the position of women in the University of Cambridge.

In the last printed report of Newnham College, there appears the statement that the "Students of Newnham College are allowed to attend the lectures of the following University Professors and Readers and University and College Lecturers," followed by a list of ninety-three gentlemen, including such names as Profs. Skeat and Creighton and Mr. Edmund Gosse. In addition, lectures and individual coaching were given for Newnham by forty-two ladies and gentlemen. Evidently the University has no objections to the "mingling of young men and women in the classes."

The printed "Ordinances of the University of Cambridge" contain, among other regulations referring to the examination of women, the following:

"That female students who have fulfilled the conditions respecting length of residence and standing which members of the University are required to fulfil, be admitted to the Previous Examination and the Tripos Examinations."

This article says nothing about the admission of women to the "General" and the "Special" examinations, the passing of which entitles to the ordinary degree those men who do not aspire to the honors of the Triposes. I find nothing to indicate that women are admitted to these examinations, and I know nothing of any reason for excluding them.

That they are not, however, denied the opportunity for the "ordinary success of the pass examination," and that no fear of an "injurious strain upon their nerves" dominates the University authorities, is shown by the following extract from the "Ordinances" from which I have just quoted:

"That the examiners for a Tripos shall be at liberty to state, if the case be so, that a female student who has failed to satisfy them has, in their opinion, reached a standard equivalent to that required from members of the University for the ordinary B. A. degree."

The result is, that any young woman who feels she has little chance of securing Tripos honors, and who wishes a "pass" certificate, undergoes this severer test for the ordinary reward.

All the certificates (unlike those of the Harvard Annex, which are given by the Cambridge Society), are official University documents, "signed by the Vice-Chancellor, by the authority of the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of said University." As a record of scholarship and rank, then, they are as valuable as the degree would be. They do not, however, confer the privileges of a degree, the exercise of the University suffrage, the right to compete for and hold fellowships, etc. Indeed, I have always been told that degrees are not conferred because, in case they were, there is nothing in English law to prevent any woman who passes the necessary examinations with sufficient distinction from securing and enjoying those rewards of her scholarship now enjoyed by men under such circumstances. An Oxford lady was mentioned to me by name, who, with the collu-

sion of her father—a professor—wrote the papers of a competitive examination for scholarships in an Oxford college. Her papers were returned by the examiners, who were ignorant of her identitity, as the most successful. It was stated that there was nothing to prevent her claiming the scholarship and even the right of residence in the college, if she cared to push her claims so far.

The University library does not lend books to any undergraduates, and is open to them for study only during three afternoon hours five days in the week. Consequently, all students depend chiefly upon the libraries of their own colleges—Newnham and Girton students among the rest. Women students attend the lectures in the Cavendish Laboratory. Newnham and Girton each have a chemical laboratory, and share with each other in the facilities afforded by the Balfour Laboratory of Biology. H.

JULY 16, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Those who maintain that the splendid successes which some women have won at Cambridge this year, without detriment to their health, give ground for thinking that it would be safe to open the examination for pass-degrees to all women, are not guilty of the bad reasoning that you impute to them. They do not say that the same women who are not hurt by hard examinations would not be hurt by easier ones—it would be silly to waste time in saying anything so self-evident. Their argument, put in easy terms, is this: The severest tests which examiners can be found willing to put upon any men, have proved to be not too hard for some women. It is probable that there exist other women to whose mental and physical powers the next hardest kind of examination is pretty exactly adapted, and it is also probable that some of these will be the very women who attend at Girton and Newnham and do not go in for honors. College students in general are a picked class: it is not every hedgerow maiden who undertakes even the Cambridge and Oxford local examinations; and it would be a very queer break in the usual working of the probability curve if there were a few young women who were equal to the very hardest work that is offered to young men, and none who were equal to the next hardest.

This is not an absolutely conclusive argument, but it is reasoning of quite as good a sort as can usually be got at in practical affairs. It is always easy to maintain that nothing proves anything. This is a poor blind world at best, and very few of its transactions can be carried on by deductive logic. The best one can do is to treasure up and try to profit by whatever best fingerposts can be found that seem to point towards the roads of wisdom. L.

POVERTY AND ITS ALLEVIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a recent speech made at an anti poverty meeting, there was made mention of a poor widow who was found making shirts at forty-five cents a dozen. That the poorer class of sewing women are shockingly underpaid is no new discovery, nor that there is great need of a remedy for such a state of things. The vital question is, whether the so-called Anti-Poverty men, or others, are most likely to find this remedy.

The land confiscation scheme of these theorizers is, of course, as futile as it is dishonest. If seriously attempted, it would lead to a social convulsion in which numbers would perish by actual starvation. The business system by which immense masses of non-agricultural workers are supported in comfort, is very intricate, and, once deranged, could not again be got into working order till after great loss of life by famine had resulted. As a single example, no one would build, and what would become of the men in all the branches of the building trades, with absolutely no work and no prospect of any for an indefinite time?

That the labor of the poorer class of sewing women is underpaid arises largely from the overcrowding of great cities, in which large numbers of men find work, and, of those who marry and have families, a certain portion die leaving their widows quite destitute. Then at once among these unfortunates commences a desperate struggle for existence; pay, however insufficient, must be accepted, with starvation as its alternative. The trouble is that they are where they are not needed, and the remedy consists in removing them to where they are. That this is entirely practicable, with immense benefit, has been proved by the work of those societies who have occupied themselves with this undertaking.

The "Children's Aid Society" of Philadelphia is doing it upon quite a large scale, limited only by its financial means, the opportunity being apparently almost unlimited. The last report of the Society says on this point:

"Another branch of the work is the care given to keep mother and child together in cases where poverty or disgrace would suggest a separation. During the year, 302 were placed at service, each mother taking her child with her. This work has been found possible by reason of the great demand in country neighborhoods for unskilled household labor. *In spring and summer it has not been possible to fill the applications received; and any destitute mother, however ignorant or inefficient, is sure of a situation if she chooses to accept it.*"

The lines that I have italicized speak volumes. Let it be also considered what a difference there is in the prospects of the children growing up in the healthy country instead of the foul slums of a city.

As to the reception and the care extended to these waifs, the report says:

"The small weekly sum paid for the children's board is seldom proportionate to the care and affection bestowed on them. Frequently these little guests are objects of interest to the whole neighborhood, and, in ten cases, such children were tenderly nursed through severe attacks of illness by members of the households having care of them."

These last remarks relate more especially to the cases in which children are boarded out without their mothers, but they serve to show the spirit in which those who are sent to the country by the Society are met.

It does not seem necessary to draw a comparison between those who are engaged in this sort of work and those who descant on poverty before enthusiastic audiences, suggesting, as the true remedy, a general system of spoliation, and winding up by sending the hat round for contributions. But if we can judge by the relative amount of space and attention given to each by the daily press, the spoliation system should be by far the more valuable of the two. A large part of the success of all demagogues depends upon the gratuitous advertising done for them by the newspapers. M. C. L.

MRS. MALAPROP NOT DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is delightful to find our old friend, Mrs. Malaprop, in full life and vigor, and at present residing in Boston. A few days ago she informed the readers of one of the most "cultured" of the newspapers of that city concerning a wedding-feast soon to be held, and assured them that the family intended "to make it a perfect epithalamium"—from the desire to celebrate not only their daughter's nuptials, but her recovery from illness.

This evening I recognize with pleasure her hand in a copy of verses in the same journal, which assert that "love and woe are there incarnadined"—that is, in "the heaving sea." It is evidently impossible for her quite to "illiterate" Shakspere from her memory. She used to quote "Hamlet" fluently, I remember; now it is "Macbeth": but it is a pity she forgets her own wisdom, that "these violent memories don't become a young woman." **

Notes.

D. APPLETON & Co. have in preparation a 'Guide to Southern California,' by Dr. Walter Lindley; 'Weather: A Popular Exposition of the Nature of Weather Changes from Day to Day,' by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; 'Evolution in its Relation to Religious Thought,' by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; 'Our Heredity from God: Lectures on Evolution,' by the Rev. E. P. Powell; 'The Education of Man,' by Friedrich Froebel; 'The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier,' by George S. Boutwell; 'The Natural Resources of the United States,' by J. H. Patton; and these novels—'The Romance of a Canoness,' from the German of Paul Heyse; 'Thraldom,' by Julian Sturgis; and 'Red Spider,' by S. Baring-Gould.

Macmillan & Co. will publish on July 29 'Romantic Love and Personal Beauty: Their Development, Causal Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities,' by Henry T. Finck. There will be two issues—a London edition in two volumes, and a one-volume American edition in somewhat smaller type. A German translation is already in preparation. The object of the book is to trace the evolution of human beauty in all its details, under the influence of the four chief sources of beauty—Crossing, Hygiene, Mental Culture, and Romantic Love. The author sides with A. R. Wallace in holding, against Darwin, that the beauty of animals can be accounted for by *natural* selection, but endeavors to show that in human beauty more is due to *sexual* selection, especially since the birth of Romantic Love, about six hundred years ago. The book might also be described as a history of courtship, showing the evil results of Oriental and European chaperonage in retarding the civilizing advent of pre-matrimonial love.

'Bodyke: A Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism,' by Henry Norman, just issued in England by T. Fisher Unwin, will have the American imprint of the Putnams. It consists principally of Mr. Norman's letters to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as special correspondent during the late evictions at Bodyke; but new chapters have been added which give the work both a permanent historical value, and an obvious effectiveness as a Gladstonian weapon. It is illustrated by eight sketches from instantaneous photographs by the author.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Professor of American Archæology and Linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania, has in press a volume entitled 'Ancient Nahuatl Poetry,' containing a number of songs in the Aztec or Nahuatl language, with translations and notes. Most of these were composed before the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Mr. A. L. Bancroft having sold to Mr. H. H. Bancroft his half interest in the corporation of A. L. Bancroft & Co., this concern will during the coming year maintain its name and business only in connection with its Music Department. Mr. Bancroft himself may possibly, a twelvemonth hence, resume the general business he now relinquishes.

Mr. Lowell's Chicago address did not fall on such unliterary ears as the papers would have us suppose, and a reply to it has been published, a

small volume, 'Richard the Third and the Primrose Criticism' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1887), in which the author takes up Shakspere's cause as if it were a very grievous thing for him to be deprived of the authorship of this play. The first part essays to "pulperize" Mr. Lowell by telling him how many men in the past have not held the same view, and detailing a few facts known to the merest dabbler in the history of the editions. It is a most unscholarly attack, and, either through ignorance or by design, suppresses the whole problem of the various hands concerned in the historical plays, while its style and the tone of its reflections upon Mr. Lowell are those of the literary "shyster." Its argument is made up about equally of insult and of smatterings of the commonest Shakspere knowledge, and the ignorance displayed in regard to the real matter in dispute is the more amusing because the author is utterly unaware of his inefficiency. The second and third parts of the book, which give some passages from the sources of the play, and some account of how great actors have played it, are without novelty, but also without the foolish and contumelious self-sufficiency which gives to the earlier portion the attraction of unconscious comedy.

A new volume takes its place on our table, among the books that are no books, in the first issue of 'Murphy's Consolidated Business Directory of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore' (Trenton, N. J.: The John L. Murphy Publishing Co.). Our mention of this work would naturally stop with the title, though we ought to add that it contains a Manufacturers' Register for the whole United States, the four cities just named excluded; that it is extremely well printed; and that our slight tests of it have shown accuracy in the compilation. We may, however, remark a social indication of some significance. Under the head of Laundries, those in New York are divided into Chinese and non-Chinese, the former being listed purely by addresses, without names. By this means, one sees at a glance that the Chinese establishments fill three and a half columns, and form something more than half of the whole. In Boston the Chinese names are duly given in their alphabetical place, and fill two columns out of two and a quarter. In Baltimore they fill one and a quarter columns out of one and a half. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, not a Chinese house is mentioned in this Directory, though we can hardly believe that none is to be found in that city.

The July number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* possesses a very varied table of contents. Mr. Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England" are this time concerned with Convers, Willis, and Deane in particular, touching in the name last mentioned the family of the editor of the *Register*. Judge William A. Richardson furnishes a list of Harvard College alumni who have held the highest executive, legislative, diplomatic, and judicial stations, colonial, State, and national; and college presidencies. It is a very distinguished list; but the number, 471, even allowing for possible omissions (and we can supply one), seems small, especially when the earliest name on the list—George Downing—dates back to 1642. The pedigree of Ward of Suffolk and America (which includes Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, Mass.), and the descendants of Edmund Weston of Duxbury, Mass., for five generations, are other matters of interest.

In the last *Bollettino*, for June 30, of the National Central Library in Florence, we find statistical tables of the publications of the Peninsula for 1886, from which it appears that 10,381 were in Italian, 201 in Latin, 101 in French, 23 in English, 15 in German, 5 in Spanish, and 4 in Greek and Armenian respectively. Not a single French, English, or German novel was reproduced in its own tongue; but 117 French novels (out of 211 French works) were translated into Italian, and only 8 novels from all other languages combined. In all, 335 foreign works were translated, the German following the French at a long interval with 42, and preceding the Latin (34), English (24), Greek (13), Spanish and Russian (4 each), Danish, Chinese, and Hindu (1 each).

Prof. Willard Fiske has about half prepared his bibliographical notice of Petrarch's 'De Remediis,' for which an unexpected amount of new material—particularly from Germany, Hungary, and Spain—has turned up, showing the popularity of these dialogues to have been a striking episode in literary history. Almost ready to print are two opusculi, one being a collection of two prose and three poetical inedited Icelandic versions of the Petrarch-Boccaccio 'Griselda,' none older than the seventeenth century; the other, an Icelandic rendering of Petrarch's 'Seven Penitential Psalms,' discovered last summer by Prof. Fiske in the Arna-Magnæan collection of MSS. at Copenhagen. It closely follows in time the Danish version of 1593. These two little pamphlets will as prettily unite the two main bibliographical passions of Prof. Fiske as Heine's poem unites the pine and the palm.

The *Gazette Archéologique*, founded by MM. J. de Witte and Fr. Lenormant, and recently edited by MM. J. de Witte and Robert de Lasteyrie, Professor of Archæology at the École des Chartes, is hereafter to be published under the supervision of M. Louis de Ronchaud, director of the Musées Nationaux and of the École du Louvre. The new editors are to be MM. E. Babelon and E. Molinier, both well known in what may be called artistic archæology. The sub title is also to be changed from "Recueil de monuments de l'antiquité et du moyen âge" to "Revue des musées nationaux."

M. Pierre de Nolhac is preparing for *Les Lettres et les Arts* a series of articles upon the palace of Versailles and the Trianons, to be abundantly and luxuriously illustrated. An 18mo volume upon the same subject, by M. Paul Bosq, is announced by Renouard.

Quantin is now publishing in weekly parts 'Les Environs de Paris.' The text is by M. Louis Barron, and the illustrations, of which there are to be 500, are by Fraipont. The work will consist of twenty-five livraisons, and, when completed, will make a large octavo volume.

Prof. Paul Passy of the Normal School of Paris has just published, as No. 26 of the Papers of the *Musée Pedagogique*, a report of the Philological Congress held in Stockholm in the summer of 1886. He was the official representative of France sent by the Minister of Education, just as he had been sent before to the United States and to Iceland. The Philological Congress of the North is a recent creation, due mainly to the efforts of Madvig and Wimmer, and is intended to be both a scientific and a social reunion of the philologists of Scandinavian countries. The first Congress met in Copenhagen in 1876, the second at Christiania in 1881, and the third as stated above. There were 235 members—99 Swedes, 56 Norwegians, 66 Danes, 3 Icelanders and 5 Finlanders, and 6 "foreigners," M. Passy being the only Frenchman. Its session lasted for four days, and in its various sections it discussed many interesting philological subjects. The Universities of Upsala and Lund, Christiania and Copenhagen, Frederickstadt in Norway, and the high schools and educational boards of all Scandinavia were fully represented, while the Bishop of Wisby and other great dignitaries took an active part in the practical questions discussed with great zeal. M. Passy is an ardent advocate of Phonetics, and much of his report is taken up with an account of the urgent pressure put upon the Congress, by those who share his zeal on this subject, to secure some endorsement of the plans of the phonetic teachers. He says candidly that the majority treated the subject with a sort of lofty indifference, admitting that there might be something in it; but he contends that his side had all the arguments, if the other side had all the votes.

The Deerfield Summer School of History and Romance (July 13–August 27) promises plenty of entertainment. Mr. Cable has already been heard on "Fiction as a Vehicle for Truth," and Mr. W. W. Newell on "The Study of Folk-Lore." Prof. J. K. Hosmer is to follow with his "Sir Harry Vane"; Mr. Justin Winsor, with "Benedict Arnold's Treason"; Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, with "Russian Novelists and Count Tolstoi"; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, with an essay on "Education"; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, with "The Indian Folk-Lore of America"; Prof. G. Stanley Hall, with "Psychic Research, or Thought Transference." And there are yet other papers, by men and women, that we have not space to enumerate.

It is historic truth to say that such a union of the two sexes in a public manner we owe to the special liberalizing of the American mind caused by the anti slavery movement and by the woman's-rights movement. This latter agitation is to celebrate its fortieth anniversary during the coming year at Washington, from March 25 to April 1. The convention will take the name of the International Council of Women, and its topics will not be confined to the political aspect of the elevation of woman, though it is summoned under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

— Prof. Clark Murray calls attention in the July *Macmillan's* to the revival of the study of Berkeley, which, beginning with Prof. Ferrier's Essays, some forty years ago, is still continued by the researches and comments of Prof. Fraser, and has awakened new interest on the Continent in the works of the great idealist in English metaphysics. Prof. Murray's sketch is almost entirely biographical, and presents the three great enthusiasms of the philosopher: first for his metaphysical discovery, secondly for the Bermuda University for the Christianization of the New World, and thirdly for Tar-Water, as if they were the three stages of his life—as in a sense they were; but the essay gradually becomes altogether absorbed in the Bishop's personal character, and ends with an eloquent tribute to its charm and dignity—the beauty of virtue—in a corrupt and worldly age. Mr. H. D. Traill, in this same number, takes Mr. Freeman's recent sneer, that criticism on English literature is nowadays often only another name for "chatter about Shelley," as the text for a light and not badly-managed dialogue between a resident and a non-resident graduate of Oxford upon the usefulness of Chairs of Language and Literature at the University. There is a strong local tone in the article, but its protest against the excessive trifling with details and nonentities, which is a quality of literary criticism at present, and against which Mr. Freeman directed his remark, is one to be appreciated more widely and to be supported whenever there is opportunity. This time-wasting elaboration is an invasion of German indiscriminateness, and a sterile application of scientific method where it does not belong; it turns biographies into encyclopædias, and substitutes industry for taste as the chief qualification for the critical office. It is the death sentence, practically, of the æsthetic school of criticism in a true sense—that is, the school of those who have the eyes to see; and degrades criticism into a department of history. But Mr. Traill's attack is only a light paper pellet.

—Much profit and some entertainment is to be derived from a comparison of two of the recent publications of the American Economic Association. One of them, by Dr. Henry C. Adams, is entitled the "Relation of the State to Industrial Action." The other is an "Historical Sketch of the Finances of Pennsylvania," by T. K. Worthington, with an introduction by the well-known socialist, Dr. Ely. Dr. Adams's essay is of a purely speculative character. He informs us that there are three classes of industries, in the first of which an increase of capital brings a proportionate increase of product, in the second of which the ratio of product to capital diminishes as capital increases, while in the third every additional investment is followed by an enhanced rate of profit. Railroad stockholders will be astonished to learn that their investments have this desirable fecundity, while farmers must bear in mind that if they increase their capital they will diminish their rate of profit. One might suppose that there could not be too much capital endowed with the property of increasing with the speed of a geometrical ratio, but the author declares that we have twice as much railroad property in this country as we need. We find it difficult to share the satisfaction with which he announces his belief that this analysis renders a service of no little importance to English economy. Apparently, Dr. Adams agrees with Mr. George in thinking that everything of the nature of rent ought to be confiscated by the State. He lays it down that industrial enterprises under the control of our State legislatures would be conducted upon the principle of rendering the most efficient service at the least possible cost.

—Turning to the essay on the Finances of Pennsylvania, we find an extraordinarily apt, although apparently unintentional, refutation of Dr. Adams's theories. Mr. Worthington has investigated with much industry the history of the attempts of the State of Pennsylvania to relieve her subjects of the burden of investing their own capital. He shows us how the visionary schemes of theorists have worked when applied in practice. In Pennsylvania, if anywhere, we might expect that "internal improvements," even under State control, would have been productive. As a matter of fact, after expending nearly ninety million dollars and getting back in gross revenue about twenty-five million, the State was very glad to get rid of its property in 1858 for eleven million dollars, payable in the bonds of the purchasers. As the average net revenue from 1845 to 1855 had been less than $132,000 a year, it would have been for the advantage of the State to sell the public works for even less than one-sixth of their cost. The interest upon the debt contracted for the construction of these works had increased to over $2,000,000 yearly, a disgraceful default had been made in its payment, and, in the words of the author, "there is every reason to believe that the State works in Pennsylvania, during the last sixteen years of their history, were maintained as an instrument of political corruption." Nothing could be more instructive than Mr. Worthington's account of these transactions, and it is hard to say whether the facts that he presents, or the extracts from the speeches and messages of the public men of the time, are more telling. It is not surprising that Dr. Ely's introduction to an essay in which his pet theories come into most ruinous collision with hard facts, should be of a lugubrious character. He explains the failure of the State as due to its ignorance of proper methods of construction and management, to the absence of fixed principle in public authorities, to "the rise of private corporations and the ascendancy of the Manchester doctrine of do-nothingism," and to political corruption. Apparently he supposes that all these causes have ceased to operate in modern times.

—The popularity of Virgil during the Middle Ages and in more recent times is well known, thanks to Prof. Comparetti's charming book, and it is pleasant to learn that the memory of at least one other great Roman poet is still cherished among the Italian people. The poet to whom we refer is Ovid, and the traditions concerning him have been collected by A. De Nino into a little book entitled 'Ovidio nella Tradizione Popolare di Sulmona' (Casalbordino, 1886. 16mo, pp. vii, 63). Among the people, Ovid (in the dialect of the Abruzzi '*Viddie*) enjoys the reputation of a great magician, merchant, prophet, preacher, saint, and even paladin. In the capacity of the first (evidently a confusion with the Virgil legend), he guards the treasures supposed to be concealed in his villa, and many are the stories which the peasants tell of vain efforts to carry them off on the eve of the Annunciation. Ovid's rôle as merchant is connected with his journey to Athens and afterwards in Asia, and the people explain the *gutta cavat lapidem* by an observation of the poet on one of his journeys. The preaching of the poet is connected with a pulpit of curious workmanship which formerly stood in the church *della Tomba* in Sulmona. Like Virgil, Ovid is believed to have announced the coming of Christ. The poet is said to have been desirous of discovering the origin of God, and to have been converted by seeing a man (some say an apostle, or St. Joseph) dipping water with a little shell from the sea into a ditch. The same story, it will be remembered, is told of St. Augustine and his reflections on the Trinity. Finally, Ovid is said to have been a doughty warrior, and is associated in the popular fancy with the peers of Charlemagne. Signor De Nino has been able to collect many local traditions referring to Ovid, whose memory is often connected with that of Cicero (*Ciciarone d'Arpino*). It is interesting to find that the poet was remembered even in the coinage of his country. In the latter part of the fourteenth century Sulmona received the privilege of the mint, and struck silver money with the legend, R. KROLUS. T. (Rex Carolus tertius, *i. e.*, Charles of Durazzo, King of Naples), and in the middle the initials S. M. P. E., of the well-known *Sulmo mihi patria est* ('Tristia,' iv, 10). The municipality in the fifteenth century also employed the same motto on its seal, together with the bust of the poet.

—Another volume of the unpublished writings of Victor Hugo appeared early in June. It is neither drama nor verse, like its predecessors, 'Le Théâtre en liberté' and 'Le Fin de Satan,' but very good prose, and not as Hugoish as might have been expected. 'Choses vues' (Paris: Hetzel-Quantin; Boston: Schoenhof) is a collection of fragments, sometimes only a few lines in length, sometimes ten or twelve pages, written at various dates between 1838 and 1875. It is composed of personal recollections and conversations (those with Louis-Philippe, Béranger, and Villemain being very well worth reading and extremely curious as studies of the writer); of notes on events of the day, "L'Émeute du 12 mai 1838," "Les Funérailles de Napoléon," "La Mort du duc d'Orléans," "La Fuite de Louis-Philippe"; of narratives, sometimes very striking and dramatic, like the "Procès Teste et Cubières," or the judgment by the *proscrits* of Jersey in 1853 of "L'Espion Hubert." By the side of what is worth preserving there is much waste material, and, even in the best chapters, great need of careful revision and omission. "Choses vues? peut-être," says one of the clever Paris journalists, M. André Hallays of the *Débats*, "vues, mais non regardées; entendues, mais non écoutées." This is a fine and delicate criticism of the book, in which the author sees and hears as a poet, with the imagination, but expresses his impressions too often before they have been condensed and purified of their petty and personal elements by the flame of poetic inspiration. It is also true that in Victor Hugo's hands realities change and become unreal and even false, and that those whose actions and words he reports take on his own attitudes and language, and think and feel according to the laws which he himself submits to. This is so true that he sometimes seems to perceive it, and seeks to excuse it by saying that he is not repeating literally the words of those whose conversation he reports. A translation of this collection has just been published by Harper & Brothers.

— Five issues supplementary to the thirteenth edition of 'Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt), advance the work well into the letter F. A large part of the addenda to previous articles have reference to censuses which have been taken since the main work began to appear, or to scientific researches and political occurrences in the same period, as in the case of Africa, Asia, Australia, etc. In the latter category belong such fresh articles as Bacninh and German East African Company, and such continuations to date as Bulgaria (since 1882), Khartum, Elsass-Lothringen, etc. Noteworthy is the new discourse about emigration, in which it is correctly laid down that the state of this country has more influence on the movement at any given time than the state of Europe, and in which it is pointed out that Russia and Belgium gain by immigration more than they lose by emigration. France still ranks low among the nations that supply the New World's "unearned increment" of population—if we may so call it. The postscript on Banks and on Railways is important, and so is that on Berlin, and on the German military establishment (brought down to March 3). Something new had to be said about Bacteria, Cocaine, and Earthquakes, though no mention is made of that at Charleston. Bismarck's career is followed to the return of the new Parliament and the triumph of his military measures. Among the new biographical sketches are those of Edwin Arnold, Lord Brassey, James Bryce, Arthur Cayley, Lord Randolph Churchill (pron. "Tschörrtschill"), John Dillon, Barbey d'Aurevilly, Barodet, Bastien-Lepage, Brown-Séquard, Campenon, Sadi Carnot, Admiral Courbet; the sculptor, Hans Baur, the archæologist W. Dörpfeld, Emin Bey, who was born, seems, in 1840, and Cecchi, the Italian African explorer. The omission of Boulanger from the main work is now repaired with great particularity, and, among other interesting items, we find mentioned his representing the French Government with much tact at our Yorktown celebration in 1881. It is also not forgotten that at one of his own national festivals in Paris he rode a horse circus-trained to keep step to the music. This general is a month younger than President Cleveland, who also enters the Supplement by a clear right. Other new American names are Dr. George M. Beard and G. W. Cable; W. H. Dall is continued; and Mr. Beecher's death is recorded. The insertion for the first time of Beverly, Mass., must have a psychic connection with "the Beverly incident."

LECKY'S ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—I.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Vols. V. and VI. London: Longmans; New York: Appletons. 1887.

LECKY occupies a peculiar position among the living writers of England. He stands forth

among them as the first historical essayist of the day.

The aim of this notice is to explain and justify this assertion; to show our readers why it is that Lecky is hardly an historian in the sense in which that expression can be applied to writers such as Macaulay, Freeman, Gardiner, or Stubbs, and why it is that, among the class of essayists, Lecky has claims to the very highest rank. The matter is worth insisting upon, because any mistake as to our author's true position is certain, in the long run, to produce an under-estimate both of his singular gifts and of his excellent work. His book, judged of as a systematic account of England during the eighteenth century, is open to criticisms of which no one, we suspect, would more readily admit the justice than Lecky himself. The same book, looked upon as what it is—a series of essays on remarkable features in the history of England during the eighteenth century—is above praise.

Let our readers consider, first, the negative side of our criticism on Lecky and his work. He can hardly be said to have produced a systematic and complete account of the age with which his volumes deal. In intellectual power, in literary art, in interest, and in insight, Lecky's 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century' is infinitely superior either to Lord Mahon's 'History of England' or to his 'Life of Pitt.' But a student who wished merely to learn the facts of English history for the period which the earlier writer's works cover, would find them a more useful manual than Lecky's six volumes. If his 'History of England,' indeed, be regarded as an attempt to record systematically the events of the times to which it refers, the book will inevitably be found unsatisfactory. It errs in the way both of defect and of excess. Many things which the reader may wish to learn, he will find are omitted, or at any rate touched upon but hastily. Nowhere, for example, will he discover such an account of the rebellion of 1745 as is provided by Lord Mahon or by Burton. Other topics are treated of with what the ordinary student may consider inordinate detail. The religious legislation of the Whigs, the effect of gin drinking, the Marriage Act of Lord Hardwicke, the religious revival, and the rise of Methodism are, to be sure, subjects full of importance and of interest. But any one who takes up Lecky's book under the idea that it is a "history," in the ordinary sense of that term, will be a good deal puzzled by the excessive prominence given to these and other subjects which lie rather on the by-paths than on the main road of English progress. No one, again, can doubt that by far the most important chapters in Lecky's work are those which deal with Ireland, and no one can also doubt that these chapters, of which every word is of value, are of such length as to spoil the literary symmetry of any work which should aim at being in reality what Lecky's book is in name—a history of England. If it were described as a 'History of Ireland during the Eighteenth Century, accompanied by reflections on contemporary events in England,' the description would hardly be a misnomer; but the accurate way of defining Lecky's work is to term it, as has been already suggested, a set of essays on English and Irish history during the eighteenth century.

The result of our reflections will be exactly the same if, instead of dwelling on the character of Lecky's book, we glance for a moment at his own gifts as an author. In several of the qualities which are essential to historians of the highest class, he is, it must be frankly admitted, deficient. He has little or nothing of that consummate power of narration which is, in truth, the rarest of all Macaulay's wonderful talents. Lecky has not that fatal skill in producing striking pictures by means of which Froude interested the world in volumes of historical, or, according to some critics, of unhistorical romance, which are certainly quite as remarkable for the confusion with which Froude tells his story as for the effectiveness with which he paints certain episodes of his tale. Nor does Lecky claim (except, indeed, as regards Irish history, and the exception is one which should be always borne in mind) to be one of those historical writers, such as Mr. Gardiner, whose forte lies in research. His conclusions rest mainly upon secondary rather than on primary evidence. Our meaning will be well understood by any one who reads with care Lecky's chapters on the history of France before and during the Revolutionary era. The system on which he has worked has clearly been to read the best modern writers upon the Revolution, such as Taine's 'Ancien Régime,' Chérest's 'La Chute de l'Ancien Régime,' De Tocqueville's 'Ancien Régime,' and the like. He has also studied the leading French writers of the eighteenth century, but he has not examined the mass of documents, old and new, which must be investigated by any one who undertakes to write about the French Revolution in the same manner in which Mr. Gardiner is writing about the Great Rebellion.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. No blame whatever attaches to Lecky for his mode of working. It is a vain idea, and is likely, indeed, to become a dangerous delusion, that no man can write with advantage about past events who does not himself go back to the original authorities. This notion, should it once become current, would make it impossible for any man to utter any reflections upon (say) the French Revolution who had not spent years in a kind of research for which not one man in ten thousand has either the means or the time. It would, further, make absolutely futile the labors of men such as Taine or De Tocqueville: their toil would be thrown away if every follower were bound to verify their conclusions for himself. Lecky, in collecting together the conclusions arrived at by the writers who can speak with authority on the causes of the French Revolution, has done good service, and here, as throughout all his writings, he has exhibited admirable candor and admirable good sense in his mode of referring to his authorities. He could, by pursuing a common method of citation, have loaded his notes with references which, while they unduly magnified the writer's claim to speak from original documents, would have rendered it impossible for his readers to learn who were the authors on whom Lecky really relies, and whom an ordinary student would find it best to consult. Lecky's frequent and utterly unpretentious references to books to be found in ordinary libraries are a real boon to students in want of knowledge. Any one who wished, for example, to learn what the best of modern thinkers think about the history of France during the last century, could hardly do better than take Lecky's twentieth chapter and consult for himself the works referred to in our author's notes. A student who took this course would derive from Lecky's pages a kind of guidance equally unattainable from an essayist who, like Macaulay, gives in his essays no references whatever, and from an author who, like Buckle, crams the notes to the overgrown essays which he is pleased to call a history, with references that testify at once to the voracity of the writer's literary appetite and the scantiness of his historical judgment. But while the method adopted by Mr. Lecky is in its way worthy of praise, it is, we must bear in mind, the method of an essay writer, not of an historian. We come round, therefore, to the conclusion suggested by the nature of his work, that he is in reality an historical essayist.

When, however, it is clearly understood that Lecky writes essays on portions of history, and does not in reality produce, except as regards Ireland, anything like a complete historical work, the most has been said which any candid critic can feel called upon to say, not in detracting from the merit, but in defining the exact character, of Lecky's work. In his own style of composition (and it is work of a very high order) Lecky is a master. His easy and flowing style has contributed, no doubt, to his popularity, but is the least of his merits. He has a keen eye for the interesting and important features of his period. If he lacks that power of telling a story which is an historian's primary gift, he has the capacity for grouping together a mass of facts bearing on a given topic which is preëminently the talent of an essayist. There runs, moreover, a unity of thought through all the otherwise somewhat disconnected chapters of his history. Our author is, consciously or unconsciously, preoccupied throughout this book—as, indeed, in every work he has composed—with one theme, viz., the progress of opinion and of moral convictions. His 'Spirit of Rationalism in Europe' first made him widely known to the English public, and it is hardly an exaggeration to assert that the topic treated of in that book is in reality the topic which is treated of in the 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century.' If there be any exaggeration in this statement, it lies in this, that Lecky's 'Leaders of Irish Opinion, though little known till its author became famous from his treatise on 'Rationalism,' treats of Irish history, and that Lecky's interest in the development of beliefs has always been equalled by his keen interest in the history of Ireland. It is, however, characteristic of his genius that two apparently distinct lines of thought are with him blended together. Investigations into the history of Ireland are, in his mind, closely connected with the historical growth of those beliefs or ideas whose development makes up the history of opinion. Nor is it fanciful to conjecture that study of Irish history has enabled Lecky to perceive, and to make clear to his readers, how closely speculative dogmas at once influence and are influenced by the social and political facts which are the main subjects of historical investigation.

In any case, no one will do justice to Lecky's work who does not note the admirable skill with which he has brought together masses of facts illustrating aspects of the eighteenth century that are often forgotten, and especially those aspects of that age which illustrate the development of opinion. The result is, that there are at least a score of subjects about which far more may be learned from our author's pages than from the works of ordinary historians. Nowhere, for example, is there to be found a better account of the religious legislation of the Whigs. The subject includes the legal position during the eighteenth century of orthodox Dissenters, of Unitarians, of Jews, of Roman Catholics. No one can read our author's mode of treating it without acquiring not only much information which it is hard to acquire elsewhere, but also without coming to recognize the constantly forgotten fact that the true work of the eighteenth century was the abolition of religious persecution, and that the success with which, in Great Britain at least, the Whigs, in the clumsiest but yet in the most effective manner, made persecution impossible, is the main glory of their policy. Not a few critics on this side the water will question the soundness of the views put forward by Lecky with regard to the feelings prevalent in England and in America during the War of Independence. Yet persons who dissent from many of his conclusions will admit that few English writers have given, in a comparatively short

space, a better account of the contest between Great Britain and her colonies; that few persons have attempted to deal with a difficult subject in a fairer spirit; and that no one has done more than Lecky to bring into view aspects of the contest which, for one reason or another, are likely to be overlooked.

His chapters on French history, which form a considerable portion of his last two volumes, are, we must frankly avow, not, in our judgment, quite equal to the best part of his work. Speculations on the causes of the French Revolution deal with matter of such almost limitless extent that they do not admit of being compressed within the bounds of an essay. But here, as elsewhere, Lecky's skill in illustrating sides of a great subject which have received inadequate attention, is very noteworthy. His account of the struggle between "Parliaments" and the French Crown forces upon Englishmen ideas as to French history which are concealed from view both by the platitudes of Alison and the poetry or rhetoric of Carlyle. It is, for example, perfectly clear to any reader of Lecky that, very shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution, the French Crown appeared at any rate to have achieved a marked triumph in a conflict with the only power which had of recent times attempted to limit the royal authority. It becomes also clear that the Parliaments, with whose struggles against despotism Burke sympathized, had no real hold on the affection or veneration of the French people. The error is noteworthy, for it is merely an example of the mistake which vitiated Burke's views as to French affairs. Genius and insight showed him many things which were concealed from ordinary men; but his sympathy with what may be called aristocratic freedom made him misunderstand both the hatred of France for the *ancien régime*, and the true strength of the French Crown. If Louis XVI. could have become the leader of the people in the attack on the privileges of the *noblesse*, he might probably have ended his career as the most powerful of French monarchs. Lecky's statement that "the French Revolution, though undoubtedly prepared by causes which had been in operation for centuries, might still, within a very few years of the catastrophe, have been with no great difficulty averted," will strike many readers as paradoxical. Our own belief is that the words, taken in the sense in which our author uses them, are profoundly true. The past, in the case of nations, as of individuals, is of course irrevocable. In one sense, therefore, all speculations as to what might have been are vain; but the science of hypothetics, as it has been termed, has its legitimate sphere, and the assertion that the appearance of a remarkable ruler, or even of an energetic ruler, on the French throne could not have averted the destruction of the monarchy, is, be it remarked, at least as hypothetical an assertion as the conclusion that "If a Henry IV. or a Frederick the Great had then mounted the throne, or if Louis XVI. had found for his Minister a Richelieu or a Pitt, a Cavour or a Bismarck, France would never have drifted into anarchy"; and no one who studies our author's pages can deny that a good deal of evidence is given in support of what may sound a startling conclusion.

The essay, if we may use the expression, on which Lecky has bestowed, it may be suspected, the greatest labor, is that on the character of Pitt. He writes on this subject at considerable disadvantage, for it is impossible not to compare the opening chapter of Lecky's fifth volume with Macaulay's "William Pitt"—an article which a very severe critic of the historian has pronounced the best of Macaulay's Historical Essays. From such a comparison Lecky is certain in some respects to suffer; but we are by no means sure that the two writers, though at first sight differing greatly from each other in their mode of treating their subject, and in the conclusions at which they apparently arrive, do not really set off each other's merits, and at bottom suggest to the reader a very similar opinion as to Pitt's strength and Pitt's weakness. The conclusion they both come to (though the conclusion is expressed in very different words) is that Pitt was the greatest Parliamentary leader whom English history has produced. They both dwell on the same virtues and also on the same defects. Macaulay, after his manner, expresses his opinion of the great Minister in the form of exaggerated antithesis. His language may certainly be read—though we doubt whether this is the true reading—as expressing the belief that Pitt's later career was inconsistent with his career before the outbreak of the Revolution. Yet if we allow for the effect of Macaulay's style, it is pretty plain that he felt that, in all his course of action, Pitt was consistent with himself. "The charge of apostasy is grossly unjust. A man ought no more to be called an apostate because his opinions alter with the opinions of the great body of his contemporaries, than he ought to be called an Oriental traveller because he is always going round from west to east with the globe and everything that is upon it."

Lecky writes of Pitt, on the other hand, with studious moderation, and attempts with characteristic fairness to estimate with impartiality not only his character, but the results of his policy in the department of legislation, of finance, of foreign affairs. Lecky also perceives, what Macaulay often allows himself to forget, that no man whose character is worth study is ever radically inconsistent with himself; it is allowable to a satirist to resolve human nature into a series of antitheses, but not to an historian. Yet in the end Macaulay and Lecky arrive at the same result. The powers which made Pitt great in Parliament, involved or implied limitations which made him fail in achieving results adequate to the greatness of his position and the height of his ambition.

Though, further, in one sense the most resolute of men, he exhibited throughout life a readiness, very characteristic of the Parliamentary leader, to surrender even the great objects of his policy when either King or Parliament offered strenuous opposition. This trait is brought by Lecky into marked prominence. It is one which becomes of great consequence when we consider the policy which culminated in the Act of Union with Ireland. Meanwhile, few things are more valuable in our author's estimate of the great Minister than his reference to the judgment passed on Pitt by Coleridge. We must allow for the bias of party feeling, but when every allowance is made, the article in the *Morning Post* of 19th March, 1800, contains more criticism which is worth remembering than any analysis of Pitt's character with which we are acquainted:

"Not the *thing* on which he was speaking, but the praises to be gained by the speech, were present to his intuition. Hence he associated all the operations of his faculties with words, and his pleasures with the surprise excited by them. . . . He was always full grown; he had neither the promise nor the awkwardness of a growing intellect. . . . That revelry and that debauchery which are so often fatal to the powers of intellect, would probably have been serviceable to him; they would have given him a closer communion with realities, they would have induced a greater presentness to present objects."

This want of "presentness to present objects" is the weakness of the whole class of intellects which find their best representative in the genius of Pitt. It is no small service to the public that the greatest of living historical essayists should have directed attention to the subtlety of Coleridge's forgotten essay.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Yoke of the Thorah. By Sidney Luska. Cassell & Co.

The Revolution in Tanner's Lane. By Mark Rutherford. Edited by his Friend Reuben Shapcott. London: Trübner & Co.; New York: Putnams.

Zury: The Meanest Man in Spring County. A Novel of Western Life. By Joseph Kirkland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Theophilus Trent. Old Times in the Oak Openings. By Benj. F. Taylor. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Who is John Noman? By Charles Henry Beckett. Cassell & Co.

The Romance of a Letter. By Lowell Choate. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

Juanita. A Romance of Real Life in Cuba Fifty Years Ago. By Mary Mann. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

Lights and Shadows of a Life. By Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

The Tragedy of Brinkwater. By Martha Livingston Moodey. Cassell & Co.

7 *to* 12. A Detective Story. By Anna Katharine Green. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Forging the Fetters, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Alexander. Henry Holt & Co.

Between Whiles. By Helen Jackson. Boston: Roberts Bros.

A Humble Romance, and Other Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins. Harper & Bros.

Told at Tuxedo. By A. M. Emory. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Week Away from Time. Boston: Roberts Bros.

It would be hard to find two novels differing more in treatment, and at the same time producing a more similar effect, than 'The Yoke of the Thorah' and 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane.' In both there is a study of character developing under the influence of strong tradition; further than this, however, no absolute resemblance can be pointed out. There are even absolute differences. Sidney Luska tells his story rapidly—sketching a bold design with a few bold strokes, sometimes passing a turning-point with a sentence, and sometimes, unfortunately, lingering for pages over a mood. He has been always, in his earlier novels, dangerously near sensationalism. In this one he has passed the line, and has probably settled the question as to what rank of authors he will eventually join. He still writes of the Jews and of New York city, but his attitude towards the former has apparently changed somewhat, and no one will now think of putting him on the same plane with George Eliot, or of confusing his interested curiosity and close observation with her sympathy and sentiment. We say his attitude has apparently changed; but we fancy that it is only in appearance, and that the baldly realistic picture of the Koch household, with all its vulgarity and wealth, even when placed beside the graceful, earnest one of Mrs. Peixada, marks only a natural transition from one to another phase. The real hope for Sidney Luska which one sees in this novel is this prospect of a widening horizon; for it is useless to try and disguise the fact that 'The Yoke of the Thorah' shows a distinct falling off from the writer's other novels in almost every particular. But, with a fuller recognition of the catholic breadth and true scope of fiction, one feels confident from the promise which this young writer has given, that he might—by avoiding cheap claptrap and jack-in-the-box sensationalism—do much better work than any which has yet come from his pen.

It is the feeling of disappointment with the author for not reaching the full height which, it seems to the reader, his capabilities might have enabled him to attain, that causes one involuntarily to compare 'The Revolution in Tanner's Lane' with 'The Yoke of the Thorah.' The leading character in each of the novels is a man whose love runs counter to his religion. Elias Bacharach, the young Jewish painter who believes in the law of his race, madly in love with a Gentile, and Zachariah Coleman, a hard-working printer and a dissenter, mildly, but just as surely, in love with a French girl who scoffs at religion and believes in nothing, are not just similar figures. Yet there is enough which is common to both situations to make a look at them together worth one's while. One wonders first what the result would have been had the writers changed themes; there is such a difference in the styles and methods of developing the stories—the one so full, so hurried, and impetuous, the other so slow and measured. In spite of the overrated authority for the dictum that neatness of style is no manly accomplishment, one cannot help seeing that here at least the style has counted for everything. Nor is it less obvious that the simplicity and unpretentiousness of Mark Rutherford, who, Pendennis-like, stands for the author, is better suited to the purposes of sustained narrative than the vehemence and simulated strength of Sidney Luska. The trouble is that neither has followed the golden mean; if the latter has made too much of his material, the former has made too little. But with all the discursive talk, the multiplicity of incidents and character, and the general diffuseness that make a reader's final feeling towards the 'Revolution in Tanner's Lane' one of disappointment, there is at the same time a breadth of view which is uncommon and praiseworthy. It is narrowed occasionally by sympathy for the lowly, for Lincoln's "common people"—a feeling which, however human it may be, however noble and unselfish the thoughts that give it rise, is just as warping as any other partisan sympathy.

A far different novel from either of these is Mr. Kirkland's story of Western life, 'Zury,' which is a history, very simply and effectively written, of the hardships undergone by the earlier settlers of Illinois. One cannot praise the work from an artistic standpoint, though abundant evidence of patient care and painstaking correction is not lacking; it covers too large a field to avoid giving the impression now and then of being fragmentary. A writer who endeavors to record a phase of modern life so important and far-reaching as the conquest of our great West for civilization, cannot be asked to quibble over analytical subtleties, or waste his words in rounding out the outlines of some character who may play a part in the story. Nor do we find fault with Mr. Kirkland for having recognized wherein lay the true value of his work, and shaping his means accordingly, but rather praise him for the clear-cut, truthful picture which he has given us. One who was not in Spring County when Zury was "niggering" logs, while Lincoln was yet a local politician and Chicago was in her infancy, cannot speak positively of the minor points in such a history; but the internal evidences that the writer knew his subject are plentiful and strong. The process of building up the West is still going on, and the pioneer will soon be crowding the base of the Rocky Mountains. There is only a small difference, we fancy, between the neighborhood which saw Zury's gradual growth from the log-house and the many cruel shifts of poverty to wealth and luxury, and the settlers who are to-day building their sod-houses or hovel-like "dug-outs" in Western Kansas and Nebraska. In both one can see the sorrowful effect which a constant struggle with nature for the mere privilege of living produces—the effect of hardening, coarsening, almost brutalizing the character. One knows that with the wealth and cities which are sure to come, will come also the finer qualities—finer even than endurance and physical courage; but the prospect of a sacrificed generation is therefore none the less gloomy.

Benjamin F. Taylor, who also chooses for his first novel the tempting environment of pioneer life, could study Mr. Kirkland's book with much advantage. 'Old Times in the Oak Openings' is little more than a succession of scenes without life, without human interest, and without the spirit of historical truth. Mr. Taylor has lost the true aspect of pioneer life through a sentimental feeling for the "good old times"—or else the settlers of Michigan had a much easier time of it than did those of Illinois—and has only succeeded in producing a set of clever sketches that are fitter for newspaper reminiscences than for fiction.

If it is disappointing to read a novel that lacks only a little of being entirely good, such as Mr. Kirkland's or Sidney Luska's, it is positively discouraging to read one like Mr. Beckett's 'Who is John Noman?' It is discouraging, that is, to those who have hoped that the business of writing fiction would be improved by getting into the hands of educated people. We have no doubt that Mr. Beckett's standard of literary excellence is high; he certainly shows himself to be acquainted with much of the best in a large range of literature, and in the first part of his story evinces an ability to write soberly and effectively. Up to the pages which introduce the blood and thunder, the horrible murder, the anarchists, and the impossible villain, he takes his reader with him easily enough. One's interest, curiosity, and sympathy are all aroused by the quaint figure of John Noman the youth, and his odd life on the mountain with his odd protector; and there was enough in the figure of John Noman the man, and in the situation which his story had developed, to have sustained one's interest to the end without resorting to the penny-dreadful style.

'The Romance of a Letter' is open to no such objection. It is mild enough for the most delicate nerves, and deals with incidents no more exciting than pleasant love affairs, picnics, and railroad blockades, with the harmless insanity of Dr. Carrol thrown in as a much-needed condiment. If one can avoid smiling at the naïveté of Mr. Choate, at the unconsciousness with which he gives expression to his views of life, and can forgive the recklessness with which he overrides the difficulties in the mechanism of his story, one will be able to read the book in a mood equally serious with that in which it was written. It is unfortunate for Mr. Cheate that the element of humor, which is so necessary an adjunct to a true conception of human nature, should only show itself fortuitously in his work, and when he himself evidently expects it least.

It is true that the element of humor is present in the affairs of life, even the most tragical, and there can be no real or elevating pleasure in reading a story so entirely sad and unrelieved as 'Juanita.' This romance of real life in Cuba fifty years ago, as one learns from an explanatory note, is a combination of fact and fiction, and was largely an outgrowth of Mrs. Mann's impressions of slavery in that island. It is published now after her death, when the reasons which so long kept it from the world no longer exist. One appreciates thoroughly the sorrowful indignation which the cruelties of slavery aroused in the writer, as well as the value of the book as the record of a contemporary observer. But, however timely its publication now may be, coming as it does so close upon the time fixed for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, one can only feel that the best time for its appearance has been gone for thirty years or more.

Mrs. Dahlgren's novel some readers have already met with in the pages of the *Brooklyn Magazine*. They will, no doubt, be glad to learn from the preface that the author has been assured by the editor that the story had met with such favor that the magazine was satisfied with its success. Mrs. Dahlgren also has known something of slavery at first hand; yet one could hardly imagine that she and Mrs. Mann had in mind the same institution. Mrs. Dahlgren seems chiefly exercised over the dangers of miscegenation, but writes with such extravagance that one is amused rather than impressed.

Any one who has read even a small amount of detective literature can premise with tolerable closeness what sort of entertainment awaits him between the covers of a book like 'The Tragedy of Brinkwater,' or '7 to 12.' Murders, robberies, clues, impossible coincidences, and all the stock in trade of this branch of the business of fiction writing are unsparingly used. It is to be regretted that there should be such a waste of talent and time simply to catch the wave of popularity which a few remarkable books of this kind have raised.

Mrs. Alexander's popularity is not so hard to understand. The present volume of her stories is a fair example of what Carlyle has expressed as constituting popularity in a man—the man who stands on our own level, or a hair's breadth higher, and shows us a truth which we can see without shifting our present intellectual position. There is no effort necessary to see the drift of these tales; virtue is rewarded and vice punished always at the end in the most satisfactory way. No doubt exists in the mind of the reader as to which characters are virtuous or the contrary; the sympathy and liking are all one way. When the element of interest, both in incidents and situations, is added to this delightful consistency of the characters, there is produced a style of story which one can read, if not with the highest pleasure, at least with something of harmless recreation and satisfaction.

The stories of Helen Jackson touch another chord. 'Between Whiles' is a collection of tales that, with the exception of the first and longest, have already been printed. And they very well stand the test of being half forgotten after a hasty reading in some magazine, and then, years afterward, being read again. In every case the memory of the story, almost as soon as the first sentence is read, comes back in all its entirety, the characters seem like old friends, and there is genuine pleasure in listening to their simple talk and breathing the wholesome odor of their surroundings. The first story, "The Inn of the Golden Pear," was left incomplete at the author's death, and one regretfully wonders what she would have made of the lives of Willan and Victorine. The few chapters which but finish what might be called the first episode are filled at once with strength and subtlety quite beyond anything else in the volume. In spite of the sudden infatuation of Willan, and the quaint romance of a bygone time that would serve ordinarily to give such a tale a tinge of unreality, there is a naturalness, a pervading sense of being close to life and nature, a vigor and grasp, that compels one's interest and admiration. But it is chiefly the purity, the elevation and gentle fervor which throughout these stories disclose their author at her best, and win the hearts of her warmest admirers.

There is but one objection to be made to 'A Humble Romance, and Other Stories': the stories are all too much alike. Here, again, one meets with old acquaintances from the magazines, and cannot but admit that, notwithstand-

ing their seeming commonplaceness, they are after all worth knowing. The humbleness of Mrs. Wilkin's character, until from meeting with it too constantly it becomes obtrusive, is quite an agreeable reaction from the high life that used to monopolize fiction. Yet one can grow tired of simplicity when it seems forced, full as readily as of impossible lords and ladies.

'Told at Tuxedo' and 'A Week Away from Time' are two examples of the futility of trying to fasten several short and separate stories together with an artificial thread, and, by means of this device, creating an additional and deeper interest in the tales themselves. Especially noticeable is the failure of such an effort when both the stories and the connecting narrative are of so slight a texture and worked out so fragmentarily as are the contents of the thin volume by "A. M. Emory." The way in which an interest in the book has been awakened reminds one of Warrington's manœuvring with the house of Bungay on behalf of "Walter Loraine." 'A Week Away from Time,' which appears without even a *nom de guerre* on the title-page, is somewhat better, inasmuch as there is visible a conscientious effort on the part of the author to attain to genuine excellence both of form and matter. With something more solid than sentimentality, with better models than the lightest of the French school of story-writers, one may expect much better work from this author.

New Lessons in Harmony. By John C. Fillmore. Philadelphia: T. Presser.

Manual of Counterpoint. By Dr. Th. Baker. New York: G. Schirmer.

Lectures on Musical Analysis. By H. C. Banister. London: George Bell & Sons.

Mr. J. C. Fillmore, who, a few years ago, wrote an interesting history of pianoforte music, deserves another word of commendation for attempting, in these 'New Lessons in Harmony,' to make the ideas of the greatest living musical theorist, Dr. Hugo Riemann, accessible to English readers. Mr. Fillmore has "for some time been convinced that the minor scale and minor harmony needed a radically new treatment, based on rational principles, and that the practice of the greatest writers of our time, such as Liszt and Wagner, needs to be accounted for in a much more thorough and satisfactory way, as regards tonality and modulation, than is done by any text-book on harmony heretofore published in English." As Dr. Riemann's work, on which this is based, is intended primarily for teachers, Mr. Fillmore wisely concluded to make the treatise his own by so rewriting it as to make it useful to students; and we must admit that we know no other work in which a musical student can learn so much about harmony in fifty pages of text and examples for exercise. The appendix contains a translation of Riemann's lecture on the "Nature of Harmony," a careful perusal of which will enable students to see clearly the drift of modern speculation in music.

Dr. Baker's 'Manual of Counterpoint' forms a sequel to Prof. Oscar Paul's 'Manual of Harmony,' which Dr. Baker translated a few years ago. He declares that "Prof. Paul is in no way responsible for any opinions herein advanced"; nevertheless, it follows in his lines, and the result is such that Prof. Paul may well be proud of his pupil's achievement. Counterpoint is one of the bitterest pills which those who wish to become creative musicians have to swallow. Dr. Baker, however, has done his best, by means of a clear style, accurate definitions, and the avoidance of over-pedantic rules, to sugar-coat this pill for the pupil. It is to be regretted, however, that he retained the cumbrous apparatus of four distinct clefs for the exercises and examples. The technics of musical composition are difficult enough without adding needless complications. The mediæval idea of art was to make it as technical and as difficult as possible; but the modern idea is different, recognizing the fact that human brain power is limited, and that all the attention claimed by non-essentials is lost for essentials.

If Prof. Banister's 'Lectures on Musical Analysis' had appeared about fifty years ago, they would have been timely and instructive. Like a large part of Grove's otherwise excellent 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' this treatise indicates that, to the older generation of English musicians and teachers, music came to an end with Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Schumann is but once mentioned in Dr. Banister's 370 pages, and Rubinstein, Liszt, Brahms, and Wagner not at all. And on the very first page he makes a statement which completely takes one's breath away: "A composer may originate beautiful ideas, and we then call him a *genius*; but he may not have had the training, or may not possess the *mastery* of his resources requisite to set forth those ideas in the strongest way. Chopin and Dussek—very different composers—were geniuses, but not masters." Chopin not a master! Chopin not able to set forth his ideas in the strongest way! and this the utterance of an English "Professor of Harmony, Counterpoint, and Composition at the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind." The English have recently boasted much of their progress in the direction of becoming a musical nation, but this *ex-cathedra* utterance, we protest, shakes one's faith in the reality of it. It is, of course, not necessary to point out that Chopin is the greatest *master* of pianoforte style that ever lived; that, in fact, he created the modern pianoforte style, anticipating the latest improvements in that instrument, and that Schumann, Liszt, Rubinstein, Moszkowski, and all great modern piano composers have followed in the footsteps of Chopin, both in the treatment of the pianoforte and in the structure of their compositions. The piano of the modern romantic school is indeed an entirely different instrument from the piano of the classical school, and therefore calls for a different treatment and style; yet here, in the year of grace 1887, an English Rip Van Winkle thinks the proper way to teach pupils music is to analyze the antiquated artificial sonata form, ignoring all the more natural modern forms that have superseded the sonata on the principle of the survival of the fittest. It is just as if some botanical Rip Van Winkle were to set up a school in which he should teach the artificial Linnæan system.

It is, indeed, a favorite maxim with old music teachers that instruction should at any rate begin with these "classical" models; but this is just as absurd and misleading as it would be to begin to teach botany with the Linnæan system. What interests young pupils and awakens their enthusiasm is to "be in the swim," as it were, of modern music; and, constantly hearing it, they can but feel an aversion to the archaic sonata form; and music teachers, instead of repressing the eagerness of their pupils to throw over their Haydn and Mozart sonatas and take up Chopin and Schumann instead, should encourage it in every way. With Bach the case is different. He was much more modern in style and spirit than Mozart, or even the early Beethoven. And, to come back to Chopin, we say without hesitation that he was a greater *master* of style than Beethoven, and quite as great a genius. Schumann has a clever dig somewhere at the pedants of the Banister variety: "Taste, indeed," he writes of Chopin, "we must concede him, of the finest quality; but of course that is nothing for the theorists; they only search for (forbidden) fifths, and get angry whenever they don't find any. But they could learn many things from Chopin, and above all how to write fifths." "He is and remains the boldest and noblest poet of the time," he writes elsewhere. And in another passage—the most prophetic Schumann ever wrote—he attributes to Florestan (*i. e.*, himself) "the somewhat paradoxical assertion that 'in Beethoven's "Leonora" overture there is more *future* than in his symphonies'—words which might be more properly applied to Chopin's nocturne in G minor, *in which I can see a terrible declaration of war against a whole past.*"

Duelling Days in the Army. By William Douglas, late 10th Royal Hussars. London: Ward & Downey; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1887.

The author tells us that "duelling is practically dead in England," but he leaves the reader to infer that we are behind the British in doing away with the evil, saying in his preface that "although Colonel Cash of the American Army fought and killed Colonel Shannon of the same service a year or two ago, the practice may be said to be almost as defunct, even in the Southern States of America, as at home with ourselves." The "American Army" is about as indefinite as the European army, or the Asiatic army, but if the author means the Army of the United States of America, we should like him to present his proofs that Col. Cash of that army fought and killed Col. Shannon of that service a year or two ago. We have no recollection of any such occurrence. Duelling in our army has been prohibited under severe penalties by our articles of war ever since their adoption, and has long been practically unknown to the service. It never was as prevalent in our army as out of it.

Our author has not arranged his stories in the order in which the duels took place, nor, in fact, in any order. They are told without any account of the spirit of the times in which the events occurred, and therefore produce the effect of a lecture illustrated by stereopticon views—*with the lecture left out.* It is, however, mentioned incidentally that in 1697 a man, duly tried by the civil authorities and found guilty of "coining false money," was sentenced to die by being "thrown alive into a cauldron of boiling oil." It is true that duelling is a relic of barbarism, but it is hardly worth while to moralize upon the barbarity of it until the makers of civil law get a long way in advance of boiling men to death in oil for counterfeiting.

In some instances the author's grammar is bad, and in some the language is too English for us. For example, we find (p. 117) "although very stringent orders against challenging or carrying a challenge *has*, as a rule, existed in the British army for many years, yet these orders . . ."; page 170, "people in those days were, *we expect*, quite as considerate of themselves," etc.; page 171, "but it was an *awfully* cowardly one," etc.; page 243, "where punch galore came on after supper, and songs and glees bore *famously* its company." But independently of the way these tales are told, it is a question whether they should have been gathered together in cold type. Surely the British army cannot read them without a pang. The author depicts duelling as a common practice for a long time in the British army, not only resorted to in defence of men's so-called honor, but enforced upon officers by their companions for the mere purpose of making the assailed prove that he was not a coward. The pistol and bowie-knife days of our Arkansas and Texas frontiers never much surpassed the brutality that, as appears from this book, has prevailed among the officers of the British army.

Of course, in a book written by an Englishman, relating in any way to the army, the Duke of

Wellington must figure. In this book, his Grace appears far better as principal in a duel with Lord Winchelsea than as commander-in-chief, administering justice between two of his subordinates in a case growing out of a challenge. Perhaps justice, from a republican point of view, could hardly be expected, as one of the parties was a lord with the rank of cornet, and the other only a gentleman and an officer with the rank of captain. The facts as given are as follows: Lord George Bentinck was cornet in the Ninth Lancers, but, being the son of a duke, "considered that military discipline could never be intended for such as he." He exacted "the utmost reverence from his subordinates," but "objected to pay any respect to his own superiors in the service." Capt. Kerr, who commanded the troop to which Lord George belonged, "was as gallant a soldier as ever drew sword, and a thorough gentleman." "The Captain did his best to teach the young cornet his duty, but his Lordship seemed to feel a pleasure in going quite against the expressed wishes of his Captain," and finally, when on duty upon a field-day, publicly insulted the Captain for correcting him, saying, "Captain Kerr ventures to say on parade that which he dares not repeat off it." According to the usages of the time and the army, this was unbearable; and, lest he be sent to coventry as a coward, Capt. Kerr, when off duty, in due form demanded satisfaction. His Lordship, however, when brought to the scratch, backed out, and the Captain, seeing no other recourse, posted the sprig of nobility as a coward. And now the result. Capt. Kerr, who was only a commoner, an officer, and a gentleman, who had been publicly insulted by his military subordinate on parade, was cashiered by a British court-martial; while the noble dastard who committed the real offence went scot-free. All of this occurred only about fifty years ago, we are assured, under the Duke of Wellington's administration of the British army.

The author says: "There can, in our opinion, be little doubt that, had the man who gave the insult not been the son of a duke, he would have been sent to coventry, and eventually obliged to leave the service." Then, apparently alarmed at his own boldness of speech in a matter touching the aristocracy of England, he falls at once into the apologetic vein, and adds: "We somehow fancy that the Duke of Wellington, who was the commander-in-chief at the time, and who was by no means averse to duelling, would have, in a year or so, reinstated Capt. Kerr to his former position in the army. But, unfortunately, in less than six months poor Kerr died." If the Duke could have reinstated Capt. Kerr, he could have prevented the shameful wrong done to that officer.

La Puissance des Ténèbres. Drame en cinq actes par le Comte Léon Tolstoï. Traduit du russe par Neyroud. Paris: Nouvelle Librairie Parisienne. 1887. 12mo, pp. 239.

THOSE who believed that Count Leo Tolstoi had entirely abandoned literature, must have been startled at a recent telegram that a drama, recently written by him, called "The Power of Darkness," had been forbidden the Russian stage. But the nature of Count Tolstoi is so artistic that, in spite of all that he does and says, in spite of denials and avowals, it was evident that sooner or later he would return to literature, his nature's only true expression. He may work in the fields or make shoes of an evening, but he *must* write. Once before now he has abjured the world and all that gives the world its savor. Twenty-five years ago he retired to Yásnaya Polyána, and devoted himself to educating his peasants, teaching them himself. He forswore novels, and wrote nothing but educational articles and accounts of his school, or short stories for children, all of which fill the fourth volume of his collected works. But in the course of time his duty ended, for he had acted solely from a conviction of duty; his peasants, or at least all the children and all who showed any glimmer of intelligence, were versed in the elements. Children could not be born fast enough to be taught, and literature and the pursuit of game—the Count's great passion—assumed their rights. He produced immediately 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karénina.' In the present case it is only the form of the return to literature which is astonishing. No one expected a drama, especially after the very powerful, though painful, sketch, 'The Death of Ivan Ilitch,' which was begun in 1884 and finished in 1886. Despite the statement that the publication and sale of this drama have been forbidden in Russia, it appears in the twelfth volume of Tolstoi's works (Moscow edition) as written in 1886, with the title of "The Power of Darkness; or, Once his claws stick fast, every small bird's done for"—the alternative title being drawn from an old Russian proverb. The bird-lime here is sin, and the little bird is the amiable but weak peasant Nikita, still sympathetic, notwithstanding his one great failing, who is hurried from crime to crime, till he expiates all by repentance, public confession, and self-surrender to punishment. As a drama this work, with all its strength, has great faults; as a picture of peasant life, it is in details of conversation and character very lifelike, and we fear only too true morally in its representation of faults and follies. The horrors are, however, too great, for in the first four acts we have two seductions, adultery, incest, robbery, murder, infanticide, with attempt at suicide in the fifth. It is only the dialogue that makes it tolerable. And this lively dialogue, full of proverbs, quaint turns, and picturesque expressions, is exactly what has not been rendered in the French translation, which is so colorless and insipid—skipping as it does the difficulties—as to give a very slight impression of the immense power of the original. Even in its French form, the drama is unfit for representation, and it is impossible to wonder at its being prohibited at St. Petersburg.

As a rule, English or German is far better than French for translating stories of Russian peasants or of Russian middle-class life. Here the character of the religious Akim, a man after the author's own heart, is completely spoiled by the French version of his hesitancies and repetitions—hard enough, it is true, to render into any language, but still possible in English. On the other hand, stories of Russian high life, like 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karénina,' seem more natural in French than in English, because the characters might have spoken French habitually instead of Russian. In reading a French translation, even though it may really be inferior to an English rendering, one who has lived in Russia has no effort in representing to himself the scene as real and lifelike.

Apropos of these novels, recent translators have committed a little fault (which annoys the reader), owing, perhaps, to a want of personal acquaintance with Russian society. While the Russians give their family names a feminine gender in Russian, they never decline them when transliterating them into a foreign language. Thus, they would always say in French or English "Madam Karénin" and not "Karénina." The Poles, on the contrary, who use Roman characters, retain the feminine ending on their cards.

It ought to be mentioned, as an evidence of the care with which Tolstoi's works have been edited, apparently by some member of his family, that a *variant* is printed of four scenes in the fourth act of "The Power of Darkness." The same thing has been done in some other cases, and notably in the fragment of "The Decembrists," where two variants are given.

Here and There in Yucatan. Miscellanies. By Alice D. LePlongeon. J. W. Bouton. 1887.

THIS little book may be deemed a supplement of personal narrative and chatty disquisition, appended to the writer's more important work on 'Yucatan: Its Ancient Palaces and Modern Cities.' It is a collection of articles which have been contributed to various periodicals by the accomplished authoress, and which she has been induced by "the request of friends" to bring together for preservation. It must be said that the request has been better justified than is usual in such demonstrations of friendly partiality. The sketches, though slight, have the merit of conveying much interesting information in a sprightly and attractive style. They relate, for the most part, not to the mainland of the peninsula, but to the outlying islands, which Dr. and Mrs. Le Plongeon visited in the course of their indefatigable researches. We learn much about the turtle-catchers, the salt-gatherers, the tobacco-growers, and other occupants of the picturesque islands of Mugeres and Cozumel, off the eastern coast of Yucatan. There are some descriptions of ancient buildings and other monuments of the former Indian civilization, and some curious narratives of piratical adventures and searches for hidden treasures.

A brief but striking account is given of the Caribs of British Honduras, who still, it is said, retain the habit of sacrificing and, perhaps, of devouring a child in their religious orgies, and, nevertheless, have the repute of being "very honest and harmless, but great drunkards." We are also told of a pigmy people who formerly dwelt along the western coast of the peninsula, and whose existence seems to be proved by the discovery of houses and temples suited for occupants and worshippers less than four feet high. Some of these diminutive creatures are said still to live in the recesses of British Honduras; and the authoress had from an old woodcutter a precise and seemingly truthful account of a visit made by himself and others in 1825 to their place of abode, and the actual capture of one of them, a girl about eighteen years old and not quite three feet high, who afterwards escaped from her captors.

There is a chapter on "the lost literature of the Mayas," repeating the well-known story of the destruction by the fanatical Spanish priests of the many books in which the natives had embodied, in their hieroglyphics—perhaps partly alphabetical—what they had retained of the learning and wisdom of their ancestors. While the narrative, as here told, will renew the reader's regret at this irreparable loss, it cannot fail to inspire him with some alarm at the attempt which is to be made to partly supply it. A few of the Maya books, or codices, as they are now termed, have been rescued, and one of them, the celebrated Codex Troano, is undergoing translation by Dr. Le Plongeon, whose superiority to all other investigators in this line is naturally and laudably assumed by the faithful partner of his labors. The wild vagaries of interpretation with which that other estimable and untiring archæologist, the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg, disfigured his otherwise valuable works on Central America, are to be repeated, and perhaps even exaggerated.

Dr. Le Plongeon, we are told, finds that this "Troano manuscript" is mainly "a work on geology and ethnology." Its author "appears to have had a knowledge of the various strata of which the crust of our planet is composed, for he has painted them of different colors." There are also "records of cataclysms by which the face of

the earth has more than once been changed." And we are further assured that "the story of the disappearance of a great island, Plato's Atlantis, in the Atlantic Ocean," is confirmed by this amazing authority. The news will be a delight to Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, and a source of dismay to other students of American archæology, who had hoped that we were well rid of this preposterous cataclysmic nonsense. It would be unfair, however, to judge either the writings of Mrs. Le Plongeon or the researches of the learned and worthy Doctor by these unlucky attempts at the unriddling of mysteries in which the best intellects are apt to be muddled.

The present work, saving perhaps a few rather flimsy disquisitions near the end, will be found a thoroughly readable volume, with much in it of novel and instructive, and with some stories of exploring trials and hardships, stoutly borne, which add not a little to our respect for the heroine and hero of the narrative.

The Nibelungen Lied, or Lay of the Nibelung. Translated from the German by Alfred G. Foster-Barham. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

THE revival, both in Germany and in countries foreign to it, of interest in the mythology involved in the great German epic and in the operas of Wagner's "Nibelungen-Ring" has awakened a desire in England and America for fresh literature upon this subject. A few readers with philological aims are eager for the old texts of the *Lied* and of the earlier MSS. upon the same themes; others, especially students of general literature, would prefer the nearest English equivalent for the original epic; while perhaps a far greater number desire an easy, popular version of the story, with some hints upon its ethnological bearings and its literary merits.

The press has begun to meet these requisitions upon it, and Carlyle's reproach that his race knew the 'Nibelungen Lied' only by name, bids fair soon to cease to be true. Mr. Foster-Barham's translation will undoubtedly contribute its quota to bring this about. Yet his work looks more like a good grade of literary amusement than like a well-directed effort to satisfy any public demand, or to promote the general culture. The philologist finds not a word for him, the translator not having so much as informed him from what text he has made his version. Nor is the mythology or the romance of the subject made clearer than the *Lied* itself makes them. This translation preserves the matter and method of the rhapsodist, made a little more coherent by the unknown middle-age poet, but obscured by traditions, customs, and historical correspondences, which are so unfamiliar that the mere substitution of English words in the Middle-High-German poem "brings over" to us but half of what the epic originally conveyed to those who were living in the atmosphere of its mythology, and who from infancy had listened to fragments of its story.

The literary form of the poem realized in English seems to have been the full aim of the translator. He has given us the thirty-nine "adventures" of the original, and has approximately copied the verse and the strophe, though the peculiarity of the extra foot in every fourth line Mr. Foster-Barham has quietly dropped from his metre. Yet his lines will not read smoothly, even at their best, except to those who carefully observe the cæsural pauses. German publishers often print this epic with a conspicuous break in the midst of the lines, to assist the reading. English readers have still greater need of this help.

A metrical version of the "Nibelungen Lied" is an undertaking full of difficulty for the translator; and the critic may be forced to say the work has been well done, even though he can easily raise well-grounded objections to many of the English lines. Such is the case with this translation. The diction is pleasant, the version is free and loose—and, perhaps, necessarily so. But the translation should be more complete. It is not fair to expect all English readers to know, or to have the means of translating, such words as *Degen*, *Ritter*, and *Recke*, both singular and plural forms. Nor does the great metrical convenience of *Fiedel*, *Fiedelmann*, *Fiedelere*, and *Fiedelspieler* justify thrusting these terms upon total strangers to them. "Nibelungen" has been mistaken for the genitive singular in the translation of the title of the poem. Wagner's title, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," may have led to this error.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Atkinson, E. The Margin of Profits. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 40 cents.
Bauister, Prof. H. C. Musical Art and Study. London: Geo. Bell & Sons.
Browning, R. A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, and Other Dramas. Edited by W. J. Rolfe and Heloise E. Hersey. Harper & Brothers.
Butler, Dr. J. S. The Curability of Insanity. G P. Putnam's Sons. 60 cents.
By the Way: An Idler's Diary. Boston: Clarke & Carruth.
Dodd, Anna B. The Republic of the Future. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Encyclopædia Britannica. 9th ed. Vol. xxii. Sibbald—Szolnok. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Gautier, T., and Mérimée, P. Tales before Supper. Brentanos. 50 cents.
Geraldine: A Novel. Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

BEST READING.

AGNES SURRIAGE. By E. L. Bynner. $1.50.
PROSE PASTORALS. By H. M. Sylvester.
THE HOUSE OF THE MUSICIAN. By Virginia W. Johnson. A Venetian romance.
THE CRUISE OF A WOMAN-HATER. 50 cents. A brilliant new sea-story.
THE DEVIL'S HAT. By Melville Philips. $1.00. A story of Pennsylvania oil regions.
TWO GENTLEMEN OF BOSTON. $1.50.
FINAL MEMORIALS OF LONGFELLOW.
TICKNOR'S NEW-ENGLAND GUIDE. $1.50. Revised in 1887.
TICKNOR'S WHITE MOUNTAIN GUIDE. $1.50. Revised in 1887.
And, in general, any of the handsome and convenient new 50-cent volumes of *TICKNOR'S PAPER SERIES*, the greatest success in light literature.
Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, TICKNOR & CO., Boston.

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square, NEW YORK,

Have constantly in stock GUIDE BOOKS to all parts of the world, all the NEW NOVELS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS on the day of issue.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
For any desired information about books published or that are to be published, old and rare books, English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian books, write to us and it will receive our immediate attention.

Germany.

PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügern. University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. Grinnell, Iowa.

CATALOG NO. 23, BEING "ODDS and ends" from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, N. Y., now ready.

August Atlantic,

Ready to-morrow, contains:

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHARLES READE.
By E. H. HOUSE.

THE GROWTH OF MATERIALISM.
By GEORGE FREDERIC PARSONS,
Author of "The Saloon in Politics."

THE SPELL OF THE RUSSIAN WRITERS.
By HARRIET WATERS PRESTON.

TWO YEARS WITH OLD HICKORY.
By THOMAS H. CLAY.

Continuations of Serials by
DR. HOLMES, MRS. OLIPHANT, MR. ALDRICH, MR. CRAWFORD.
Other Essays, Poems, Contributors' Club, etc. 35 cents a number; $1.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

Sidney Luska's last and best Romance,

"A LAND OF LOVE,"

Appears complete in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for August. Also

"Is the Base-Ball Player a Chattel?"

An attack by John M. Ward [New York Ball Club] on the methods of the League and the Association; and articles by Edgar Fawcett, Edith M. Thomas, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, H. H. Boyesen, etc.

For sale by all newsdealers, price, 25 cents.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Swiss Stories for children and those who love children.

From the German of Mme. Spyri by Lucy Wheelock.

Simplest of stories told with the least exhibition of art, as if the writer's only purpose were to touch and teach her children. But let the honest soul that delights in the innocent frankness of childhood stop midway in one if he can!

At the bookstores to-day, $1.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,
Franklin and Hawley Sts., Boston.

"None of the extant systems so simplify and minimize the task of the learner."—ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

TALES BEFORE SUPPER.

Translated from the French of Gautier and Merimee, by MYNDART VERELST (the translator of the 'After-Dinner Stories from Balzac'), and preceded by an introduction from Mr. Edgar Saltus. Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1.25. These tales are regarded as the masterpieces of their respective authors. Published by
BRENTANO, 5 Union Square.
For sale by all booksellers.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887.

The Week.

THE Civil-Service Reform Association of Baltimore deserves thanks for its decision to make a formal presentation to the President of the facts regarding the shameless disobedience, both of the Civil-Service Law and of the Executive order against interference by office-holders in politics, committed by Eugene Higgins, Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department; Morris A. Thomas, Indian Agent; Naval Officer Rasin, and sundry other Federal office holders at the Democratic primaries in Baltimore last week. There appears to be no dispute that these men neglected the work which they are paid by the taxpayers for doing, and devoted themselves to superintending the operations of the heelers employed by the Gorman ring to capture the primaries by fraud, intimidation, and every other disreputable device known to politics. As we understand it, no attempt is made to deny that Higgins & Co. did what is here charged against them; indeed, Higgins is quoted as openly boasting of his achievements after he had returned to Washington. The temperance lecturer likes to have his "horrible example" to show the terrible consequences of the vice which he condemns. A civil-service-reform President in like manner may have thought that a display of the spoils system in its most odious form in some conspicuous place like Baltimore might, by contrast with the application of the merit system elsewhere, form the most effective object-lesson which could be set before the country. But we must submit that by this time the lesson has been taught, to everybody capable of learning it, that the spoils system, as permitted in Maryland, does not pay as a political investment. Every sensible politician sees that the Administration is the weaker, and the chances of the Democratic party in the next campaign the poorer, for the favor shown to Gorman in Maryland. There is no need of further instruction. Besides, even the "horrible example" cannot be permitted to break the law in order to show that it is better policy for other people to obey it.

The story of the appointment of Harvey, the Treasury clerk who has just been convicted of forgery and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, is a most extraordinary one. It appears that his business character was very bad before he applied for the place, being a notorious "bilk" at his place of residence, and that it was because no one would trust him that he sought it. Nevertheless, a large number of respectable men—lawyers, judges, merchants, and politicians, beginning with Mr. Samuel J. Randall—warmly recommended him, showing that they either did not know anything about him, or did not think a bad character a disqualification for a Government office. He was appointed, too, in spite of the protests of Messrs. Curtin and Storm, both Democratic Congressmen, and one of them from Harvey's district. After his appointment, formal charges of swindling and general bad reputation were made against him by Mr. E. G. Scott of Wilkesbarre, and referred to the Internal Revenue Collector, Mr. Staples, at that place, for examination. He let Harvey know what was going on, and Harvey told him it was all right, that the charges were referred to him because Mr. Manning wanted to have him "vindicated." Staples told this in a letter of extreme naïveté to the Treasury Department, and asked if it was true, and, receiving no answer, actually investigated on the assumption that it was true! He accordingly wrote a report which is one of the curiosities of official literature, showing that, although Harvey's reputation was bad, it was not "irretrievably bad," and that, although he had been a Republican, he had not been a "bitter Republican," and that, although he had swindled now and then, he had always swindled under extenuating circumstances, and that he would doubtless avail himself of the opportunities of self-reformation offered by the Treasury. Accordingly, although Scott renewed his charges, Harvey kept his place, did not reform, and finally forged.

Capt. "Mike" Cregan's speech to his supporters on Friday night is one of the most instructive political documents we have had for a long time. It bears about the same relation to most of the political oratory of the day that a well-cooked tenderloin steak bears to water gruel. It was full of nutriment for students of politics, and especially for those who have difficulty in understanding Republican politics in New York and do not care to go to the primaries in order to learn. Few people, for instance, know what the duties and powers of a Boy are in the Republican Machine. Well, Mike explained this in a sort of object-lesson by calling his meeting. Thousands of intelligent men in this city doubtless suppose that a Republican Boy derives his powers from the Republican County Committee, and therefore expected that Mike, when formally dis-boyed by the Committee—that is, expelled from it and from his district leadership—would fade into obscurity and nothingness. This is of course a most natural supposition. It is what one would find in all the political dictionaries and manuals under the head of "Boy" or "Local Politics." It is the view doubtless taught in the colleges in lectures on the Rice case. But yet it is fundamentally wrong, showing that, as Prof. Huxley says, nothing scientific can be learned out of books. You must actually see, or even, if possible, handle, the thing you seek to know about. To know the precise nature of a Boy's functions and powers, you must see him doing Boy's work, and hear him explaining it as he goes along. This opportunity, which does not present itself once in ten years, Mike offered to students on Friday. The tapping of two kegs of beer for the meeting at Mike's expense after he had concluded, is something we do not approve of and will not seek to palliate. But Mike's course in uncovering the springs of power and taking huge draughts therefrom in the presence of the public, must commend itself to every lover of courage and fair play. The Republican Committee has undoubtedly attempted, in dis-boying him, to inflict a grievous wrong on the people in Mike's district, and his exposure of the real nature and probable consequences of the attempt do him great credit, and will doubtless bear fruit.

There are signs that some of the Grand Army men recognize the danger threatened to their organization by the antics of such men as Fairchild and Tuttle. Harrow Post of Mount Vernon, Ind., held a meeting on Saturday night, and unanimously adopted resolutions which might well serve as a model for other posts. After a preamble, reciting that the President had accepted an invitation to be present at the National Encampment in St. Louis, and had been induced to withdraw his acceptance "by reason of disloyal and threatening language by certain individuals, who claim that there is not enough room in the city of St. Louis for the President and the G. A. R. to be there at the same time," it was resolved that "it is the opinion of the members of this post that all individuals whose language and acts contributed to this result, if members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are guilty of violating sections 4 and 5 of Article 6 of the rules and regulations of the order, which read as follows: 'Section 4, conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman in his relation to the Grand Army of the Republic; section 5, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline'; and they are further of the opinion that all said individuals whose acts caused or induced the Chief Executive of the nation to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to be present at the said meeting of the National Encampment, are guilty of disloyalty, and are as reprehensible as were those who endeavored to prevent President-elect Lincoln from passing through Baltimore on his way to Washington for inauguration in 1861, and deserve like condemnation."

The *Evening Star* of Washington says that the papers of applicants for positions on the police force of that city indicate that most of them are persons of very limited education. The reason is interesting. A law was passed some twenty years ago restricting appointments to such places to those who had served in the army and navy of the United States and received an honorable discharge, the intent of which was to benefit the veterans of the war. This intent is now, and for some time has been, thwarted by a requirement that an appointee must be between twenty-two and thirty-eight years of age. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic have endeavored to remove or extend this age limitation, in order that the original intent might be carried out; but fortunately they have not succeeded in doing so. It is plain that a design of this kind must sooner or later give way to weightier considerations. It may

be conceded that the act of Congress was a proper one at the time, but it cannot be questioned that the protection of life and property at the capital of the nation demanded its virtual nullification just as soon as the survivors of the war had passed the vigor of their early manhood; and it is to be regretted that the act was not then repealed. The police force is now, by reason of the existence of this law, recruited from the army and navy, which consists, "as a rule, of those who are unable, for lack of training, to obtain mechanical or professional employment," and yet, by reason of the existencee of an age qualification, those for whom the law was enacted are not benefited. The consequence is, that it becomes more difficult each year to secure competent men for the positions, because more intelligence and skill are required as the city of Washington increases in size and importance, and the number of men of character and attainments who enlist in this time of peace in our army or navy, receive an honorable discharge, and take up their residence in the District of Columbia, grows smaller and smaller.

The movement among the drafted men who did not go to the war, but paid their own money for substitutes, for reimbursement at the public expense, ought to be hailed with joy by all persons who are alarmed about the Treasury surplus. But it appears to us that the movers are working on the wrong plan. They ought to present their claim to Congress, not to the Legislature or the County Supervisors. The local communities are almost certain to reject the claim, but if it were offered as an amendment to a pension bill, or a bill for equalizing currency with gold, or some other measure for reducing the surplus, it would have a very fair prospect of success. It is a very commendable feature of the plan that the substitute-buyers demand interest from the date of payment, because that will reduce the surplus more effectually than mere repayment of the principal. The only thing wanting to make the measure popular is an amendment paying the same amount to the drafted men who went in person as to those who went by proxy. Why not?

A new argument against reducing the tariff in order to reduce the Treasury surplus is having a fine run in the protectionist newspapers. It is that a reduction of duties commonly leads to increased importations and thus to additional revenue. How absurd, then, to expect to reduce the surplus in that way! Our esteemed contemporary the *Tribune* closed one of its solemn articles on the shortcomings of the Administration the other day with this admonition. We venture to suggest that if such an article as wool should be relieved of tax altogether, the increased importations would not add anything to the receipts of the Government. It is quite certain that the Treasury surplus is not derived from the free list. Therefore we may avoid the disaster so much apprehended by the *Tribune* and its imitators by simply enlarging the free list. There never was so grand an opportunity to emancipate industry since the United States became an independent nation as the present. By removing the taxes from lumber, ores, salt, wool, and other raw materials and chemicals, the Treasury surplus would be sensibly cut down, and the shackles of many industries removed. But this is what Mr. Randall calls "cutting to the quick and drawing blood." Some man has an iron mine, or a copper mine, or a timber forest, or some other gratuity of nature, in consideration of which the Government has granted him a license to charge 30 or 50 per cent. more than his products are worth in a free market—that is, to "draw blood" from everybody who is obliged to buy his goods. But when it is proposed to curtail in some small degree the amount of nourishment that he may draw from the veins of his neighbors and customers, his screams are so terrible that his victims really believe that some desperate injustice is about to be done to him, whereas the only thing proposed is to restore to other people the right to be free from blood-suckers.

A handy illustration of the distressful effects of tariff meddling reaches us in the current number of the *Manufacturers' Record*, in which the Hon. William D. Kelley tells the people of the South how they have been afflicted by the closing of a mill for the manufacture of iron ties for baling cotton, situated at Helena, Ala., and owned by Rufus W. Cobb. In 1883 Congress, at the instance of Southern members, made some reduction in the duty on cotton ties, and this mill was closed. Cotton ties were more abundant and decidedly cheaper afterwards than before. They were paid for by the products of American industry, the Britisher not having the grace as yet to give them to us for nothing. The only difference was that the planter received say ten ties in exchange for a given amount of cotton where he got only nine before, and that Cobb did not manufacture them. Now, according to Kelley, it is a great calamity that the State of Alabama is not using up her coal and iron and getting nine cotton ties with a given amount of labor, when she can get ten just as easily, and save her coal and iron for some more profitable use. But a more disastrous chance was the lowering of the duty on iron-wire rods by the tariff of 1883, resulting in the importation of 164,962 tons last year for wire fencing. This, Mr. Kelley contends, was a great damage to the South, where barb-wire fences are in extensive use, for, although there is no lack of wire at lower prices than before, "the privilege of supplying the South with these rods and with cotton ties would have been a boon to the people of the whole section." The Southerners considered the boon to consist in *having* the fences and the ties, while Mr. Kelley thinks that it consists in *making* them. Both parties might be satisfied by passing a law to pay the Cobbs and the Kelleys a fair price out of the public treasury for making wire rods and ties, and leaving other people free to buy those articles where they can get the most for their money. In this way we should be burning our coal and melting our iron and sweating over our furnaces with the desired ardor, and at the same time not preventing any farmer or planter from making the best bargain that he can for himself. Another advantage of this plan would be that we should know just how much it costs us in the way of bonus to consume prematurely and unnecessarily certain gifts of nature that are not unlimited in amount and that can never be replaced. Under the protective system we are quite in the dark as to the amount of the bonus. As regards the duty on wire rods, we believe that the mishap which Judge Kelley deplores came about through an untimely quarrel and grab game among the Northern manufacturers themselves, and that the Southern Congressmen had little or nothing to do with it.

The Ohio Democratic platform bears detailed examination better than such timber usually does. Aside from the "hearty and unqualified endorsement" of President Cleveland's Administration, and the demand for tariff reduction in preference to the abolition of the whiskey tax, two planks merit especial praise. After the usual amount of the regulation "flapdoodle" about labor and capital, comes this plain and strong declaration: "We demand speedy punishment of all persons inciting riot and revolution against republican institutions." Equally plain, strong, and commendable is this deliverance: "We demand the fullest safeguards for the ballot-box, the punishment of all who seek to corrupt it, and the enactment of a law making it a felony for corporations, capitalists, and employers to intimidate or attempt to control the political action of their employees."

The agitation of coöperative enterprises among the Knights of Labor is opening their eyes to the great truth that "business is business." Mr. Powderly has just issued a pronunciamiento on the subject, in which he explains that "to supersede the wage system by the introduction of the coöperative industrial system always has been the goal of the efforts of our order," justifies the plan of requiring a compulsory assessment of 24 cents a year upon every member to secure money for operations in this line, and adds: "This system of managing the funds cannot be called democratic, it is true, but democracy is out of place in business, which is simply a matter of dollars for those interested. There is no room in cooperative management for sentiment, or for the rule of the majority, which has little feeling of responsibility, especially when the individuals have only a small financial interest at stake." If it were a "capitalist" who talked in this strain, Mr. Powderly would be filled with contempt for his heartlessness; but it is what the average labor reformer is fond of calling "God's truth," and it may do some good to have it preached from such a source.

The difficulties of organizing a national labor party in this country multiply, as the most prominent leaders array themselves in opposition to each other on vital questions. There is the burning issue of the tariff, on which a labor party must take a pronounced stand. Shall it follow Henry George and demand free trade, or adopt Powderly's belief in protection? Then again as to immigration: Shall it endorse Powderly's notion of placing restrictions upon the coming of the "pauper

laborers" of Europe in order to keep up wages in this country, or hold with George, in his Brooklyn speech on Sunday evening, that "this country could support in comfort the whole population of Europe"? These are some of the questions which will puzzle the delegates who try next year to construct a platform and select a candidate to represent the real views of "Labor."

The arrivals of immigrants at the half-dozen chief ports of the country, which always receive about 98 per cent. of the whole number, foot up 483,116 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, against only 328,895 for the fiscal year ending with June, 1886. The most striking feature of the table is the great increase in the number from Italy (47,524 against 21,503), and from Russia, Finland, and Poland combined (36,887 against 21,706). Germany continues largely to surpass Ireland in the size of its contribution, sending 106,559 people to the United States last year, against only 68,130 from Ireland.

Dr. McGlynn has at last produced his plan for abolishing poverty, in answer to the question, "How does the Anti-Poverty Society propose to abolish poverty?" Here it is as given by him at a meeting in Irving Hall on Thursday night:

"How are we going to do it? None so blind as those who will not see. We are going to do it by talking to the voters, by persuading the voters to accept our ideas, by electing an Anti-Poverty majority to the Legislature and to Congress. In every future election we are to nominate candidates of our own, pledged to carry out our ideas, and we are to keep on reiterating our platform of principles."

The only criticism we should make on this as a plan is, that it has been, we fear, already fully tried, and has produced no effect on poverty in general. Unless the majority in the Legislature and in Congress is greatly belied, it is and has been composed for many years of anti-poverty men of the strictest views. They are all, or nearly all, uncompromising foes of Poverty in all its forms. We doubt if there is among them a single doughface, or man who would, if he could, pander to Poverty, or make terms with it of any sort. What will prevent their trying the McGlynn land scheme is not any partiality for Poverty, but fear that it may not succeed, or that it may distract too much attention from their own poverty to poverty in general, because we are bound to admit that their own poverty is their first concern. It is against it that they 'put in their best licks," as the poet says.

The most striking feature of the continued discussion of the question of Federal aid to Southern schools, which is provoked by Senator Blair's efforts to keep the scheme alive, is the development of opposition on the part of teachers in institutions for colored pupils in the South. A few weeks ago Gen. Armstrong, in his annual report as the principal of Hampton (Va.) Institute, admitted that he had changed his opinion on this subject and no longer favored the scheme of Federal aid, in view of the evidence that the South does not now need it. The July number of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* contains an article on the subject of Southern illiteracy by the Rev. W. E. C. Wright, Professor in Berea (Ky.) College—an institution which has done a great work in the education of the negroes—which opposes the project, and uses an argument often urged by us. "The most serious objection to this," says Prof. Wright, "is the fear that it would diminish, rather than increase, local exertions for the support of schools. Already the agitation of the measure is occasionally used as a reason for not increasing State funds. Southern candidates for Congress have been heard saying to their constituents, 'Your children have got to be educated. Would you rather pay for it yourselves, or have the nation pay for it?'" The intelligent opposition to the Blair bill of such men as Gen. Armstrong and Prof. Wright far outweighs the hasty endorsement of the project upon a partial presentation of the case by bodies like the recent National Educational Convention.

The temperance cause has suffered a terrible blow. Jeff Davis has come out, openly and unblushingly, in favor of it. The dastardly act was committed on Sunday, and is thus described in a special despatch from New Orleans to the *World*: "Jefferson Davis was at the Seashore Camp Ground, on the Gulf Coast, to-day, where Southern Methodists have had a religious encampment for the past ten days. Beauvoir, his home, is only a few miles distant. Each year he receives an invitation to attend, with his family. To-day, after Mrs. Sarah F. Chapin had made a rousing temperance speech, Mr. Davis approached her and said: 'I endorse every word you have uttered, and am heartily in sympathy with your great cause.' He left for home wearing the silver badge of the W. C. T. U., which Mrs. Chapin had pinned on his breast. His reception, as usual, was flattering and enthusiastic." When "traitors" and "unhung rebels" favor any cause, "loyal" people know that duty requires them to oppose it, and free rum must now command the support of all who are opposed to the return of the rebel flags and the dominance in this country of traitorous ideas. "The Republican saloonkeepers" of New York may rest assured, after this shameless performance on the part of the "arch-traitor," that they will get "the protection to which they are entitled."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad does not find it so easy to carry out its programme of entering New York by way of Staten Island. The principal feature of this project is a bridge across Arthur Kill from New Jersey, over which trains would pass direct to wharves on Staten Island, making the eastern terminus of what is to be one of the great trunk lines, on the water front of the State of New York instead of in New Jersey. Under such circumstances the building of the proposed bridge becomes of considerable importance to the latter State, and her legal authorities have determined that no railroad shall escape out of the State with its terminus through any lack of efforts on their part to prevent it. The New York and Baltimore Railroad Company was organized to build its road from Bound Brook to Staten Island, and an act of Congress was passed authorizing that road to construct a bridge across Arthur Kill from the State of New Jersey to the State of New York; but when work was actually begun, the Attorney-General for the State of New Jersey applied to the Court of Chancery of that State for an injunction, which was promptly granted. From this court the controversy has been removed to the United States Court. The question is, whether or not, in submitting to the General Government the right to regulate commerce, the States included the arbitrary right to establish means of carrying on commerce, or only surrendered the right to regulate the general commercial use of the means provided by nature, such as navigable waters, and those avenues of trade which, through the construction of roads and bridges, from time to time may be established by authority of the States. This, as stated by Mr. Justice Bradley, is a question of importance. It has not yet been definitely settled, and the decision will be awaited with considerable interest, both in its general bearing and in its application to the particular case of the Arthur Kill bridge.

The triumph just obtained by the Liberal party in Hungary, in the elections to the first quinquennial Parliament, is even greater than the warmest friends of the Tisza Cabinet, which that party has so long victoriously supported, could fairly have anticipated. With the exception of the extreme Left, or Independence party, which gained two seats, all fractions of the Opposition have been losers in the electoral contest, the Government candidates being successful in 259 out of 411 Hungarian districts, and thus achieving an almost two-thirds majority outside of the two-score representatives from Croatia, who are elected by the diet of that dependency of the crown of St. Stephen. In the simultaneous elections to that diet the success of the Government has even been more signal. In Hungary proper, including the Transylvanian districts, the anti-Magyar Nationalists, with the exception of the Transylvanian Saxons, everywhere succumbed or yielded to the pressure of the Government machine, sharpened according to localities and circumstances. The Anti-Semites lost a third of their number, including the notoriously corrupt and judicially branded Verhoday, while the father of their dwindling phalanx, the more honestly fanatical Istóczy, has been reëlected by a trifling majority. The influence of the Jews seems to have been felt everywhere in favor of their steadfast, though not over-zealous, protector, Tisza—especially in the non-Magyar portions of the kingdom, in which the national radicalism of the Independence party could play no part, and the uneducated peasantry was worked upon by officials, nobles, and the mercantile class. Tisza's strongest opponents were his own fellow-Calvinists of the Magyar race, among whom the recollections and political maxims of the Kossuth period, 1848-9, have survived with unabated vigor. What chiefly militated in his favor, outside of the not overscrupulously handled administrative machine, was the late success of the Austro-Hungarian policy, in which he coöperated with Kálnoky, in the imbroglio in the Balkan Peninsula, where the diplomacy of Russia, the dreaded foe of Hungary, was so decisively nonplussed,

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 20, to TUESDAY, July 26, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Invitation Committee from St. Louis called on President Cleveland on Monday, and he promised to visit their city, probably in October. The movement to induce the President to visit Chicago this fall has proceeded so far that the Mayor has almost completed the committee of 200 provided for in the resolutions passed by the Council. Other Western cities are taking similar steps.

Secretary Whitney has appointed Capt. F. M. Ramsey, of the New York Navy-yard, chief of a Board who are directed to go on board of the new cruiser, the *Atlanta*, at Newport, and proceed to sea with her, for the purpose of putting her under a war test. At a trial of her big guns last week, the recoil tore up the deck and otherwise injured the vessel.

The gross increase of the receipts of thirteen of the largest post offices in this country for the last quarter over the same quarter of last year was $351,138. At this rate the gross receipts of the entire service for the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed will be about $12,000,000.

The attention of the Treasury authorities has been called to a cut of the new bullion certificate to be issued by the Western National Bank of this city, of which ex-Secretary Manning is President, and the inquiry has been made whether this certificate would share the fate of similar certificates if it should be used as the representative of money. One of the Treasury officials is quoted as saying, "I do not see how that certificate can be issued. It is the representative of money, that is clear. It may be called a warehouse certificate, but it nevertheless is undoubtedly to be used as a form of money certificate, and to pass current as such. It seems to me that it comes within the prohibition of the law."

Mr. Will A. Freret, the new Supervising Architect of the Treasury, was born in New Orleans in 1833. He studied his profession under John Communy, the well known civil engineer of the South, who had been educated in the Polytechnic School in Paris. Mr. Freret's first appointment was by Maj. Beauregard to rebuild the State University at Pineville. He served on the staff of Gen. Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign, and remained with him as Major of Engineers until the end of the war. He has devoted himself entirely to his profession since 1872.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court in this city, has granted a permanent injunction to the American Bell Telephone Company against the Globe Telephone Company, to restrain the latter from infringing on the patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell on March 7, 1876. The Globe Company averred that they owned the patents of an Italian who claims that in 1849 or 1850, while at work in a machine shop at Havana, he discovered the manner of transmitting the tones of the voice by electricity. He came to this country and took up his residence at Staten Island, and for twenty-four years he says he has had his telephone in use in his house.

The New York Republican State Committee will meet at Saratoga on August 2 to call the State Convention.

The Ohio Democratic Convention last Wednesday nominated Thomas E. Powell, a prominent lawyer, for Governor, and a full ticket. The platform begins with the declaration that "The Democratic party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, proclaims its hearty and unqualified endorsement of the honest, patriotic, and economical Administration of President Cleveland." This was received with the greatest enthusiasm. On the tariff question it says: "We demand such judicious reduction of the present burdensome tariff as shall result in producing a revenue sufficient only to meet the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, the payment of liberal pensions to Union soldiers and sailors, and the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt." The platform demands "that all lands of the Government be held for actual settlers who are citizens of the United States, and for those who declare their intention to become such"; expresses sympathy with Ireland; favors "such restraints of the centralization and encroachment of corporate power as will bring the best possible protection to honest labor, and at the same time conserve the interests of honestly employed capital"; declares opposition to the importation of contract labor; demands "speedy punishment of all persons inciting riot and revolution against republican institutions," and also "the fullest safeguards for the ballot-box, the punishment of all who seek to corrupt it, and the enactment of a law making it a felony for corporations, capitalists, and employers to intimidate or attempt to control the political action of their employees"; and declares in favor of a proper regulation of the liquor traffic.

John L. Barbour, the well-known Democratic leader of Virginia, has declared that "the South stands at the President's back, to renominate him for another four years."

The Georgia House has passed a bill placing a tax of $10,000 upon every dealer in domestic wines and other intoxicants who deals therein to the exclusion of foreign wines, alcoholic and malt liquors. The necessity for the bill arose from the fact that the law under which 118 of the 137 counties of Georgia have become "dry" permits the sale of domestic wine. Under this law the State has been filled with wine rooms which sold the vilest compounds of wine and whiskey.

The great coke strike in Pennsylvania ended last week in the surrender of the strikers. When the strike began, four-fifths of the 11,000 men in the coke region had money of their own, but very few of them have enough money now to take them out of the district, if they wanted to leave. Their loss of wages is placed at $996,300.

The New York Board of Arbitration has been trying to settle the strike of the operatives of the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, but the mill officers refused to appear before the Board, one of them saying: "We have nothing to arbitrate. The help that are working for us are satisfied and have no grievances. We have nothing to do with people who, becoming dissatisfied, quit the mill and refused to return."

In the Convention of District Assembly No. 30, Knights of Labor, at Fall River last week, a resolution was adopted approving of the administration of General Master Workman Powderly, and instructing the delegates from District No. 30 to be sent to the Minneapolis Convention to vote for his reëlection. Gambrinus Assembly, Knights of Labor, of Milwaukee, 1,000 strong, has withdrawn from the order because of Mr. Powderly's sentiments on the temperance question. It is probable that the assembly composed of tight-barrel coopers will also withdraw for the same reason.

Mr. Robert Garrett printed a letter last week declaring that all the negotiations known as "the Baltimore and Ohio deal" are at an end. Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner thereupon began two actions against President Garrett. It is understood that the object of one action will be to compel him to carry out the contract, which Messrs. Ives and Stayner claim that he made with them, by which he was to deliver to them a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Telegraph and the Express Companies, and the other action will be a suit for pecuniary damages alleged to be entailed upon them by Mr. Garrett's allegation that negotiations between him and them are off.

The Short Line Railroad through Maine is under way, and its construction is regarded by the Canadian press as one of the most important events in the history of the Canadian provinces. The road links the Grand Trunk with the Boston and Maine, extending the Sherbrooke branch to Lake Megantic, on the Maine border, and thence to Mattawamkeag, on the Boston and Maine Railroad line.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution asking Congress "to offer such inducements that capital may be attracted to" the work of laying a cable to the Sandwich Islands.

Gen. Paine's new steel yacht *Volunteer*, which will probably race with the English yacht *Thistle*, on her trial trip from Boston last Thursday showed speeding qualities that were highly satisfactory.

In January last the German ship *Elizabeth* went ashore off the Virginia coast and was wrecked. The life-saving crew at Dan Neck Mills Station, Virginia, did their best to rescue the crew, but were only partly successful, while all the life-saving crew but two lost their lives, and their families were left destitute. The Treasury Department has received through the State Department a letter from the German Minister enclosing a check for $1,000 and a box containing two gold watches, with the statement that the Emperor of Germany appreciates the efforts of the American Life-Saving Service to rescue the German sailors, and, in token of that appreciation, sends $200 to the family of each of the five men who lost their lives, and a gold watch to each of the two survivors.

During a "Wild West" performance in a circus at Clinton, Ia., on Tuesday night of last week, one of the cowboys, in some unexplained way, used a revolver in the sham fight which was loaded with balls. Three persons in the audience were shot, and one is likely to die.

While a gang of Italian laborers were at work ballasting the tracks of the Erie Railroad Company near Hobokus, N. J., last Thursday, they stepped on the west track to avoid one train and were run into by an express train running the other way. Eleven of them were killed outright and five others were injured.

Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, the well-known philanthropist, died last week at Trenton, N. J., aged eighty-two years. She was born in Worcester, Mass. Becoming an orphan in early life, the necessity for making her own living caused her to devote herself to teaching. She started a girls' school in Boston, which was very successful. In 1830 she inherited a small fortune, and in 1834 she gave up her school, and thenceforth she devoted her life to philanthropic work, particularly the care and treatment of the insane paupers and criminals. A long-cherished plan of hers for the permanent relief of the pauper insane was to obtain a Federal grant of 10,000,000 acres of land to the several States. The plan, however, was doomed to failure. She petitioned Congress for the grant in 1848 and again in 1850, and, after most arduous efforts on her part, Congress, in 1854, passed a bill granting 10,000,000 acres of land for that purpose. It was vetoed, however, by President Pierce. When the war broke out, Miss Dix was among the first to offer her services as a nurse. She arrived in Washington in April, 1861, and her first work as a nurse was done in ministering to the soldiers wounded by the mob in Baltimore. Later, Secretary Cameron appointed her Superintendent of Female Nurses, with entire control of their appointment and assignments to duty, and she was continued in that position by Secretary Stanton, holding it until some months after the close of the war.

Jennie Collins, the well-known founder of "Boffin's Bower" in Boston, died last Thursday. She first came before the public in the capacity of a lecturer. Soon after the war she took upon herself the duty of educating soldiers' boys. She was the founder of "Boffin's Bower," which was instituted soon after the great fire of 1872 in Boston, when so many working girls were thrown out of employ. Its principal object was to aid the girls of the city who have to work for a living.

John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, died on Monday night, aged seventy-eight years. The place of his death is not known, he having been a fugitive from justice since March, 1885.

FOREIGN.

The passage of the Coercion Bill has been followed by the immediate proclaiming of every county in Ireland. In the House of Commons on Monday evening Mr. Morley asked what had happened to explain this, since the Government had assured the House that the law was as well obeyed in some parts of Ireland as in any part of Great Britain. Mr. Balfour replied that he had no reason to change his opinion on that point. What the Government had done was not to apply the whole Crimes Act to Ireland generally, but only the sub sections dealing with rioting, unlawful assemblies, and obstruction of police. In every case in which a county had been specially proclaimed, the proclamation had been issued because the Government believed in the actual existence of crime or intimidation.

Mr. Balfour has made an important explanation in the Commons of the changes the Government proposes to make in its Irish Land Bill. They are thus summarized: (1.) The right to proceed by writ of *fieri facias*, which has been called "the back door to evictions," is made subject to the discretion of the County Court Judge. (2.) With regard to the revision of judicial rents, the Land Court is instructed to devise a scale of revision based solely upon prices, which will vary according to the districts to which it is applied—that is, the Land Commission will fix the averages and arrange the districts according to agriculture and soil; the rent is to be fixed for three years. (3.) The Government is prepared to drop the bankruptcy clauses with reluctance. (4.) Leaseholders are excluded from the remedial legislation.

The conciliatory course of the Conservative leaders towards the Liberal Unionists has called forth emphatic protests from the Tory ranks. Mr. Agar Ellis, a typical Irish landlord, has said: "These amendments to the Land Act mean no more nor less than the cessation of rent in Ireland for three years. In a very short time the whole country will be in a state of chaos. There can be no business transactions where the most solemn undertakings are set at naught when the exigencies of place and party step in. I can see no reason why I should move a finger for this Government. They are bent on ruining my country, but so was Gladstone. I think he would do it quicker, and therefore more mercifully." The London *Times* calls on the Government to settle the National League at once by proclamation and have it all out before Parliament rises.

The London *World* announces positively that the Ministry will be reconstructed in November, Hartington becoming Prime Minister and Salisbury retaining the Foreign Office; and that Sir Henry James and several other prominent Unionists will join the new Government, and an important office be found for Sir Randolph Churchill—Mr. Chamberlain to be left out in the cold. The *Freeman's Journal* says the Government cannot hold together without Hartington.

A dinner was given in London last Wednesday night to Mr. Parnell and his colleagues by the advanced Liberal party. Mr. Parnell's speech was chiefly remarkable for his very emphatic repudiation of all methods of violence in the Irish movement. He dwelt upon the fact that crime in Ireland is decreasing, asserted his belief that, whatever wrong might be inflicted on the Irish people, they would be slow to retaliate, and declared that his countrymen would be fools were they to do anything to prejudice the splendid position they had attained by the aid of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. It was noticeable that, in an extremely bitter article in the London *Times* the next morning, all reference to Mr. Parnell's repudiation of crime was carefully suppressed.

Mr. John Morley, in opening the Liberal Club at Hackney on Saturday night, said that the Government had waited half a year in passing a measure that was intended to suppress the National League, but directly they obtained it Lord Salisbury changed his attitude and said he would adopt the League's policy regarding rents in Ireland. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen, and other Conservatives had contended that to interfere with rent contracts would be dishonest. It was useless now to say that they only meant to be dishonest for three years. They were deluding themselves if they thought the proposals dependent upon the passing of the Tory Land Purchase Bill would only be temporary. Were the Government likely to agree among themselves on a Land Purchase Bill when it was introduced, they would be obliged to frame a measure that would satisfy the Tory landlords on one hand and the English electors on the other. In February the Government promised a Land Purchase Bill which would settle the land question in Ireland. It was stated that the bill was nearly prepared. It would have been better to have introduced it instead of wasting time on the Coercion Bill, and then be compelled to deal with a temporary revision of rents.

The Marquis of Salisbury last Friday, replying to a deputation which called to urge the Government to take some action to protect British trade from the effects of foreign competition assisted by bounties, said it was impossible to speak too strongly of the injustice which the foreign bounty systems inflicted on British workmen. A European conference, he said, would soon consider the matter, and in the meantime he could only say that there were two ways for Englishmen to deal with their assailants in this contest. If reasoning failed, Englishmen might return the blow.

The Afghan boundary question has been settled. Russia receives the territory between the Kushk and the Murghab Rivers, accepting in return the English frontier line on the Oxus River, and renouncing her claims to districts to which she would have been entitled according to the terms of the arrangement of 1883. Russia obtains the whole pasture district between the rivers Kushk and Murghab. A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported there that the Amir of Afghanistan is discontented with the settlement, considering that too great concessions have been made to Russia.

The *République Française* of Paris, commenting on the Anglo-Turkish Egyptian Convention, pronounces it a masterpiece of duplicity, intended to transfer Egypt entirely to England. The *Journal des Débats* says: "We are as well disposed after the rejection of the convention as we were before to negotiate with England. We are ready to allow largely for the position into which accomplished facts and French mistakes have placed England. We are resolved to offer England complete guarantee that we do not think of taking any position on the Nile that she may vacate, but we are determined to maintain France's incontestable rights."

According to letters received from Bucharest, M. de Coutouly, the French Minister there, in a speech on the 14th inst., said that the French republic was preparing for a sanguinary struggle, which would be the more formidable the longer the outbreak was delayed, and he concluded by offering a toast to the health of the Russian Minister, M. Olossof, whereupon all present shouted, "Success to Russia, the friend of France."

Natives at Bombay report that Russia is secretly negotiating with the Governor of Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan, for permission to pass troops across the country.

The Bulgarian question is still unsettled. According to a despatch from Pesth, M. Tutcheff, the President of the Sobranye, has publicly declared that Prince Ferdinand has grossly deceived the Bulgarians, and that he has been an instrument in the hands of Russia. It is the general opinion in Vienna that he will decline to occupy the throne. The new ministry, it is reported, will not at present venture to enter Sofia, fearing the opposition of the army. It is also reported that the troops intend to proclaim the independence of Bulgaria and Prince Alexander of Battenberg as King.

The Paris *Figaro* believes that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican for the Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine have collapsed, the Pope refusing to forbid the use of French in the seminaries of the province.

Much military activity is reported at Metz. The enlarging of forts and evolutions of troops are proceeding constantly. Work is conducted at night by the aid of the electric light. The balloon department is experimenting with a view to trying the destructive effect of dynamite hurled down upon forts from a balloon.

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce has sent a petition to the Government, asking aid to complete the construction of a canal from Antwerp to the Rhine. The Belgian part of the canal already exists. The Dutch section is half cut, and Germany has concluded a treaty with Holland for its completion.

M. de Lesseps presided at a meeting of the shareholders of the Panama Canal in Paris last Thursday. The annual report showed a decrease in the former confidence that the canal would be opened in 1889, but expressed a hope that a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific would then exist across the Isthmus of Panama, and that the works would be completed soon afterwards.

The Spanish Government has decided to abolish the Cuban export duties on sugar, molasses, and spirits. Gen. Salamanca has been appointed Captain-General of the island.

The members of the Catholic Congress at Lucca are signing a petition asking the Government to devote its attention to the question of a reconciliation of the Quirinal and Vatican. It is stated that the Pope approves the step.

The Pope has decided that there is no ground for Papal interference with the Knights of Labor question.

Reports of the death of Henry M. Stanley in Africa were recived in London last Thursday, but are not confirmed. One report was that he had been shot by the natives, and another that he had been drowned. Direct news has been received from him up to July 3. The latest reports brought from the interior by traders snow that Emin Bey was in good health in March, and was projecting an expedition to explore further the Kakibbi River, an immense stream which he discovered in September, rising in the Usongora Mountains and flowing into the southern part of Mwutan Nzige. It is thought that he may meet the Stanley expedition in Usongora. Mwanga still refused to grant him permission to leave the country, but he permitted messengers to obtain supplies for the expedition. Emin Bey had not heard of Stanley's mission.

A report has been received that a tribe friendly to Egypt attacked the Mahdists under Osman Digna, near Kassala, recently, and that heavy fighting ensued, during which 1,000 men were killed.

The Gentlemen of Scotland defeated the Canadian cricketers in England last week by ten wickets.

The rifle contest for the Kolapore Cup took place at Wimbledon, Eng., last week. The English team won the cup, with an aggregate score of 710. The Canadian team were second, with 663.

During last week several extensive forest fires raged at Harbor Grace Junction and other points near St. Johns, N. F. The fire at Harbor Grace Junction swept over a large area of country, destroying valuable timber lands. The buildings known as the headquarters of the Placentia Railway branch were burned, and other valuable property. Nothing was saved except a few of the engineers' instruments.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

THE Democrats of Ohio are not usually accounted a promising variety of the genus, and they have not seemed to be improving in character since they discarded Mr. Pendleton for the leadership of the almighty dollar represented by the Paynes. The punishment that overtook them two years ago, and again last year, was none too severe for that wretched piece of business, although the heaviest blow fell upon the head of Gov. Hoadly, an able, estimable, and honorable man. The party needed a blighting disaster, and this it received in two successive campaigns where all the advantages of possession were on its own side. The State government passed into the hands of the Republicans in all its branches, and there it is most likely to remain, notwithstanding the very creditable action of the party at its Convention on Thursday.

The essence and vital part of the platform adopted by the Ohio Democrats is the first resolution, which reads as follows:

"The Democratic party of Ohio, in convention assembled, proclaims its hearty and unqualified endorsement of the honest, patriotic, and economical administration of President Cleveland. We demand such judicious reduction of the present burdensome tariff as shall result in producing a revenue sufficient only to meet the expenses of an economical administration of Government, the payment of liberal pensions to Union soldiers and sailors, and the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; and if necessary, we favor such reduction of internal revenue, except on liquors, as will prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the National Treasury, and we denounce any attempt to abolish the tax on liquors for the purpose of keeping up the present unjust, unequal, and onerous tariff system."

There is no room to doubt that the endorsement of President Cleveland's Administration was as hearty and unqualified in fact as it appears to be on paper. If there was any doubt before that Mr. Cleveland would receive the vote of the State in the next National Democratic Convention, there can be none now. And if he receives that of Ohio, what Northern State is he likely to come short of? The opposition in New York cannot make head without some support from other States, and if Ohio cannot be counted on to back the pretensions of Gov. Hill, which one of the Northern delegations can be reckoned on? The influence of the Ohio Convention will be little less than decisive, in our opinion, in suppressing any revolt that may be brewing in New York, and in bringing this State as a unit to the support of Mr. Cleveland next year.

But the endorsement of President Cleveland is not the most significant part of the Ohio Democratic platform. The declaration against the repeal or reduction of the tax on liquors is of even more moment, since that has now become an issue of immediate and irrepressible interest. What is involved in it is, that if the tax on distilled and fermented liquors stands, the tariff *must be reduced*. How it shall be reduced is another question, but that something must be done to lessen the revenue from duties on imports is certain. The Ohio Democrats have generally followed the lead of Mr. Randall in tariff matters, and Mr. Randall has declared himself in favor of abolishing the whole internal-revenue system in order to avoid tariff reduction. In a recent letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, he reiterated his belief that the right way to reduce the surplus was to abolish excise taxes. These, he said, were "war taxes." "It has been," he continued, "the unvarying precedent of Democratic administrations under like circumstances to abolish the internal-revenue taxes just so soon as the necessities of war had rendered them unnecessary." Probably Mr. Randall's letter was written at this juncture in order to produce an effect in Ohio, but the effect cannot have been flattering to the author. The Ohio Democrats have declared as plainly as possible that they are no longer under Mr. Randall's lead.

If Mr. Randall cannot rely upon the Ohio Democrats in the coming session of Congress, it is hard to see where he may look for recruits. Those of Louisiana will naturally side with him in opposing any reduction of the sugar duties, but it is certain that if the whiskey tax stands, the sugar tax must fall in whole or in part. In his St. Louis letter Mr. Randall took pains to say that he was opposed to the crippling of any industry, no matter in what part of the Union it was situated. Of course he referred to Louisiana. The sugar industry of that State, always a cripple, is now more in need of crutches than ever before. Mr. Randall is accordingly committed against any reduction of the duties on that article. His allies in Ohio are committed by the necessities of the case to the contrary policy. An issue of vital and immediate and healthy interest is thus raised in the party. That it cannot be confined to one party is evident, since the Republicans must take sides also between whiskey and sugar. We observed a few days since that the Boston *Advertiser* had taken sides with whiskey. We notice now that the Boston *Journal* is the champion of sugar. There is room for high debate on both sides of the party line.

THE FACTS AS TO THE POST-OFFICES.

THE Republican organs of late have been publishing sundry lists of figures intended to show that there really has been a "clean sweep" in the offices since Mr. Cleveland became President. The most obvious comment upon these tables was that it was very odd, if they were correct, that there should be such bitter complaints as are still heard from Democratic spoilsmen about the great number of Republicans still retained in office. If the Republicans have all gone, one cannot understand why a Bourbon politician like ex-Congressman Seney should demand, as he did in his speech at the Ohio Democratic Convention last week, that "all Republicans remaining in office be promptly turned out and their places filled with honest and capable Democrats," and should condemn a system "that keeps Republicans in and Democrats out of the public service."

As to one department of the public service, and that the most important both in the number of offices which it controls and their nearness to the people, we are able to present the exact facts. Nearly half of all the places under the Federal Government are post-offices, the number of which now reaches the great total of 55,157. The changes in these offices for the fiscal year ending with June 30 have just been compiled, and we are able to compare them with the changes for each previous fiscal year back to the time when Grant became President in 1869. These figures afford an absolutely perfect basis for determining the extent to which partisanship has controlled the management of the Post-office Department.

Appointments as postmasters are made upon the deaths of incumbents; upon changes of names and sites; upon the establishment of new offices; upon resignations and the expirations of commissions; and upon removals and suspensions. The number of deaths does not vary greatly from year to year, being upon the average one in every hundred; and the appointments upon changes of names and sites are still fewer. These two classes may therefore be dismissed from consideration. The number of new offices depends upon the business development of the country, and should also be left out of the account.

"Few die and none resign," is a proverb so generally accepted that most people will be surprised to learn that under Republican administrations appointments upon resignations and the expirations of commissions never fell below 13 per cent. a year, and sometimes reached 16 per cent., as in 1882-83, or even 17 per cent., as in 1874-5. Almost all of these appointments are upon resignations, as the postmasters appointed by the President alone have a fixed term, and these constitute only four out of every hundred postmasters, the remaining ninety-six serving only at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General. When Mr. Hayes became President there were 37,345 post-offices, and during his term 23,283 appointments were made upon resignations and expirations of commissions, less than 2,000 of the 23,283 belonging to the latter of these two classes. Examination of the records shows that under Grant, Hayes, and Arthur the changes in offices upon resignations and expirations of commissions rose as high as 34 per cent. in the first two years of a new administration and never sank below 30 per cent. Under Mr. Cleveland, appointments of this sort have numbered 9,112 in the first fiscal year and 6,863 in the second, which amounts to a trifle over 31 per cent. of the whole number of offices when he became President (51,252 on June 30, 1885). It is thus obvious that, while there may have been a few compulsory resignations of postmasters who knew that they deserved removal and were pretty sure to get their deserts if they tried to hold on, the changes in this class of appointments, upon resignations and expirations of commission, have not been more numerous than has long been the average under Republican Presidents.

There remains the class of appointments upon removals and suspensions of the incumbents. The number of such changes in the first two years of a Republican administration was 1,881 out of 33,244 offices, or about 6 per cent., when Grant entered upon his second term; 1,306 out of 37,345, or above 3 per cent., in the first two years of Hayes; and 1,726 out of 44,512, or 4 per cent., in the first two years of Arthur. In other words, while the Republicans remained in power, from three to six per cent. of the postmasters were always removed in the first half of an administration. Under Cleveland, appointments upon removals and suspensions numbered 9,566 in the first fiscal year and 2,584 in the second

—a total of 12,150 out of 51,252 offices, or a little over 23 per cent. In other words, whereas, in the first two years under Republican Presidents, Hayes removed three Republican postmasters out of every hundred, Arthur four out of every hundred, and Grant six out of every hundred, Cleveland in the same period has removed twenty-three out of every hundred. It is of course fair to presume that Republican administrations removed Republican postmasters only for the good of the service, so that it may be taken for granted that in the first half of a Presidential term from three to six postmasters out of every hundred ought to be turned out without any reference to politics. Upon this assumption, the removals in two years under Cleveland, 23 per cent. of the whole number, are but 20 per cent. larger than were made in a corresponding period under Hayes, 19 per cent. larger than under Arthur, and only 17 per cent. larger than in the same space of Grant's second term. Upon the least favorable showing it would consequently appear, that not over 20 postmasters out of every 100 have been removed solely in order to put Democrats in the places of Republicans.

The salient feature of these figures is this: A Democratic President was inaugurated after his party had been for twenty-four years out of power, and found 51,252 post-offices which the Democratic motto, "To the victor belong the spoils," would have turned over summarily from Republican incumbents to Democrats. After two years of his administration it is found that he has removed only 23 out of every 100 of these Republicans, while experience shows that from 3 to 6 out of every 100 were removed by Republican Presidents in corresponding periods for the good of the service. Where a spoilsman might have made a "clean sweep" in three months, a President who believes in civil-service reform has removed less than one-quarter in two years. We do not understand that the most censorious Republican critic complains because Democrats have been appointed to newly established post-offices, or to offices made vacant by the death or resignation of the incumbents. The only grounds of criticism are that a number of Republicans holding offices filled by Presidential appointment, who deserved reappointment for faithful service and freedom from offensive partisanship, were not reappointed when their terms expired; and that holders of fourth-class offices have been removed for partisan reasons. As to the former class, every candid person must admit that there have been cases where the reform principle demanded a reappointment, but the number of such cases has been only a small proportion of the whole number of changes in the small class of Presidential post-offices. The real complaint of the organs, however, has been that there has been a virtually complete change in the post-offices of the country for political reasons since Mr. Cleveland became President. The sufficient answer to this charge is the showing from the official records that at the outside only twenty out of every hundred postmasters have been removed for what can be considered partisan reasons in two years; and that, supposing Democrats to have been selected in every case where appointments were made upon deaths, establishment of new offices, changes of names and sites, resignations, and expirations of commissions, and removals and suspensions, the total number of Democrats thus appointed in two years amounts to 36,771, while the total number of post-offices is now 55,157, so that more than one-third of the offices which were held by Republicans when Mr. Cleveland came in, are still held by Republicans. It only remains to add that nearly four-fifths of the removals and suspensions occurred during the first of the two years, and that the number of such changes during the last fiscal year—2,584—did not greatly exceed the number repeatedly reached in a year under Republican Presidents, as 1,021 under Arthur in 1881-2, and 1,045 under Grant in 1875-6. This indicates that for the past year such changes have been made in comparatively few cases except where the good of the service required them.

Civil-service reformers have found much to criticise and condemn in the Cleveland Administration, but those who have been most disappointed must confess that it has done a great work for the cause of reform when such a showing as this can be made for it.

HOW PENSIONS ARE "WORKED UP."

A CORRESPONDENT in a Western State sends us a little pamphlet, recently received by a physician of his town, which casts a flood of light upon the manner in which pensions are "worked up." It is entitled 'The Soldiers' Manual,' and is further described upon the title-page as "a hand-book of useful and reliable information, showing who are entitled to pensions, increase, bounty, pay, etc." The pamphlet is prepared and published by a firm of "general war-claim attorneys," whose names are given, and who have offices in Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., and Washington, D. C.

In general appearance the 'Manual' bears no little resemblance to the average patent-medicine almanac. In the character of its contents the resemblance also holds to a certain extent. The assurances of perfect cure for any known disease find here their counterpart, and there is the usual list of "testimonials" from people who have taken the remedy and certify that it is everything which is claimed for it. There is, however, one important difference. The patent-medicine almanac calls for the expenditure of money, and at best promises only a cure of disease. The 'Manual,' on the other hand, holds out to everybody the hope of a regular monthly allowance from the Federal Treasury for the remainder of his days—and all this at the trifling cost of a single fee to the agents who are employed.

The "Introduction" opens with a reference to the importance of the subject of soldiers' claims against the general Government; points out that many veterans with just claims have failed to get them allowed because they "have been groping about in the dark"; and magnanimously adds, "It is to supply this want, and to assist our old comrades in arms in procuring the aid provided by a generous nation, that this book is published." The suspicion of a selfish motive is frankly met by the declaration that "we offer no apology for the fact that at the same time we are pointing out the way by which a favorable settlement of claims can be secured, we call the attention of the public to our own business of prosecuting such claims," due stress being laid upon the affirmation that "not one claimant in twenty can properly fill out his own claim, and draft the necessary papers to establish the same." With the final statement that the book is made as full and definite as possible, "and whoever receives it may safely depend upon it that each and every statement herein contained, and the different definitions and constructions of law, are correct in every particular," the reader is introduced to fifteen pages packed full of information as to the ease with which money may be got out of the Treasury.

The embarrassment of riches renders selection a matter of difficulty, and we take a few sample morsels almost at random. Under the heading of "Invalid Pensions," the reader is informed that "there is no particular class of diseases upon which pensions are granted"; that "often a very slight gunshot or shell wound gives a soldier title"; that "the disabilities arising from disease, wounds, or injuries may be slight, and yet a rating will be made"; and finally, that "it often happens that in some kinds of obscure diseases no physical signs can be discerned, and yet, if the claimant presents such evidence as would satisfy the mind of a candid and impartial person that a pensionable disability does exist, a pension will be allowed at a rate proportionate to the degree of disability proved." The impression left upon the mind of any old soldier not now receiving a pension upon reading this department of the 'Manual,' must almost inevitably be that he is entitled to one, and that he had better begin efforts to get it. This impression is ingeniously cultivated by a request that he will send for a list of questions which an applicant must answer, and the statement that the agents "charge nothing for advice," so that it will not cost anything to make a trial.

The case of the man who now receives a pension but would like a larger one is next taken in hand. He is assured that "it often happens that the original allowance is fixed at too low a rate, by reason of the failure of the attorney to properly present the claim, or from other causes," but that "we address ourselves earnestly to supplying the deficiencies in the practice of others." Moreover, "as we devote our whole time and attention to the prosecution of claims, it would be a marvel if, with ordinary intelligence, we did not become expert in bringing out for our client's benefit the strong points in his case. To our long experience and devotion to our clients' interest," the impartial authors add, "may be attributed our success where others have failed." Suggestions as to the grounds upon which an increase may be asked follow, while later in the 'Manual' is given a most appetizing list of "a few increase pension claims recently allowed through the offices" of this firm, among which we note $4 a month to $16, $4 to $24, $4 to $50, $6 to $50, and $10 to $72.

The man whose claim has been rejected finds here encouragement. "A great many claims," says the 'Manual,' "are rejected by the De-

partment upon some technicality, and for various other reasons. But that doesn't end the matter by any means. A claim is not finally disposed of with us *until it is settled favorable to our client's interest.* Our long experience in the business enables us to handle rejected cases quite successfully where other attorneys have failed. Parties whose cases have been rejected should write to us at once." If worst comes to worst, and even with "us" as attorneys the claim is finally disposed of at the Department adversely to the claimant, "the only recourse is to secure a special act of Congress," and "we will undertake the prosecution of claims before Congress on satisfactory terms." This branch of the business explains the way in which so many unworthy private pension bills become laws—unless they encounter the obstacle of a Presidential veto.

Space will not permit further quotations from this interesting work; but to illustrate still more clearly the way in which business is sought, we must quote the letter, marked "Personal," which was addressed to the Western physician, and is doubtless a copy of a letter sent throughout the country by thousands: "Is there not among your numerous patients some soldier or seaman whose present disability is fairly traceable to his service, and who for that reason is entitled to a pension or an increase of pension? If so, you can do nothing that will be so fully appreciated by him as to refer him to our agency, where his claim is certain to be successfully prosecuted. The claims of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and seamen also receive at our hands diligent attention."

'The Soldiers' Manual' fully justifies President Cleveland in saying, in his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill: "It is sad, but nevertheless true, that already in the matter of procuring pensions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith, *stimulated by those who as agents undertake to establish claims for pensions,* heedlessly entered upon by the expectant beneficiary, and encouraged or at least not condemned by those unwilling to obstruct a neighbor's plans." And, after glancing through this little book, every candid reader must agree with the President's further remark, in the same message, that "there can be no doubt that the race after the pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity."

TRUSTS THAT SHOULD BE DISTRUSTED.

The movement in financial and industrial circles for the creation of "Trusts" has seemed to lag somewhat of late. The Cattle Trust, which was intended to embrace all the great ranges of the West, has been pretty much discredited, and the India Rubber Trust has not been able to get a fair start, although it is still under consideration. The Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, which was launched last year, has received a decided back-set since the publication of its financial statement. An attempt is now making to create a Straw Board Trust, but the prospects of success are extremely gloomy. A White Lead Trust was mooted in Wall Street some time ago; but as nothing has been heard of it for several months, it may be assumed that the weaker establishments in that branch of trade have not been able to persuade the stronger ones to divide losses with them. The latest Trust of which the public have any information is a Whiskey Trust, to be composed of all the distilleries in the West, to be capitalized at $10,000,000, and its stock to be listed if possible on the Exchanges of New York and Chicago.

We have explained in previous articles that these Trusts are illegal or extra-legal corporations, created for an anti-social purpose, *i. e.*, the establishment of monopolies. They are not immoral, but are extremely hazardous. Those who put their money into such Trusts have no assurance that they will ever see a dollar of it again. When men of business part with their property, they usually require something that they can take into court and offer as evidence of ownership, as, for example, a share of stock or a bond secured by mortgage. The certificate of a Trust is neither one nor the other. It is not even evidence of partnership, in the legal sense. If it were such, nobody would for a moment think of going into it, because partners are liable without limit for the debts of the firm, and in the case of a Trust partnership nobody is allowed any share in the management except the trustees. Any member of the firm, great or small, might be made bankrupt without knowing when or how.

A Trust of this sort is an attempt to suppress competition—that is, to create a monopoly in the supply of some indispensable article. As there are always some persons or corporations less favorably situated or less skilful than others, but who nevertheless can "demoralize" the market by gradually sinking their own or their creditors' capital, a proposition to bring all the producers into a common "pool," to regulate production by some central authority and to divide the profits of the trade among all the members, has a certain amount of plausibility. The Straw Board trade, whose annual meeting was recently held at Akron, Ohio, is now in a fit condition to be "Trusted." A correspondent sends us a statement of affairs of this branch of industry, from which it appears that the present production of straw board is about 50 per cent. greater than the country can use. The manufacturers are obliged to "take care of" about 120 tons of product per day. Taking care of it means preventing it from coming on the market and knocking the price down below the point of profit. The cheapest way to take care of the surplus is to prevent it from being made—that is, to shut down one-third of the mills temporarily, and support their proprietors in idleness. This might possibly be done for a time, longer or shorter; but the trouble of selecting the mills to be closed, and fixing the terms upon which they are to be closed, is very great. Nobody likes to discharge his hands and lose his place in the market, thus virtually effacing himself from the business world. On the other hand, no mill can run on two-thirds time and keep its hands together.

In this case, or in any other where "overproduction" is complained of, the temptation is strong to bring all the producers together and get them to an agreement to maintain prices. This can only be done by limiting the supply. If all would enter into the agreement and abide by it, and if no new experimenter should start in the same business, the end sought could be reached without the intervention of a Trust. In that case nobody would think of putting his property out of his own control and accepting an uncertain, nondescript paper certificate in place of it. But such agreements, as a general rule, will not be kept, in many cases cannot be, because the parties are driven by debts or other extraneous circumstances, to put more than their quota of goods upon the market. Moreover, there are always new comers who fancy that they can produce the article a little cheaper than the old ones. There are others who think that the "combine" are making too much money and are therefore fit subjects for blackmail. Such a state of trade, being wholly artificial, cannot last unless reinforced by absolutely despotic authority. The agreement not to produce more than the allotted amount breaks down, competition is resumed, and eventually the weaker, the least skilful, and the worst situated go down.

Those in the latter category are the ones who have most faith in the healing efficiency of a Trust which promises to supply the despotic authority needed to hold everybody up to the rules. Of course, if all the competitors in the trade pass the control of their property out of their own hands, remaining only as salaried managers, they are disabled from violating the rules. But the demand for the goods has not been increased, nor has the capacity to produce them been diminished. The same plant and the same number of persons, employers and employees, have to be remunerated. The spur of individual enterprise is taken away, together with the rewards of exceptional talent. But although the current of competition is dammed up for the time being, nothing can prevent new capital and labor from entering the field, as it will be pretty sure to do. If the Trust makes money, new enterprises will be started to force an entrance and share the profits. If it is not successful, it will be inferred that money is to be made by attacking the monopoly and breaking it down.

Probably a few experiments will be needed to convince the believers in Trusts that the law of competition is not to be circumvented. The only cure for overproduction is the rule which provides that slovens and incapables shall disappear, and the fittest survive. Trusts cannot prevent, although they may hinder and delay, its operation at the expense of the skilful and energetic, and to the detriment of society at large.

GEORGE ELIOT'S RELIGIOUS TRANSITION.

Two at least of the eminent reviewers whose pens were busy over Mr. Cross's Life of his wife, early in 1885, were greatly struck by the suddenness, as they esteemed it, of her abandonment of the religious beliefs in which she had been reared. "It is perfectly clear that she had all but made up her mind within those eleven days," said Mr. R. H. Hutton (in the *Contemporary Review* for March), referring to the Coventry visit, "to renounce Christianity." And Lord Acton (in the *Nineteenth Century* for March) spoke of the same period as a time of "acute crisis," "abrupt tran-

sition," and "sudden revolution," when "from Jonathan Edwards to Spinoza she went over at one step." Now, it would be singular indeed if George Eliot's life should have given the lie so completely to the one great teaching which she bent her genius to illustrate—the teaching, namely, that whim or fancied self-direction has little to do in the great changes of life, in comparison with the silent strength of causes long at work, and truly present even in a decision which seems wholly without foretokens. The irony of such an unconscious refutation of one's theories by one's practice is, of course, abstractly possible, and is no doubt often exhibited in biographies whose revelations about the writer's personality unwittingly rob his volumes of their chief value. But it would seem that even the meagre records of the first twenty-two years of George Eliot's life should have been enough to suggest, at least, those subtly developing forces of her mind which issued in their natural result, though to her kindred, friends, perhaps to herself, it seemed as if nothing in her life had pointed to it. To us, at any rate, the hints at the coming change are frequent in the pages which describe her foregoing life. They are worth examining, not only on the ground of the importance of anything which may help us to understand so rare a life and genius, but also, and much more, because George Eliot is, in a sort, a representative of many to whom similar changes of view, on similar subjects, have come and are coming increasingly, with the result, often, of a similar appearance of startling abruptness.

If the premonitions of the change are few, it is what should be expected from the slight material. Why so little is given us bearing on the time of George Eliot's religious transition, we do not yet know. Very possibly it was her own choice that it should be indicated only, not explained. Certainly in her later life she was reticent about this early experience—at least so far as taking the public into her confidence is concerned. That she refrained from portraying it recognizably in any of her works, just as she never allowed any light to be thrown by her novels upon her relations to Lewes, may go to show that she wished the one feature of her life, as the other, to remain in the shadow. We have her own early expression, "I do not attach much value to a disclosure of religious feelings," as a suggestion of a native shrinking from making a parade of such matters. At any rate, the truth is, that the whole account of the first momentous change in her life is extremely brief, counting both direct description and allusion; so that faint foregleams of an obscurely described event are all we can hope for.

On the side of natural endowment we can find abundant prevision of the translator of Strauss in the pietistic girl, Marian Evans, when we glance at her immense eagerness after knowledge, and her remarkable power of acquirement and assimilation. Her teachers and schoolmates may have been surprised at her religious development, but it is evident that they were prepared for a display of strength and brilliance of intellect. Her school life gave ample promise of that. The glimpses given us of her range of reading and thought, in the years that followed, show a rapidly expanding mind and a deepening grasp. Her studies do not appear to have been highly systematic, or directed with great steadiness of aim, but for that very reason they made for mental freedom. The native play of her mind, feeling its own way, was less hampered than it would have been, even while achieving apparently larger results, if following definite and prescribed lines. In her case, as in so many others, "aimless reading" was more of a blessing than the peril it is often said to be. Doubtless the best way to produce a draught-horse, warranted to walk quietly in the beaten road, not to be restive under the bit, and never to jump a fence, is to subject him to "discipline" and "system"; but it takes wide ranging over fenceless prairies, free browsing in valley and on mountain, to develop the horse written of in the book of Job. It is clear, too, that George Eliot's thirst for knowledge was not a mere acquisitiveness. She early showed the philosophical trend of her mind. Not learning, but its results, she craved. What seems to have been a part of her instinctive genius in her creative writing - the ability, that is, to see into the causes of actions, to disentangle the complex of character—was undoubtedly cultivated by the motive and method of her early studies in history and literature—a search not after dates and dynasties, but historical movements, with their reasons; a desire to know not masterpieces, but national character revealed in them. Almost pathetic is that half-apologetic letter of hers in partial defence of novel-reading, and illustrative, too, of this side of her nature: "We should, I think, qualify ourselves to *understand* them" (allusions to characters of fiction, she means). There speaks a mind impatient of ignorance, eager to lay itself alongside the fact. George Eliot's power of acquirement, stimulated by insatiable desire, was sure to bring her into contact with writings broader than her sect; and her reflective spirit was certain to deal with them at last, not in frightened prejudice, but in a calm endeavor to understand.

There is evidence, also, that she had come into touch, partially at least, with ideas of exactly the kind to give her an unfelt push in the direction she afterwards followed deliberately, long before those "eleven days" to which Mr. Hutton restricts his view. That she had begun the reading of natural science as early as September, 1839, appears from a letter to Miss Lewis, of that date, in which she uses a scientific illustration—the earliest, perhaps, of the long series to be found in her writings. And the allusion is one of peculiar suggestiveness, since it is to the science of geology. Now the revolution of that science was being wrought in those very years by Lyell, whose 'Principles of Geology' appeared in 1830-3, his even more popular 'Elements' issuing from the press in 1838. To such a reader of his books as George Eliot must have been, the result of his method would have been to revolutionize not merely geology, but the whole world of thought. Take the sub-title of Lyell's 'Principles,' "An Attempt to Explain the Former Changes of the Earth's Surface by Reference to Causes now in Operation," and the very familiarity of the idea at present indicates how novel it was fifty years ago. It was a new method. More in that than in the details lay its value and power to widen the horizon of the mind. The easy short-cuts of the catastrophists, invoking a sort of miraculous agency to piece out their ignorance, had to give room for the truer conception of steady sequence and uniform causation. It was the true inductive spirit coming fully to the birth in that branch of science. Accepted and justified there, it inevitably would extend its jurisdiction over all departments of knowledge, as the only real organ of inquiry and discovery. And it happened that George Eliot soon came in contact with a writer applying, in some degree, this method of inquiry to the question of the origins of the Christian Church. In August, 1840, she read Isaac Taylor's 'Ancient Christianity and the Doctrines of the Oxford Tracts for the Times.' To a reader of to-day, the great effect of this book upon Miss Evans—so great that her aunt thought it chiefly responsible for "unsettling her views of Christianity"—seems almost unaccountable. Certainly nothing could have been further from the ardent Taylor's intention than to "unsettle" any one's belief, except that of the incipient Romanists in the Church of England. His book is tiresome reading now—verbose and quite too furious. Here, again, it was not so much what the writer aimed at or accomplished, as his method, which carried to a mind more philosophical than his own an influence greater than he was consciously exerting. His endeavor was to refute the Oxford appeal to antiquity by exposing antiquity. In place of the Oxford idea of the church of the first three centuries—a church miraculously guided, supernaturally pure, the model for all ages—Taylor showed that we must substitute a very different conception, a church more affected by heathenism, more worldly, more ignorant, more corrupt, than the church of the nineteenth century. Judged by modern standards, his book is decidedly defective; in its time it did its work. The shock that it would give to the ultra-evangelicalism of George Eliot's inherited religious beliefs we can easily see to have been great; its deeper suggestions to her reflective intellect we can imagine from the issue of those influences of which it appears to have been one of the most powerful.

Mr. Cross, then, would seem to have good reason for thinking that there was a "half-unconscious preparation" of George Eliot's mind for the Hennell and Bray teachings, long before she met those friends. If it had not been from them, it would have been from some others that she would have received, and that speedily, the last impulse needed to make her conscious of a severance from the faith of her fathers. Her mind was ripe for the change. The Hennell seed fell into prepared ground. It is clear that she had been for some time strenuously inquiring into the evidence for her religious beliefs, into the relation between belief and conduct. Some of the traditional arguments in support of her sect she had already found to be hollow, "the easily wielded weapons for morning-calling and evening-party controversialists." Especially dissatisfied had she become with the confident assertions of her religious teachers, to the effect that their particular beliefs were the only means to a virtuous life. "It appears to me," she writes, "that there is unfairness in arbitrarily selecting a train of circumstances and a set of characters as a development of a class of opinions. In this way we might make atheism appear wonderfully calculated to promote social happiness." To a mind in which such thoughts were fermenting came Mr. Hennell's 'Enquiry concerning the Origin of Christianity.' Lord Acton is more witty than wise in saying, "Between Hennell's 'Enquiry' and George Eliot's answer there is no proportion." Granted, if the answer were to that book alone. Granted, if the alternative is to regard that book as either very profound or valuable. Much of it is, of course, obsolete. Many of its positions were from the first untenable. But, admitting the wreck which has overtaken many of its arguments and criticisms, its standpoint and method remain, and will remain. It is a sober, thoughtful endeavor to explain facts naturally, by patient, inductive inquiry, rejecting the short and easy method of supernaturalism. It is the method of Lyell applied to the exploration and explanation of stratified religion. It is the spirit of Taylor at work in the first century, in the first thirty years of the first century, not limited to the sub-apostolical church. So, at least, must George Eliot have felt it. For her it was simply the last step in a path in which she had been long advancing. After this she was committed to the truth, and the truth alone. If she were to inquire at all, seek to know at all, she saw that she must use the same and only real method everywhere, in geology, in history, in religion. The great change for her consisted essentially in recognizing that. It was not so much a change in belief as in her conception of

the way of arriving at belief. Certainly she got far away from the peculiar views of the Hennells and Brays in her later life; yet it is not to be supposed that she ever abandoned the way of looking at the world which they helped her to form. That vision splendid is not easily forgotten or lost.

Even if one deny that the hints of the coming change, now adduced, amount to anything, and even if the whole process has to be imagined as begun and finished within Mr. Hutton's eleven days, he should have been the last man to have been so greatly surprised at the rapidity of such a spiritual transformation. He and his school are accustomed to speak about a spiritual phenomenon known as conversion. A change of view and of life more sweeping than that of George Eliot, they are accustomed to look upon as entirely normal, if labelled conversion, though it should be alleged to have taken place in eleven hours or eleven minutes. Doubtless such great changes of purpose do take place with this suddenness—as far as their coming to consciousness and to manifestation is concerned. It is of the nature of a spiritual transition to be thus sharply marked in appearance, new views of truth coming as in a flash, old things passing away like a dream. But Mr. Hutton is at fault in not seeing that the experience of George Eliot which astonishes him is strictly analogous to the experience of conversion which does not astonish him at all. As a critic, at any rate, he should have been able to forget his own convictions, for the moment, and not have argued that what would have been involved for him in such a change as came to George Eliot, must have been involved for her. "To me," he says, "the remarkable point is, that George Eliot felt herself relieved of a burden rather than robbed of a great spiritual mainstay by the change." Why "remarkable," except for the reason that he could not imagine the change to be anything but for the worse; could not think it

> "Shame! to stand in God's creation,
> And doubt truth's sufficiency"?

As a critic, whatever he might have done as an advocate, he should not have overlooked George Eliot's own testimony, found in her letter to Miss Hennell, two years later: "When the soul is just liberated from the wretched giant's bed of dogmas on which it has been racked and stretched ever since it began to think, there is a feeling of exultation and strong hope." Such language should have been enough to suggest to him, even if George Eliot's whole bearing during the time in question did not, that she had found, instead of losing, "a great spiritual mainstay."

Count Tolstoi has a suggestive remark, to the effect that the day after a great decision, of far-reaching character, the soul that has struggled its way to it thinks the choice might easily have turned the other way; that a year after, this seems doubtful; that ten years after, the choice is seen to have been inevitable. Such a decision can be "sudden" only in the sense that it must be referred to a certain date; no one but the dupe of a Hindu juggler can suppose that the flower bursts into bloom ten minutes after the seed is sown.

HUGO'S 'THINGS SEEN.'

PARIS, July 11, 1887.

THE literary executors of Victor Hugo have just issued a volume, a large volume, of his notes, under the name of 'Choses vues.' There is no preface to the volume. These "things seen" were seen between 1838 and 1875, and are arranged in a chronological, not in a logical, order. The publishers do not tell us if they chose from among other notes, if they will or will not publish other volumes. We must be content with the work as it is. It is evident that Hugo, if he did not keep a Journal, was in the habit of noting down some of his impressions, and of keeping a memorandum of some of his conversations with important people. These notes were taken as documents for future books. They have a literary form—some of them have a minuteness—which is not found in ordinary memoirs.

The mind of the great poet was, so to speak, photographic. When he is placed before an impressive scene, he reproduces it with a fulness, an exactness, truly extraordinary. No details, no contrast, no shade of color is lost. He sees everything and can remember everything. Read, for instance, the description of the Chapel of the Invalides, which received the remains of Napoleon, brought back from the island of St. Helena. Even Balzac cannot describe a room with greater minuteness. Hugo's description is, so to speak, an inventory. His eye was evidently as sensitive as the photographer's plate. His memory was tenacious, but he took the precaution, when he returned home, to fix his impressions. There are a thousand pages in 'Notre Dame de Paris,' in the 'Misérables,' which were manifestly written from such notes, taken after the long and careful observation of some object. There is in such pages a realism which stands in contrast with the natural vagueness of the poetic mind. There were, so to speak, two men in Hugo: one describes things like a naturalist or realist of the modern school, like a Zola; the other sees things as mere phantoms, as forms of some unknown invisible forces. In these 'Choses vues' we see the two men, and we see them at work preparing their task.

It would have been very interesting to have the note-book of Victor Hugo during the early part of his career, at the time when he held very royalistic opinions. His literary executors have strong political passions, and it is a pity they did not show us Hugo as he was when he wrote the 'Odes et Ballades,' in the spring of his extraordinary genius. We have also been deprived of the notes of 1830, a very important year, the year of the Revolution. All Victor Hugo says about this critical year is found in a conversation he had in 1843 with Royer-Collard, at the French Academy. Royer-Collard tells him that the Revolution of 1830 was caused entirely by Charles X.

"'It is said he had bad advisers. It is false—false. No one advised him. It has been said that he consulted Cardinal de la Farre, M. de Latil, M. de Polignac, his suite. Would to Heaven he had done so! None of those who surrounded him had lost their heads as completely as he did; none of them would have given him such bad advice as he gave himself. All those who surrounded the King—those who were called the courtiers—were wiser than himself.'

"M. Royer-Collard remained silent for a moment, then continued, with a sad smile, which he often assumed during the conversation:

"'Wiser—that is to say, less insane.'

"Another pause; then he added:

"'No, nobody advised him.'

"And after another pause:

"'And nothing advised him. He had always, from his youth upward, preserved his own identity. He was still the Comte d'Artois; he had not changed. Not to change, if one should live to be eighty years of age, that was the only quality which he valued. He called that having a *personality*. He said that since the Revolution there had been in France and in the era only two men, M. de La Fayette and himself. He esteemed M. de La Fayette.'"

The new volume has many interesting pages on King Louis Philippe. The King had made Victor Hugo a peer, at the solicitation of his son, the Duke of Orleans, and Hugo felt almost grateful to him. In the 'Misérables' there is a fine chapter on Louis Philippe, where he is called "un roi de grand jour." In a conversation with the King in September, 1844, there are some amusing details on the education of Louis Philippe and on Mme. de Genlis:

"King Louis Philippe said to me the other day, 'I was never in love but once in my life.'

"'And with whom, Sire?' 'With Madame de Genlis.' 'Ah, but she was your tutor.'

"The King laughed and replied:

"'As you say. And a strict tutor, I declare to you. She brought up my sister and myself quite ferociously. Getting up at six in the morning, summer and winter; fed upon milk, roast meats, and bread; never any luxuries, never any sweetmeats; plenty of work and no play. It was she who accustomed me to sleep upon boards. She made me learn a great variety of manual work; thanks to her I can work a little at every trade, including that of a barber-surgeon. I bleed my man like *Figaro*. I am a cabinet-maker, a groom, a mason, a blacksmith. She was systematic and severe. From a very little boy I was afraid of her; I was a weak, lazy, and cowardly boy; I was afraid of mice! She made me a tolerably bold man, with some amount of spirit. As I grew up I perceived that she was very pretty. I knew not what possessed me when she was present. I was in love and did not know it. She, who was an adept in the matter, understood and guessed what it was at once. She used me very badly. It was at the time when she was intimate with Mirabeau. She constantly said to me, "Come, now, Monsieur de Chartres, you great booby, why are you always at my skirts?" She was thirty-six years of age, I was seventeen.'"

Mme. de Genlis saw her pupil on the throne, and died three months after the Revolution of July. She merely said of his elevation, "I am very glad of it." She was always in money difficulties, being very free-handed and extravagant. She had adopted two children, Pamela and Casimir, merely because they were handsome. During the emigration Mme. de Genlis went to London with Mme. Adelaide and Pamela. These ladies had very little money, and lived in lodgings.

"It was winter time. Really, Monsieur Hugo, they did not dine every day. The tidbits were for Pamela. My poor sister sighed, and was the victim, the Cinderella. That is just how it was. My sister and Pamela, in order to economize the wretched hundred louis, slept in the same room. There were two beds, but only one blanket. My sister had it at first, but one evening Madame de Genlis said to her, 'You are well and strong; Pamela is very cold—I have put the blanket on her bed.' My sister was annoyed, but dared not rebel; she contented herself with shivering every night. However, my sister and myself loved Madame de Genlis."

Both Mme. Adelaide and the King visited her till the last days of her life, and always showed her much respect and deference.

Victor Hugo evidently liked Louis Philippe, his simplicity, his earnestness. He found him "gay, affable, and fond of conversing." Sometimes, however, he found him sad. One evening, at Saint Cloud, the King told him to sit down by him on a sofa, and said to him:

"Monsieur Hugo [this was in 1844], I am misunderstood. I am said to be proud, I am said to be clever. That means that I am a traitor. It grieves me. I am simply an honest man. I go the straight road. Those who are acquainted with me know that I am not wanting in frankness. Thiers, when he was working with me, told me one day that we did not agree: 'Sire, you are proud, but I am prouder than you.' 'The proof that that is not so,' I replied, 'is that you tell me so.' M. de Talleyrand said to me one day, 'You will never make anything of Thiers, who, for all that, would be an excellent instrument. But he is one of those men who can only be used on condition of satisfying their requirements; and he will never be satisfied. The misfortune for himself, as well as for you, is that there is no longer any possibility of his being a Cardinal. Thiers is clever, but he has too much of the conceit of a self-made man. Guizot is better. He is a man of weight, a fulcrum; the species is a rare one, and I appreciate it."

One of Hugo's favorite preoccupations was capital punishment, and the state of mind of the people who suffer it. He was still young when he wrote 'Les derniers jours d'un Condamné.' The new volume is full of details on criminal trials. There are long notes on the

attempts made at various times on the life of Louis Philippe, by Fieschi, by Lecomte, by Joseph Henri (names now forgotten with the exception of the first). There are curious pages on the prisons of the men condemned to capital punishment; on the Duc de Praslin, one of Hugo's colleagues in the House of Peers, who killed his wife and poisoned himself in prison before his trial could take place. There are visits to the Conciergerie, which evidently furnished documents for the 'Misérables.' The general sentiment in all these notes on prisons and on criminals is the same: it is a feeling of pity, of indulgence, of forgiveness. This sentiment found an eloquent expression in the verses which Hugo sent to the Duchess of Orleans, when he asked for the pardon of a republican called Barbès, who had shot a policeman in cold blood in the streets. Alluding to the unfortunate death of the Duke of Orleans and to the age of the Comte de Paris, who was then an infant, he ended thus:

"Grâce au nom de la tombe! grâce au nom du berceau!"

Barbès was pardoned by Louis Philippe, at the request of the Duchess.

There are not many details on the littérateurs of the time. One day, however, Hugo meets Béranger: "a round red face; an eye full of vivacity; long gray hair; sixty years old and more; a good and smiling mouth; an old frock-coat; a large Quaker hat." They walked together a little while (it was in 1847), and Béranger complimented Hugo in these terms:

"'You have done well,' said Béranger to me, 'to be content with the popularity which one can regulate. I have a great deal of trouble to withdraw myself from the popularity which carries you with it. What slave is there like the man who has the misfortune to be popular in this fashion? Look at their Reformist banquets! They kill me! and I have the greatest difficulty in the world to avoid them. I make excuses: I am old, I have a bad digestion, I never dine out, I cannot alter my rule, etc. Bah! You owe it to yourself; a man like you must pay this forfeit, and a hundred others in the same way. I am exaggerating, eh? Nevertheless, one must smile and put the best face on it. Ah yes! but that is merely the part of a court jester. To amuse the prince, to amuse the people—the same thing. Where is the difference between the poet following the Court and the poet following the crowd? Marot in the sixteenth century, Béranger in the nineteenth; but, *mon cher*, it may be the same man! I do not consent to it. I lend myself to it as little as possible. They make a mistake about me. I am a man of opinion, and not of party. Oh, I hate their popularity. I am very much afraid that our poor Lamartine is going in for this popularity. I pity him. He will see what it is! Hugo, I have some common sense. I tell you, be content with the popularity you have; it is true, it is real.'"

He told how in 1829, when he was in prison for his songs, there was no reader of the Liberal papers who did not think he had a right to come and visit him in his prison:

"'Let us go and see Béranger.' They came. And I, who was in the mood to muse upon the silliness of poets, or was seeking for a refrain or a rhyme between the bars of my window, was obliged, instead of finding my verse, to receive my hosier!"

On their way, they arrived before the door of the Tuileries, where Victor Hugo was going, as it was the day of the French Academy:

"'Won't you go in?' said I to him.
"'O no, indeed—this is for you.'
"And he ran away."

Correspondence.

THE MAGIC WAND AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have been much interested in Mr. Stille's letter in the *Nation* of July 14, but the facts which have come under my observation do not seem consistent with his theory. I knew very little of the witch-hazel, and up to three years ago should, if I thought of it at all, have laughed at it as a folly and delusion. We wanted very much a well on our place, which is near the sea, rocky and barren. It is impossible to dig to the depth of more than two feet anywhere near our house without striking the ledge; and as any well must be drilled through the rock, it was hard to decide where to begin operations with no indication to guide us.

At the solicitation of a neighbor, we sent for a man of local reputation with the wand to examine our premises. We half laughed at ourselves for doing this at all; and, indeed, I am not ready now to say that I believe, but neither can I quite say that I disbelieve. He came, and we saw the bending of the twig in his hands. The man, whom I will call "T.," has no particular faith in the hazel. He says any bitter wood will produce the same results. He found water, or rather promise of water, in two places. In the spot nearer the house he said he should get it at a depth of from eighteen to twenty feet. We asked on what he based this estimate, and he said that on retreating from the place (say A) at which the twig, by pointing downward at a right angle with the surface, indicated the presence of water, it would turn at a constantly varying angle, always pointed to that place, till he reached a position at which it made the hypothenuse, or part of the hypothenuse, of an isosceles right-angled triangle; and the distance on the surface from A to that position showed this depth. Now, on your correspondent's theory, how would fatigue affect the position and motion of the hands, making the twig turn in a different direction when he retreated?

We let the matter drop at that time, but the next spring we corresponded with "T." He offered to dig the well on either of the spots he had marked, by the day or by the foot, at a certain price for either. We were very incredulous, and proposed to him to dig and drill at his own risk—to be paid a fixed sum if he succeeded, nothing if he failed. We hardly thought he would agree to this, but he accepted promptly, naming a comparatively moderate sum, which we were quite willing to pay could we have the water. In the course of the summer he came, bringing with him a man, two horses, a large machine for drilling, and a portable furnace. Various accidents to his machinery delayed him. Sometimes he had to send four miles for repairs—once, forty miles to replace a portion of his machine. Nothing really discouraged him. "T." was on the place more than two weeks, and it was impossible to doubt his entire belief in himself. His assistant had entire faith in him, said he had worked with him for two years, and had never known him to fail to find water where he had begun a well. At a depth of about five feet water began to come in. He said this was only the "light vein," which he always expected to precede the main flow, and went on with his drilling. At a depth of eighteen feet water began to come in freely. At something over nineteen feet he left off. We occupy the place only a few weeks in the year—less than three months—and the well has not yet borne the test of a long summer's use in a dry season; but the flow seems abundant.

"T." has since dug several wells in the vicinity—so far as I know, with success. I advance no theory, nor do I seek to combat any, but if I wanted another well and could get hold of "T.," I certainly should follow him and his wand. Of course a man who has spent many years in finding water will have a better knowledge where the water is likely to be found than the average man.

Your correspondent, if he has not already seen it, may be interested in the account in the "Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research" of their investigation of the subject. Maine.

Notes.

George Routledge & Sons publish immediately Daudet's 'Belle Nivernaise' in the first English version of that amusing story; 'Happy Home Studies for the Young,' and 'Wide Awake Stories for the Young'; and a Life of Buffalo Bill, by Henry L. Williams.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce translations of Tolstoi's 'My Confession' and 'Que Faire (What to Do)?'

Benjamin & Bell have in press for speedy publication 'Sea-Spray; or, Facts and Fancies of a Yachtsman,' by S. G. W. Benjamin.

The publishers of Ignatius Donnelly's 'The Great Cryptogram; or, Lord Bacon's Cipher in the so-called Shakspere Plays,' will be R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago.

The Froebel Society, whose Secretary should be addressed at the office of the *Journal of Education*, 86 Fleet St., London, offers prizes to the amount of twenty guineas for the best essay on "The Ethical Teaching of Froebel, as gathered from his Works." Essays, not to exceed in length 7,500 words, must be forwarded as above, with a motto, the writer's name being enclosed in a sealed envelope, by November 1.

Mr. A. F. Bandelier, who has for many months been deep in Mexican historical archives, has returned to Santa Fé, bringing literal copies of more than 600 manuscripts, many of which were totally unknown.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have published the *Journal of Social Science* for June, containing the papers read at the General Meeting of the American Association at Saratoga last year, with the customary synopsis of proceedings and the programme of the meeting appointed at the same place for September 6-10, 1887.

We have received the Journal of the Shakspere Club of the University of North Carolina, containing a lecture and a paper and a record of proceedings—all showing a lively interest. Ladies are not admitted to membership, but the experiment of inviting them on special occasions has been tried with success. In the discussion of "Othello" we observe that the color question was brushed aside with a "Remember that, though a Moor, he was not a negro." Whether "Othello" has had its share of representation on the Southern stage, we can only conjecture.

From Charleston comes an agreeable little 'Historic Sketch of the Parish Church of St. Michael, in the Province of South Carolina,' by George S. Holmes. This edifice has suffered many indignities from man and the elements. Its bells were carried to London by the British in their evacuation of Charleston in 1782, but were recovered. In the civil war they were taken to Columbia for safety, and were burned with the city after Sherman's passage. The fragments were sent to London to be recast—by the successors of the original founders, "of the same amalgam, and in moulds made with the same trammels"—and had to pay duty on reëntering the country, though Congress finally made restitution. The church plate was destroyed or dispersed at the same time and place, and only partly recovered. The church, meantime, was all but knocked to pieces in the bombardment of Charleston, and plundered on the occupation—among other things, of a pulpit ornament, "I. H. S.," inlaid in ivory, restored by a Northern clergyman, who had "no place for them in his church." The cyclone of 1885 blew down several feet of the spire, and the earthquake a year later caused the steeple to set-

tle eight inches, besides doing other damage to the amount of thousands of dollars. Mr. Holmes's narrative is very minute, remarking the change from pounds to dollars in the church's accounts in 1803, and the disuse of the town-hall function of the church in 1832.

The twelfth volume of the Ninth Census contains the second part of Surgeon Billings's report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States, and is accompanied by a portfolio of plates and diagrams, though these are also freely used in the text. The loose plates in question display curves of survival and of expectation of life in sundry States and cities, with some British comparisons. A colored group-map of the United States, showing twenty-one grand physical divisions, forms the basis of the discussions of this volume. Thus, in the section on deaths from cancer, the group diagram proves the Southwest Central region to be most exempt for females, both white and black, and a reference to the map locates this region in Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, and Eastern Texas. There is also a general colored map for cancer, as well as for diphtheria (which is very thoroughly treated), consumption, heart-disease, the accidents of birth, etc., etc., from which the most curious and instructive conclusions are drawn at a glance. For instance, it appears that New England got so used to being "left out in the cold," in the old slavery days, that she can now point to the largest number of deaths from old age. It is graphically shown that May, June, and July are, in this country as in Europe, the suicidal months *par excellence*. No attempt has been made to construct a life-table for the United States as a whole, but this has been done for certain cities and for the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey. An excellent index guides the inquirer to any part of this admirable collection of statistics.

A paper on the Medical Mythology of Ireland, by Mr. James Mooney of the Bureau of Ethnology, read before the American Philosophical Society in April last, has been extracted as a pamphlet, and is a very curious and interesting study in folk-lore. These beliefs and customs are, as the author puts it, not "half-forgotten superstitions raked up out of the past," but are treated "as living realities, for such they are in fact." The influence of fairies, of the evil eye, of the blessed wells, and of miscellaneous charms, are illustrated by numerous examples, the witnesses or believers in the effects wrought being living Irish of to-day. We have no space to quote in detail these curiosities of superstition, of which many are peculiar to the Gaelic race, but some have their analogues among uncivilized people the world over. Doubtless persons seriously interested in such studies could procure copies from the author, by whom additions, corrections, and exchanges are desired.

In strong and strange contrast to the foregoing is 'A Brief Review of the Operations of the Home Department in connection with the Cholera Epidemic of the 18th year of Meiji (1885),' a scientific publication by the Government of Japan. It is a clear and concise account of the suppression of the epidemic imported in Nagasaki, and Mr. Nagayo Sensai, the Director of the Sanitary Bureau, is to be congratulated that this happy end was due to his intelligent sanitary measures being carried out, and especially to the inspection and quarantine being enforced, and, as he expresses it, "at the proper time." We believe Japan is the only nation where a sanitary bureau is a direct part of the central government, and we are in no position to speak patronizingly of a people whose interest in and regulation of the public health are so sagacious and effectual. The Report is beautifully illustrated by a colored map, and by many tables and graphic charts.

It is one of the hopeful signs for the physical and indeed the moral progress of the race that hygiene, that the way to live properly, is beginning to be carefully taught in the schools and probably to be discussed in the homes of youth. Many of the sins against life are those of ignorance; and when ignorance is dispelled, rectitude, corporeal and otherwise, is easier. As we have from time to time noticed in these columns, the new books on this subject are of every quality, those of the best order being few. But among the very best is Dr. E. M. Hunt's 'Principles of Hygiene' (Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.). However carelessly the subject may be taught by the use of such a volume as this, it is impossible that some valuable information should not be implanted, to grow, it may be, into a personal tree of life, redeeming what otherwise would be a physiological desert.

A large part of Dr. Hugo Erichsen's 'Cremation of the Dead' (Detroit: D. O. Haynes & Co.) is a jumbled recital of disjointed conditions wherein suicide by fire, punishment, sacrifice, and the irregular as well as systematic burning of the dead are confused. This is not history, and the author shows an imperfect appreciation of the gravity and importance of the subject in using these loose data as though they belonged to it. His desire (and a very praiseworthy one it is) is to spread the practice of cremation among the serious and influential classes; but these will not be inclined towards it by finding the original Topheth lying in the direct line of historical ascent, whether it was, as he suggests, a perpetual pyre for the disposal of the dead (Isaiah xxx, 33), or whether the valley of Hinnom acquired its notoriety as the place for the young "to pass through the fire to Molech" (2 Kings, xxiii, 10). The objection to cremation is almost entirely sentimental, and the association of discordant ideas should be carefully avoided. We fear this little volume, undignified in tone and tangled in method, although setting forth many indisputable truths as to its sanitary advantages over burial, will make few converts for the better way that is struggling for recognition.

"Thousands of young girls who, for various reasons, cannot ride in winter, have every summer within reach horses quite as good as the average of those at city riding-schools, but which they are never allowed to mount." In their interest Mr. Theodore H. Mead has, in 'Horsemanship for Women' (Harpers), prepared, on the basis of Baucher's 'Méthode d'Équitation,' an attractive and instructive little book. He is an enthusiast as to the intelligence of a horse, and he will probably arouse enthusiasm in the most of his readers, who, by closely following his simple directions, may have the double pleasure of teaching both their horses and themselves accomplishments hitherto unsuspected. It is probable that the author lays too much stress, as Baucher himself did, on the line of the head being perpendicular; but the general drift is in the right direction.

An excellent memoir of the late Dr. Jonathan Mason Warren of Boston, who died in 1867, has been prepared by Howard Payson Arnold and printed for private distribution. It is a somewhat tardy account of the third distinguished physician, in direct line, of that name and place; and, perhaps because it is belated, will be more welcomed by those who loved and respected its subject, and who may have feared that no competent biography would preserve his record for posterity.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for July opens with an article on Japan by Mr. Russell Robertson, British Consul at Yokohama, and for twenty-five years a resident of the islands. It is packed closely with geographical and industrial facts, and fairly bristles with statistics. He refers especially to the enormous increase of the tea crop, the amount exported last year being 28,000,000 pounds, mostly to this country. There are 458 miles of railway in operation, and 7,000 miles of telegraph lines. The newspapers are numerous; one, the *Crier* (*Yomiuri Shimbun*), has an annual sale of 4,600,000 copies. Another British Consul, Mr. D. R. Peacock of Batum, contributes a paper on Upper Georgia, comprising the districts of Batum and Kars. He speaks despondently of the prospects of the country, the land barely sufficing to support its present small population. Referring to the ancient ruins, he says, "there is scarcely a valley or a hill where one does not discover the remains of either a fort or a church"; but there are no evidences of roads, canals, or public buildings belonging to the age of the builders of these ruins. Exception should be made, however, in favor of bridges, for there are some of stone still standing, "with one or several arches of remarkable durability as to workmanship, and of exquisite beauty in style." There is a slight sketch of Dr. Junker's travels, accompanied by a very striking portrait of the explorer.

The great work undertaken in 1855 by the late Francesco Cerroti (a remarkable example of Italian erudition and versatility), a 'Bibliografia di Roma,' is about to begin to be published in the year of his death, by Forzani & Co. of Rome. It will make four quarto volumes in double columns of admirable typography, the works enumerated being classified under six heads—the physical history of the city coming last. The titles are frequently accompanied by critical or analytical accounts of the contents. The price will be twenty lire per volume.

Among the official announcements of decorations that were to be conferred by the French Government on the national holiday, July 14, was the name of Louis-Marie-Julien Viaud, *lieutenant de vaisseau* of twenty years' service, thirteen of which were at sea. He was to receive the cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and is the author known under the name of Pierre Loti.

The new phase in the international novel is the publication in French of original works by American authors. Mr. F. Marion Crawford made a brilliant beginning with his 'Crucifix de Marzio,' in the *Nouvelle Revue*. How real a success this was, is shown by the publication immediately afterwards, in the *Journal des Débats*, of a new story by him, 'La Marchesa Carantoni,' which was begun about July 1.

—The *Atlantic* for August contains a very seasonable article upon Charles Reade, called out by the extraordinary memoir of him lately published. Its author, Mr. E. H. House, lived with Mr. Reade and Mrs. Seymour at various times between 1863 and 1873, "often for months together," and is well fitted to supply some of the corrections of which the memoir stands so sadly in need. He rightly thinks that the characterization of Reade from "the most authentic sources" is false and ridiculous. Incidentally he dwells upon Reade's fondness for Americans and upon his own Americanisms of manner, and upon all the more amiable and manly traits which were often so swallowed up in Reade's bumptiousness as to be almost incredible, so far as the public could judge. But after this attempt at a more discriminating and life-like portrait, he devotes his space to the two main points of Reade's relation to Mrs. Seymour and of his so-called plagiarisms. He confirms the statement that the attachment of Reade and Mrs. Seymour was a pure one; but his view of Reade's course when Mrs. Seymour decided to live with him, after her husband's death, differs widely from the biographer's. He thinks nothing was open to Reade but to marry her, and utterly rejects the defence offered that Reade could not

have afforded to give up his fellowships, and that Mrs. Seymour would have refused. "She would most assuredly have married him. . . . A few friends, and no others, knew what she suffered during the first years of the irregular connection. . . . It is certain at the time he did not realize the situation, nor did he weigh it conscientiously until the opportunity—possibly the vital necessity—for reparation had long gone by. . . . In any view his action was indefensible, and the attempt to justify or applaud it as a masterly manifestation of worldly wisdom inevitably transforms itself into the severest possible accusation against the object of the mistaken eulogy." Mr. House goes on to affirm, against the biographer, that Gerard and Margaret Brandt do parallel the relations of the novelist to Mrs. Seymour, on Reade's acknowledgment "to marry"; and generally he states that "in almost everything he has to say concerning this passage of Reade's history, the biographer is singularly at fault." Upon other points, too, he challenges the truthfulness of the memoir, especially in respect to Reade's plagiarisms, and on this subject declares the biographer guilty of "sheer ignorance," and of being unacquainted with Reade's 'The Eighth Commandment.' Reade simply used French material, for the right of reproducing which he had paid, without acknowledgment, and also extracted from old authors. He saw nothing wrong in it, or, as Mr. House says, "he lacked perception of certain principles which men of letters generally agree to accept as axioms." The article, which we have merely skimmed, is altogether admirable, and essential to an understanding of Reade's very difficult character.

—The first page of vol. xxii of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' ninth edition (New York: Scribners; Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), contains the beginning of a very valuable article on Siberia from the competent pen of Prince Peter Kropotkin, to whose leisure in a French prison the work owes already a considerable number of geographical sketches. As a geographer the Russian prince is as scrupulously careful as he is reckless as a writer of socialistic and revolutionary rhapsodies—such, for instance, as his 'Paroles d'un Révolté.' Even the section of the article referring to the exiles of Siberia shows the moderation of the scholar, instead of the heat of the partisan, and we are sorry that want of space prohibits our quoting here his highly interesting and, we believe, fully trustworthy statistics. On the other hand, it elicits a smile to observe how calmly the demolisher of state, religion, and society subsides into enumerating and partly describing forty-three rivers of Siberia, including such streams as "(8) the Uri . . ., (9) the Orkhon, (10) the Tchikoi (300 miles), (11) the Khilok (300), (12) the Uda (130), and (13) the Djida (200)." A little of this fondness for accuracy and minute details would have served better the authors of the more comprehensive geographico-historical articles "Spain" (upward of 70 pages) and "Sweden," the former of which manages to speak of the late Carlist war without mentioning a single commander, battlefield, stronghold, or event, and the latter to devote five long columns to the political history of the kingdom since the death of Charles XII. without naming a single actor besides the sovereigns (even Anckarstroëm, the assassin of Gustavus III., remains unnamed). More fully to characterize the proceeding first alluded to, let us add that the 'Britannica' contains no article or reference under the title of "Carlos" or "Don Carlos," "Carlism" or "Carlists," "Isabella II." or "Alfonso XII.," and that therefore the few colorless lines referred to are all that can be discovered in the Encyclopædia on the bloody struggle which shook Spain and shocked the world for four years. Let us, however, hasten to add that the collective value of the geographical and historical portions of the volume is enhanced by such contributions as Freeman's History of Sicily, Socin's "Sinai" and "Syria," Morfill's "Slavs," Prof. Keane's "Soudan," Kropotkin's "Syr-Daria," and the articles "Switzerland" (by three writers), "Sumatra," and "Syracuse." The biographical essays include lives of Adam and Sydney Smith, Smollett, Socrates, Sophocles, Spinoza, Dean Stanley, Steele, Swedenborg, and Sydney. Among the most important scientific articles are "Spectroscopy," "Steam Engine," "Stereoscope," "Strength of Materials," "Surgery," and "Surveying."

—'English History by Contemporary Writers' is a work edited by F. York Powell, whose ability as an historian is well known at Oxford. According to his announcement, the object of the series is similar to that edited by Zeller, Darsy, Luchaire, etc., in France. "It is planned not only for educational use, but for the general reader, and especially for all those to whom the original contemporary authorities are, for various reasons, difficult of access. To each well-defined period of our history is given a little volume made up of extracts from the chronicles, state papers, memoirs, and letters of the time, as also from other contemporary literature (foreign tongues being Englished), the whole arranged and chosen so as to give a living picture of the effect produced upon each generation by the political, religious, social, and intellectual movements in which it took part. . . . The chief aim of the series is to send the reader to the best original authorities, and so to bring him as close as may be to the mind and feelings of the times he is reading about." Each volume contains illustrations, a short account of the writers quoted, and various tables and summaries to facilitate reference. The first volume of the series is entitled 'Edward III. and his Wars, 1327-1360,' arranged and edited by W. J. Ashley, M. A. (London: D. Nutt, 1887, pp. 199). As the editor aims to give extracts illustrative not merely of "battles and campaigns," but likewise of "the life of the people" and "the development of the Constitution," we think that he has erred in wholly neglecting municipal and manorial history. The only town charter given (that to London on pp. 6-7) is not a typical one. But on the whole the difficult task of selection has been judiciously executed, and the narrative here presented may be read with instruction and pleasure both by the youth at school and by those familiar with the events of the period. Considering the excellence of the paper, typography, illustrations, and binding, no one can complain of the price of the book, namely, 1s. 6d.

—Three volumes have now appeared of Hachette's new series, "Les Grands Écrivains Français" (Boston: Schoenhof). To the 'Victor Cousin' of M. Jules Simon and the 'Mme. de Sévigné' of M. Gaston Boissier, with which it was begun, has been added the 'Montesquieu' of M. Albert Sorel. The occasion is perhaps a suitable one to warn the reader that he should not expect to find in these volumes biographies of the authors chosen, but rather, as the publishers announced in undertaking the series, studies upon the lives, the works, and the influence of the great writers of France. All the events in the life of Mme. de Sévigné which M. Boissier judges necessary for a full comprehension of "la femme, l'écrivain, et l'œuvre," upon the study of which he is about to enter, are given in about a dozen lines in the short preface to the volume. M. Jules Simon begins his 'Victor Cousin,' indeed, with a chapter of twenty-four pages called "La Biographie," but even in this he does not attempt to relate the life of Cousin. All the years from 1830 to 1848, for instance, the years of Cousin's highest political advancement and greatest influence, are here passed over in ten lines. But when the reader has finished either of these volumes, he must certainly lay it down with the feeling that he has been admitted into the intimate life of the great writer with whom he has been spending a few delightful hours in the most charming company, and that his knowledge of the author's position in literature, and of his influence in the world, is surprisingly enlarged and broadened. These little books are as charming externally as they are delightful to read. They are clearly and beautifully printed, in thin volumes of less than two hundred pages, with a delicate and sober cover that pleases the eye by its simplicity, and a portrait of the author which is the only thing for which the reader is not grateful. Their price is only two francs.

—M. Henri Gaidoz, the founder of the *Revue Celtique* and of *Mélusine*, has begun the publication, under the title of "Bibliotheca Mythica," of a collection which is to be composed of works upon the history of religions, mythology, traditions, and popular literature. The first volume to appear is 'La Rage et Saint-Hubert' (Paris: A. Picard). The subject has an interest of curiosity at the present time, but probably the experiments of M. Pasteur and the polemics of the friends and enemies of his methods will have a greater interest for most readers than the curious details of ancient popular superstitions and beliefs which M. Gaidoz has collected in his work. For the student of folk-lore in its various branches it will, however, have an interest apart from its special subject. M. Gaidoz is always interesting, whether he treats of the beliefs in regard to the supposed causes and cures for hydrophobia in classical or mediæval antiquity, or of the popular or religious remedies and practices of more recent times. The reader will probably follow him with the greatest interest when he examines the legend of Saint Hubert, and the various superstitious practices connected with the belief in his power to prevent or cure hydrophobia. The gradual development of the myth and its connection with the legends of other saints, and the confusion and substitution of Saint Hubert for one or another of these, is extremely curious and interesting as a study of popular beliefs and superstitions, and of the simplicity and credulity of the chroniclers or their equally surprising confidence in that of their readers. M. Gaidoz argues that in the case of Saint Hubert, and the various legends connected with the veneration for him and the belief in his miraculous healing powers which have developed during many centuries (the date of his death is given as 727), the myth has grown around the practices and as an explanation of them, and not that the legend has given rise to the practices and beliefs. M. Gaidoz relates, further, that the faith in these powers still exists, and that the ancient Church of Saint-Hubert-en-Ardenne, in the little Belgian town where the body of the Saint was finally buried in 825, and which is the centre of his influence, still has faithful believers who come to submit to the cure called *la taille*, a kind of inoculation which was practised there for centuries before that of M. Pasteur, consisting of the insertion into a little cut in the forehead of a fragment of the stole sent down from heaven by the Virgin when the Saint was consecrated Bishop of Liége in the seventh century. M. Gaidoz has himself visited the church and witnessed the operation of *la taille* performed there, and he describes it in detail. He adds that, sometimes, to make matters sure, the patients of M. Pasteur himself, after undergoing inoculation at the famous laboratory of the Rue d'Ulm, afterwards go to the Church of Saint-Hubert-en-Ardenne, and receive

from the priest there *la taille* with all the old religious ceremonies.

SAINT-SAËNS AS A CRITIC.

Harmonie et Mélodie. Par Camille Saint-Saëns. Troisième édition. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

NOTE that the title of this work is not 'Melody and Harmony,' but 'Harmony and Melody.' This at once indicates its keynote. Though it is made up of a collection of miscellaneous essays, such as the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth (1876); the Birmingham Festivals in England; Bach and Handel; Liszt and Berlioz; Offenbach; the French Concert Societies; the Resonance of Bells, etc., what underlies all these themes is the notion, which will strike the semi-musical public with surprise, that harmony is of greater importance in music than melody, though the latter, too, is indispensable. "What the illiterate in music call, not without contempt, 'accompaniments,' or, ironically, 'science,' is *the flesh and blood of music*, is, in a word, its substance." In an historic sense, continues Saint-Saëns, melody comes before harmony, for ancient music, like modern Oriental music, has only melody and rhythm. But in an æsthetic sense harmony, which (together with orchestration) constitutes the modern element in music, stands first. But the appreciation of harmony requires a high degree of musical culture; and as in most countries the majority of people have not attained that stage, it is natural that they should place more value on melody and rhythm (especially dance rhythm), which alone they are able to appreciate.

Unfortunately, a number of these semi-musical people have been clever *writers*, and have persuaded themselves and the public that not only are these more primitive elements of music superior to harmony, but that genius is manifested only in the creation of a new melody, whereas a new harmony is a mere matter of "reflection" which any talented student may command by means of study. This absurd notion greatly exasperates M. Saint-Saëns on account of its wide prevalence; and as he may be safely pronounced at once the most erudite and the most inspired musician France has ever produced, his retort is specially weighty:

"Beautiful melodies and beautiful harmonies are equally the product of inspiration; but who cannot see that it requires a much more powerfully organized brain to conceive beautiful harmonies? . . . Why is it that the men of genius who originate beautiful melodies are also the only ones who conceive beautiful harmonies, and that no mediocre professor and savant thought of writing, *e. g.*, the *Oro supplex et acclinis* of Mozart's 'Requiem,' which is nothing but a sequence of chords? . . . The power to create a complicated work will always be a mark of a superior organization. And in the same way the love of beautiful harmonies indicates a public which has arrived at a high degree of culture."

Both the public and the composers are demoralized by the efforts of these literary critics to prove that melody alone is art, and harmony mere "science." Were the public frankly told that their love of bare melody and simple rhythms indicates a crude musical taste, they might make an effort to learn to appreciate the subtle harmonies in superior compositions; but as it is, they remain in their ignorance and indifference, thus starving the poor composers who have the courage to write "harmonies" according to their convictions, notwithstanding the persistent advice of the literary critics that they should write only simple, unaccompanied, "inspired" melodies, and avoid "algebraic" and "chemical" harmonies. Stendhal was one of these literary critics who dabbled in music. He believed in melody for melody's sake, in the isolated "solo voice which one may enjoy at his ease like a sherbet," as Saint-Saëns sarcastically puts it. To what critical results this principle has led is shown in Stendhal's estimate of Beethoven, at which the veriest tyro in music will smile to-day: "When Beethoven and Mozart himself piled up their notes and ideas, when they searched for frequent and bizarre modulations, their erudite symphonies produced no effect; whereas, when they followed in the footsteps of Haydn, all hearts were touched."

M. Saint-Saëns might have easily quoted a hundred such judgments hurled (often by famous critics) against every composer who penetrated more deeply into the wilderness of undiscovered harmonies and modulations—the same regions where subsequently all composers gladly pitched their tents and the public followed with delight. And yet it seems that in musical history experience goes for nothing; and if to-day a composer should arise who dared to go beyond even Wagner in his modulations and discords, the Wagnerites would probably be the very first to throw stones and call him "algebraic" and "scientific." Indeed, something very like this has already happened. Franz Liszt was even bolder and more daring as a harmonist than Wagner; and it is well known that not a few thoroughbred Wagnerites underrate and even affect to despise Liszt as a composer. They admit that he is original in his harmonies and rhythms, but his melodic invention, they say, is scant, and therefore he is not a creative genius, but only a clever workman. Have we not here the same old story—the same undervaluation of the creative genius evinced by new harmonies, rhythms, and orchestration, in the conception of which Liszt was almost on a par with Wagner, although, it is true, he cannot be considered, like Wagner, one of the greatest melodists the world has ever seen, and has therefore achieved much less popularity?

One of the best chapters in M. Saint-Saëns's book is that devoted to Liszt. It includes admirable analyses of several of his symphonic poems, "so little known, and whose prospects appear to me so bright," and contains the best discussion of the vexed question of programme music which we remember to have ever seen. The French critic prophesies that ages after the memory of Liszt the pianist shall have faded, he will be admired as "the emancipator of instrumental music," the creator of the symphonic poem—a very aptly chosen title, indicating that while the orchestral apparatus of the symphony is retained (and enlarged), a poetic idea always underlies the work. The old fogies "who love above all things their little habits and the calm of their existence," violently resented the amalgamation of pure instrumental music with poetic and pictorial elements; but as long as the music itself is good, Saint-Saëns cannot see why there should be any objection to such a union. To the purely musical pleasures in this case the imagination adds others: "All the faculties of the soul are at once called into play, and in the same direction. I can see very well what art gains thereby, but cannot see what it loses." The spirit of the age demands programme music, and "the taste of the public, in France at any rate, has carried the artists in this direction"—as witness, *e. g.*, the symphonic poems of Saint-Saëns, some of which dispute the palm with Liszt's.

Between Liszt and Wagner, Saint-Saëns cannot see much in common except their method of constantly transforming a musical phrase rhythmically, so as to make it express in turn different shades of emotion. "In regard to style, and the employment of the different resources of harmony and instrumentation, they differ as widely as two contemporaneous authors belonging to the same school can differ." In Saint-Saëns's estimate of Wagner, one notes occasionally a desire to appeal to chauvinism, and a fear of the formidable rivalry of Richard of Bayreuth. Like other great French composers, Camille has had a hard and long struggle with fame, and it seems that difficulties additional were strewn in his way on account of his former enthusiastic advocacy of Wagner's genius. He was, in consequence of this, insulted as a "Wagnerite," and his enemies actually went so far as to represent him condemned, in punishment for something, *to listen to a Beethoven symphony*—him, the most ardent worshipper of classical music! This made Camille cautious, and in the preface to 'Harmonie et Mélodie' (dated 1885) he exclaims: "I admire the works of Richard Wagner profoundly, notwithstanding their *bizarrerie*. They are *supérieures* and powerful—that is enough for me. But I never was, am not now, nor will ever be of the Wagnerian religion." But now the Wagnerites accuse him of renouncing their master after profiting by his works. He retorts, however: "Not only do I not renounce him, but I pride myself on having studied him and profited thereby, as was my right and my desire." And in another place: "I have for a long time studied the works of Richard Wagner. I have found my greatest delight in these studies, and the performances of his works which I have attended have made a profound impression on me, which all the theories in the world will never make me forget or deny."

Nevertheless, he claims the right of expressing his disapproval of the [mythical] "Wagnerite" who insists that music begins and ends with Wagner; and in Wagner's works themselves he points out some details that do not please him, especially in the ethical and philosophic aspects of the plot—adding, however, with a frankness rare in a Frenchman, that he looks at these things from a French point of view, and that to a German they may appear in a different light. He says he would no longer, as he did in 1876, call the awakening of *Brünnhilde* (in "Siegfried") *un enchantement*, for the reason that the preceding scene is too long and the following one too languishing. "On the other hand, my admiration for 'Rheingold,' and for at least three-fourths of 'Tristan' and the 'Walküre,' has never ceased growing." And the sixty pages he devotes to the Nibelung Tetralogy constitute one of the most appreciative and fascinating accounts that have been given of the first Bayreuth festival. He notes as an important point that at Bayreuth the singer's voice is never drowned, thanks to the position of the invisible orchestra, and takes this opportunity to express his opinion of those who are continually denouncing Wagner's music as noisy—the same people who delight in the cymbals, drums, and cornets that make many other operas hideous: "It is certain that the least operetta makes more noise than 'Rheingold.'" As Saint-Saëns has the reputation of being the greatest living score-reader, the following is of special interest: "When one has read this score, when one has seen this marvellous jeweller's work, one has some difficulty in noting all the chasing relegated *au dernier plan* and sacrificed to the general effect. Wagner has imitated the mediæval artists, who sculptured a cathedral as they would have decorated furniture."

The great scene between *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde* in the "Walküre" causes the French critic's enthusiasm to bubble over in these words:

"Here nothing would have prevented the composer from writing an air and a duo in the traditional style; but no air, no duo, could have, from a theatrical point of view, the value of this monologue and this dialogue-scene. Melodic flowers of the most exquisite fragrance spring up at every step, and the orchestra, like a boundless ocean, rocks the two lovers on its magic waves. Here we have the theatre of the future; neither the opera nor the simple drama will ever rouse such deep emotions in the soul. If the composer had completely succeeded in no other scene but this, it would suffice to prove that his ideal is not an impracticable dream; the cause has been

heard. A thousand critics writing each a thousand lines a day for ten years would injure this work about as much as a child's breath would go towards overthrowing the pyramids of Egypt."

Of the fire scene in the same drama he says: "Here are harmonies which would not be approved in any conservatory; on reading the score, they seem impossible; on hearing it, they sound strange but delicious." "Siegfried" he calls the most original part of the Tetralogy. "Not only is this no longer opera, it is no longer the theatre; the spectator is transported to an entirely new world, *which music alone makes possible.*" And, finally, the "Götterdämmerung," in which the auditor "loses all sense of time as by a magic effect," and forgets to count the hours. "It is impossible to give the faintest idea of such music: it resembles no other." "The music triples the intensity of the feelings with which the characters are animated—that is all one can say to those who have not heard it." "From the elevation of the last act of 'Götterdämmerung' the whole work appears, in its almost supernatural grandeur, like the chain of the Alps seen from the summit of Mont Blanc."

No doubt these enthusiastic utterances helped to bring about the recent change of opinion in Paris regarding Wagner's music—a change which has been so complete that Saint-Saëns himself has become alarmed, and warns his countrymen, somewhat chauvinistically, against an intellectual and artistic German invasion and conquest. But if the accounts he incidentally gives of the present state of affairs in musical France be correct, such an invasion could do no harm. Even from unmusical England France could learn much in one department—that of vocal music. He speaks in terms of the warmest admiration of the chorus singing at the Birmingham festivals. True, he adds, Lamoureaux has shown that a French chorus can be trained to attain equal excellence, but in France such performances are spasmodic and not regular institutions, for the reason that "one does not find in France a sufficient number of amateurs who love music sufficiently to attend for a long time a regular series of rehearsals." One reason he gives why choral music is not more in favor is, that the attempts have been too generally made with the music of Handel, which owes much to its religious associations and can therefore never be so popular as in "Biblical" England. In orchestral music Paris is better off, and Saint-Saëns dwells on its most curious characteristic—the division of labor. One society cultivates modern German music, another devotes some attention to French works, while the Conservatory concerts are exclusively devoted to the classical composers, rarely going beyond Beethoven. "How many (French) composers," he exclaims, "have wished to see their names in this little programme, the size of a hand, and have died without this supreme satisfaction." "'We have searched in Schumann,' one of the members of the Society told me one day, 'but we found nothing.'" Lately, however, Schumann has been admitted and warmly applauded by the conservative audience.

The rôle of France in musical history has been, according to Saint-Saëns, to develop dramatic music. Not only have her own composers always paid special attention to dramatic realism, but the foreigners who won fame in Paris—Gluck, Spontini, Rossini, Meyerbeer—had to modify their style to suit French taste, and to their advantage. Among France's minor achievements in music he mentions the magnificent edition of Gluck's operas, prepared (with his assistance) by Mlle. Pelletan, whose erudition was as great as her enthusiasm, as Saint-Saëns found when they began their joint labor of revising and conjecturing. He also pays a warm tribute to another French woman of musical endowment, Mme. Holmès, whose "Argonautes" he analyzes at length and finds much to praise in it, not its least merit being that she does not attempt to deny her sex, like most female artists, "who seem anxious above all things to make us forget that they are women, and to show an exuberant virility, without thinking that it is precisely this anxiety which betrays the woman."

LECKY'S ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—II.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Vols. V. and VI. London: Longmans; New York: Appletons. 1887.

EVERY one who looks at Lecky's last volumes will turn to the chapters on Ireland. Every reader of these chapters will put the book down with a sense of disappointment. That this should be so is no discredit to our author. His readers are disappointed because they want something which he deliberately refuses to give them. They require clear and dogmatic opinions about the course of Irish politics. Lecky refuses to dogmatize, and provides facts from which every one must draw his own conclusions. He refuses to play the part of a rhetorician, and therefore achieves no rhetorical successes. He tries to perform in all seriousness the duties of an historian, and therefore earns the gratitude only of that small class who care much for knowledge of the past, and who care little for the direct bearing of such knowledge on the controversies of the day. Lecky, indeed, is not one of those authors who think it a duty to keep their own opinions concealed; and if you compare his earliest with his latest writings on Ireland, you will probably come to the conclusion that recent Irish history may to a certain, though to a very slight, extent have affected his views of Irish politics in the eighteenth century. That this should be so is inevitable. To interpret the past in the light of the present is as legitimate a process as to interpret the events of to day by analyzing the causes whence they spring. What is absolutely certain is, that whether Lecky's views be or be not colored by political feeling, his one aim is to state, not his own opinions, but the facts on which these opinions rest, and that intelligent students find in our author's pages the data from which each man must form for himself his inferences as to the course of policy pursued by England towards Ireland during the last two decades of the eighteenth century. Our aim in this notice is to avoid as far as possible all contentious matter, and to point out two or three conclusions suggested by Lecky's work in which fair-minded Englishmen and Americans may, whatever be their views as to the present crisis in Irish affairs, acquiesce. Nor can any higher praise be given to our author than the acknowledgment that his pages may be consulted by Home-Rulers and Unionists alike, and that both Home-Rulers and Unionists may learn from his calm statements many truths from which they may each profit.

Three conclusions, at least, are suggested by Lecky which to an impartial critic seem hardly open to question.

First. The conduct towards Ireland pursued by the English Government between 1782 and 1793 was, whatever its intention, disastrous. To put the matter shortly, Pitt and Dundas entertained, according to Lecky, liberal, and in the main broad, views of Irish policy. Pitt's commercial ideas were very considerably in advance of his time. He had in religious matters no touch of bigotry. He was anxious to insure the material prosperity of Ireland, and was in no way averse to the policy of Catholic emancipation. The opposition on the part of George III. to concessions towards the Catholics had not, at the period with which we are concerned, made itself apparent; possibly it did not even exist. The views, however, of Pitt on all measures connected with the Catholics were in direct opposition to the opinions of the Irish Administration. Fitzgibbon was vehemently opposed to concessions which either involved or tended towards emancipation. Pitt's policy was thwarted by the Irish leaders who were most loyal to the English connection. The Castle, neither for the first nor the last time, triumphed, or rather achieved a kind of half triumph which was possibly in the long run of worse omen for England and for Ireland than would have been a complete victory of the party of reaction. The net result of the attitude adopted by the English Government, by the Castle, and by the Irish Opposition, was that the Catholics obtained the Parliamentary suffrage, but the Irish Parliament was not reformed; the Catholics were not given the full rights of citizens, and the very imperfect political arrangement known as Grattan's Constitution was not completed or revised so as to place the relations between England and Ireland on a durable basis. If it were the function of an historian—which happily it is not—to distribute praise and blame among the actors in the drama of history, his verdict might be that all parties were pretty nearly equally to blame. A more just verdict, however, is that the men on whom fate imposed the necessity of solving most difficult problems, acted in a way which, considering the state of their knowledge and feelings, was too natural to be blameworthy; and that they one and all can plead the excuse that the position with which they had to deal was one of intolerable, and it may be insuperable, difficulty.

Second. Grattan's Constitution was a piece of incomplete machinery which, as every one can now see, was all but unworkable. Under it Ireland was independent, but was not self-governed:

"There was, properly speaking, no Ministry in Ireland responsible to the Irish Parliament. The position of Irish Ministers was essentially different from the position of their colleagues in England. Ministerial power was mainly in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant and of his Chief Secretary, and this latter functionary led the House of Commons, introduced for the most part Government business, and filled in Ireland a position at least as important as that of the Prime Minister in England. But the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary were not politicians who had risen to prominence and leadership in the Irish Parliament. They were Englishmen, strangers to Ireland, appointed and instructed by English Ministers, and changed with each succeeding administration. The Irish Government was thus completely subordinated to the play of party government in England. An Irish administration which commanded the full confidence of the Irish Parliament, might at any moment be overthrown by a vote of the English Parliament on some purely Irish question."

Nor does Lecky's language represent the full extent of the constitutional difficulty. A ministry might, under the conditions of the Irish representation, command the confidence of the Irish Parliament, and yet not represent the opinion of even Protestant Ireland. And a government which represented Protestant opinion might grossly misrepresent the feeling of Irish Catholics. Hence arose the immediate need both for Parliamentary reform and for Catholic emancipation. But on neither of these points were the popular leaders agreed. Flood and Charlemont wished to employ the Volunteers for the purpose of forcing reform upon the Protestants. Neither Flood nor Charlemont was willing to emancipate the Catholics. Grattan dreaded the attempt to carry out a revolution by moral pressure supported in the last resort by armed force. He hoped that Parliament would reform itself, and wished to confer on Catholics all the rights of citizens. No one can blame patriots for hesitat-

ing between two equally dangerous policies. But no one, on the other hand, can blame the English Government for not taking the lead in carrying out a possibly beneficial revolution. If Parliament had been reformed, and the Catholics had been emancipated, under the influence of the English Ministry, the Parliamentary independence of Ireland, which was the corner-stone of Grattan's Constitution, would have been set at naught as truly as it was by passing the Act of Union; and during the period with which Lecky's last volume deals, every Protestant in Ireland was morbidly sensitive as to anything which even in name threatened the independence acquired in 1782. A Protestant minority had in that year achieved the independence of their country. It was hardly to be expected that a body animated by the sense of recent triumph would willingly sacrifice their own political supremacy. Neither the Emancipation Act of 1829 nor the Reform Bill of 1832 was carried by anything short of threatened revolution; and the annals of Ireland, as narrated by an impartial historian such as Lecky, give small reason to suppose that reforms which, even in England, were carried by violence, could, towards the end of the last century, have been carried out by pacific means in Ireland. The suggestion, indeed, which Lecky appears inclined to make, that Pitt, by acting cordially with Grattan, might have given Ireland a constitution better than that which passes by the name of Grattan, and far preferable to union with England unaccompanied by Catholic emancipation, may in one sense be sound. But it is of little worth. It assumes that Pitt was able to act in a way inconsistent with his own character and with his own position. Behind Pitt, be it remembered, stood George III.; behind George III. stood the people of Great Britain; and those who think that the personal bigotry of the King was the only hindrance to Catholic emancipation, forget the lesson of the Gordon riots. Turn the matter which way he will, the impartial observer is still compelled to come back to the conclusion that at the most critical period in Irish history no leader, either in England or Ireland, rose to the height of the occasion, and that the occasion, great as may seem its opportunities, possibly presented nothing to statesmanship but a problem to which there existed no satisfactory solution.

Third. Lecky brings out with a clearness which is very characteristic of his skill in treating of all matters connected with the growth of opinion, that towards the end of the last century thinkers no less than politicians, both in England and in Ireland, suffered from two sources of error from which their modern critics are free. They, many of them, believed that Roman Catholicism was a dying creed, and that enlightened men of all religious persuasions were gradually adopting one and the same theological tone; they looked for the reign of rational piety. They knew nothing, again, of revolutionary fanaticism; in other words, they had forgotten the lessons of the Reformation, they had not read the lessons of the French Revolution. In these matters we are all of us wiser than our grandfathers. We know that religious enthusiasm or bigotry is a force which is certainly not yet spent; we know that political fanaticism may rival theological bigotry both in its violence and in its cruelty. The ignorance of the generation who witnessed the attempt to combine the independence of Ireland with friendly relations towards Great Britain, led statesmen of high ambition and of great capacity to delay reform till the outbreak of the French Revolution made all reform an impossibility. It is characteristic of the calamitous course of Irish history that the religious movement which brought freedom and toleration to England, brought nothing but oppression and intolerance to Ireland, while the revolutionary storm which, with all its terrors, cleared the atmosphere of continental Europe, destroyed all hopes of basing Irish independence on the equality and the freedom of Irishmen.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Cœruleans. By H. S. Cunningham. Macmillan & Co.

A Lad's Love. By Arlo Bates. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Daniele Cortis. By A. Fogazzaro. Translated from the Italian by Mrs. I. R. Tilton. Henry Holt & Co.

The Lilies of Florence. By George Sand. Translated from the French by Lew Vanderpoole. John W. Lovell Company.

Sebastopol. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated from the French by Frank D. Millet. Harper & Brothers.

Ivan Ilyitch, and Other Stories. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

A THOROUGH acquaintance with official life in India, and with the existing problems of British rule in that country, added to a lively apprehension of an inevitable catastrophe in the near future to be brought about by the careless deeds of ignorant and presumptuous rulers, has inspired the author of 'The Cœruleans' with the theme for a clever picture of life in the East. Indian residents will probably not have much difficulty in putting real names to the vigorously sketched portraits of the inhabitants of Cœrulea, since every one of them is something more than a mere character for a novel. They are distinctly types. In spite of a trenchant style and plenty of humor, which is kept well in hand, the author does not seem wholly at ease, and in the beginning plans for a much larger work than is eventually presented. The gain in compactness is rather more than balanced by the sense of disappointment produced in the reader's mind at the manner in which all the characters finally elude his grasp after the preparation of remarkably solid foundations. Nevertheless, the book is extremely good, and it contains the promise of large possibilities for the writer in the future.

Of a much lighter calibre is Mr. Arlo Bates's 'A Lad's Love,' yet thoroughly suited to the requirements of a "summer book," to be perused by that product of American civilization known as the "summer girl." The author's well-known delicacy of touch could not be applied to a more appropriate subject than these seaside products, flirtation and love; and his picture (with the unimportant exception of the scenery, which is very felicitously handled) might apply to any resort on the Atlantic coast as well as to Campobello. The book should be scrupulously kept out of the hands of foreigners, since they might misunderstand the friendly relations existing between seventeen-year-old Phoebe and her beautiful and coquettish mother of five-and-thirty, who is more of a child than the daughter in the matter of feminine wiles, and hold it up to the universe as another frightful example of the ways of "young America."

A foreign political novel is, as a rule, rather hard reading to the average public in this country, unless, as in the stories of Lord Beaconsfield and of Anthony Trollope, the politics belong to a land of whose methods and problems a general, albeit superficial, knowledge is floating in the air, and also when the narrative is practically complete in itself, apart from the politics. The first of these conditions is not fulfilled by Fogazzaro's novel, 'Daniele Cortis,' which Mrs. Tilton has admirably translated from the Italian. The problem which here presented itself was whether the whole of the political part should be retained and the interest of the general reader, unacquainted with popular issues in Italy, should be diverted and wearied, or whether the politics should, to some extent, be sacrificed to the story. The translator has wisely chosen the latter course, and has very judiciously abridged what may be called the technical discussions. This renders the hero rather a shadowy figure, when regarded in the light of an ambitious statesman and a man of action, and it also produces a certain abruptness in the transitions of time and place, which would otherwise be rounded off by the record of his electioneering tactics. With that exception—an exception for which the reader will feel almost grateful after a perusal of what remains of the technical portion—the story is in every way excellent. It gives us a chapter in the life of a young Italian baroness, who is an ideally sweet but not weak character, and who has married in haste at an early age, to escape from the unpleasant general tone of her mother's house, which offends her taste and her moral sense. She finds, too late, that she has wedded a man in every way objectionable, and that her love is really given to her cousin, Daniele Cortis. Daniele, a clever and ambitious man of fine temper and principle, who is harassed with a discreditable mother, as well as with his hopeless passion for the Baroness, is capitally portrayed, though, in common with all the other characters in the book, he is left rather in the state of a sketch for a composition on a far larger scale. The story is well worked up to a dramatic crisis, which leaves the noble cousins, parted for ever, apparently by their own action, in as wretched a condition of mind as the most hard-hearted reader could desire.

The sixteen short stories which are published in translation from the MSS. left by the late George Sand, under the title of 'The Lilies of Florence,' hardly meet the expectations of the admirers of that great writer. Published anonymously, they would not evoke more than a passing comment in commendation of their smooth execution, and they would disappear from sight amid the host of excellent stories which are daily produced, skimmed, and tossed aside. The first tale, in particular, is fashioned on so antiquated a model that it positively startles the reader into a sudden consciousness of the change in literary fashions since the days when a lay figure of the romantic form was kept in every writer's skeleton-cupboard, and dressed up afresh for each requirement. The anatomy of this sort of skeleton becomes more visible through any drapery that may be contrived for it with every succeeding year. This pretty story may afford a temporary interest to people who are fond of seeing the minds of great writers in every phase, when experimenting as well as when at their best. It does not necessarily constitute a condemnation of these stories to say that the author's fame will not be increased by them. They would appear to better advantage singly, in periodical literature, where the translator—who seems to have done his work thoroughly well—states that there is a great demand for them.

Count Tolstoi's numerous admirers, who have already had a taste of his power in depicting all that is connected with war, will welcome the excellent translation from the French of his celebrated sketches of the siege of Sebastopol. His method in these earlier studies of the horrors of war is the same as in his battle scenes in 'War and Peace,' though less intricate and less developed in detail than in the later work. The various incidents of the siege which he selects in order to present it in its different aspects, though somewhat fragmentary in themselves, form a graphic whole which can never be forgotten by

any one who has once read it, and it must be read to be appreciated, since quotations are obviously impossible, and no outline of the plotless sheaf of impressions, apparently jotted down almost at random, can be given.

Even more interesting than this work of the great Russian writer's youth, from many points of view, is his latest contribution to popular and polite literature combined, which is presented to us in the translation from the Russian of the greater portion of the twelfth volume of his works, under the title of 'Ivan Ilyitch, and Other Stories.' The first story is, more accurately speaking, a psychological study of the illness and death of a typical Russian official, neither better nor worse than his fellows. This is the keynote to the whole study. Ivan Ilyitch was an average man, and was, if not precisely "conscious of his own rectitude" in the conceited sense of that phrase, yet conscious at least, like the publican, that he was not as bad as many others. To this admirably chosen starting-point, Count Tolstoi conducts us by a rapid yet vivid outline of Ivan Ilyitch's official career and his rather disappointing experience of married life. Just as success is beginning to crown his efforts to rise in the service, he injures himself by a fall while arranging his new abode in a manner to satisfy his querulous wife and his own aspirations for elegance. His injury develops slowly into a mysterious but incurable disease, and the analysis of his state of mind as he gradually loses hope, includes some of the subtlest work which the author has ever produced. Thenceforth, the undercurrent of "the average man" comes to the surface and permeates every thought of the sufferer. "I have done no special evil in my life: why should this happen to *me*?"—Ivan Ilyitch asks himself incessantly; and most readers will recognize the mood which the author has chosen to follow to its very end. This is, probably, the first time that a death-bed has been dissected from this particular point of view. Tortured by mental and bodily suffering, by the real or apparent neglect of his family, who are engaged in amusing themselves, and finding his only comfort in the presence of the healthy and cheerful young peasant who waits upon him, Ivan Ilyitch approaches the hour of death. Very nearly at the last moment he suddenly sees that his whole life has been conducted on a false basis, and, having acknowledged this, he dies, not cheerfully, not with resignation, but yet not in torment.

It is at this point that Count Tolstoi may be said to have shrunk from the responsibility which he has undertaken, in enunciating the theory that such a wholesale confession of mistake is all that is required to relieve pangs of the nature which he had previously depicted in such a forcible manner. It is possible that we are credited by the writer with a knowledge of his radical views on the question as to what is the proper mode of life, and that he means us to read between the lines at this point, and to supply the explanation for his abrupt conclusion by interpolating his theories of manual labor as opposed to all official and other service. But although this would furnish a more satisfactory ending, the difficulty about such a solution lies in the fact that the dying man is not allowed the time to develop a new theory of life to take the place of the rule by which he has lived wrongly. Though the morbid tone of this sketch will probably repel many readers, the fine touches of observation and the artistic workmanship throughout—with possibly the exception above noted—will atone for this in the opinion of readers at large.

With regard to the tales for the people which constitute the remainder of the volume, a wide range of opinion will probably prevail. While doing full justice to the ingenuity with which each separate tale is constructed to teach its own moral, and to the author's devotion to the task of instructing the peasants, it must be admitted that these stories would probably have escaped general notice had not the Count's reputation in a wholly different field of literature bestowed on them what must, in truth, be designated as a factitious value. Whether they fulfil the author's expectations may also properly be doubted, since a Russian publication has just stated that, while enthusiastic admirers declare that the penny edition of a certain one of them should sell by tens of thousands, the fact remains that great piles of it lay unsold in the shops. This refers, too, to the most popular and the most graceful of all, which is not included in this volume of translations, but which can be had separately, 'What People Live By.' Moreover, taken thus as a whole, they contradict each other in their morals to some extent—a fact which the cultivated reader may be permitted to observe, if it is not allowed to the peasants for whom they were written. The reader of the higher class may, perhaps, also be permitted to suggest that the higher classes need lessons as well as the lower, and that while the good effects of such a work as 'Anna Karénina' are probably a hundred-fold those of these tales, it is a pity that a man who can write a novel of that calibre should, in some measure at least, waste his gifts in experiments with the rough language of the people.

The translator has improved in this volume over his former work in that line, though he is still guilty of inaccuracies; such, for instance, as rendering the Eve of the Nativity of the Virgin (which falls on September 7-19) by "Christmas Eve." "The Three Mendicants," also, would be better as "hermits," in view of the fact that there are no so-called mendicant orders in Russia, and that the three men in question lived on a desert island where begging would have been a physical impossibility. Mr. Dole has not wholly mastered various idiomatic expressions, and the result is occasionally confusing. "Well—it will—let Vanka look out for me," for example, should read, ". . . enough of this" (*da budet*, etc.); and "You ought to be living and enjoying life, and 'climb the mountain,' should read, ". . . and rising in the world" (*v goru idti*). Mr. Dole still persists in rendering his translations hard to read by retaining as many Russian words as he possibly can—all of them unnecessary, it may be remarked, with the exception, perhaps, of "prokuror" and "vodka." There is no valid reason why *steward*, *boy*, *peasant*, *woman*, and so on, should be left in Russian to worry the reader, since the latter is, presumably, reading for pleasure, and not learning the language. If he could hear the inexpressibly ludicrous effect produced by a person not acquainted with Russian persistently pronouncing "babas" (women) *babies*, he would perhaps be converted from the error of his ways. In this connection, it may be remarked that, in adopting this system of retaining the Russian word, he falls into a fault which makes a Russian stare with amazement. He has to choose between giving the Russian plural, which would still further confuse the lay mind, and putting an English plural to a Russian singular. He selects the latter horn of the dilemma. Now and then he renders the rough original rougher by omitting the subject of the verb unnecessarily. On the whole, however, a very good idea of the style of the original can be gained. A comical feature of these stories lies in the way in which the author has revised them for a place in his works. For instance, in the tale called, 'Does a Man Need Much Land?' Count Tolstoi seems to have discovered that, in his penny edition for the peasants, he had been teaching the unhallowed doctrine that money is a desirable thing. The land is so fertile on the spot on the Volga, says the peasant, that "one muzhik was perfectly poor—came with his hands alone—and now he has six horses and three cows." In the penny edition the man cleared five thousand rubles! As the work of a remarkable man, this volume is of the greatest interest, and the story of 'Ivan the Fool' is not only particularly so, but amusing as well.

Australian Defences and New Guinea. Compiled from the papers of the late Sir Peter Scratchley. By C. K. Cooke. With an introductory memoir. Macmillan & Co. 1887. Pp. xii, 413. Maps, portrait, 8vo.

Pioneering in New Guinea. By James Chalmers. With a map and illustrations. London: Religious Tract Society. 1887. Pp. xii, 343, 8vo.

Gen. Scratchley was sent to Australia for the first time in 1860 to superintend the erection of defences in Victoria, in which duty he was actively employed over three years. In 1876 he returned as adviser to the different Australian governments as to the best methods of defending the colonies from foreign attacks. During the seven years in which he filled this position, he examined carefully all the important harbors on the Australian and New Zealand coasts, and at the same time diligently strove to increase the efficiency of the local forces. From his various minutes, reports, and plans, Mr. Kinloch Cooke has been able to give in a clear and concise form Sir Peter Scratchley's views, both upon the general subject of defence and upon the particular methods to be adopted in each colony. In these there will be found much that is applicable, not to Australia alone, but to any country having an extended seaboard to defend. It is to be noted that though Gen. Scratchley shows in every case the best possible means of defence, provided sufficient men and money were always available, he is careful to advise the adoption only of such measures as the financial conditions of the different colonies will warrant. While he seems to have considered every possible contingency connected with the attack by a foreign fleet, he entirely overlooks the possibility that this may be delivered with far greater suddenness and unexpectedness than formerly, through the decrease of the space required for the motive power. He argues constantly on the supposition that a hostile fleet or a swift cruiser, even from a European or American port, would need to coal before making an effective descent on the Australian coast. Sir Peter's suggestions in reference to recruiting the police from the militia, thereby increasing the efficiency of both forces and securing a trained reserve capable of active service in time of war, deserve particular attention.

In 1884 he was appointed Commissioner for New Guinea, and reached Port Moresby at the end of August the next year. The fall was spent in cruising along the coast, organizing the Government, and making the acquaintance of the various chiefs. He worked too hard, however, and, having contracted a jungle fever during a short excursion into the interior, died at sea December 2, 1885. Even in this short time he made a deep impression upon the missionaries and natives as a man who was "a true and loyal friend, and one in whose hands native interests were safe." In addition to a diary which Sir Peter kept during this time, Mr. Cooke gives a general account of English New Guinea, its condition and prospects. The history of the negotiations between Germany and the Foreign Office in reference to the annexation of the northern coast by the former Power is related at some length, and the dilatoriness and indecision of the latter severely condemned. While England took pos-

session of that part of the island adjacent to Australia simply to prevent any other Power from doing so, it is not impossible that it will in time prove a valuable colony. The soil is very fertile, and apparently especially adapted to the cultivation of spices. The natives, though in many respects savages of the lowest grade, are easily taught, and also show remarkable capacity for "mercantile ventures." From a single district, whose principal industry is the manufacture of pots, there goes annually a fleet of canoes manned by about 600 men, who "convey westwards, for about 200 miles, the large number of 30,000 pots, and bring back about 150 tons of sago." These pots are "entirely made by women. No machinery or rudimentary potter's wheel has come into use, but the women judge the size of the pots so accurately, and fashion them so deftly, that, though rude, they are admirably shaped." When finished, the trademark of the family is cut with a sharp shell, and during the process of firing they are colored with tannin, extracted from mangrove bark. Several excellent maps add to the value of this volume, but we regret the lack of an index.

Eastern New Guinea does not appear to be a very attractive place for travellers. A pestilential mangrove swamp lines the greater part of the coast, in which mosquitoes are so numerous that, to use a native's words, "their song in the night is loud as Rouna [a large waterfall]." The interior, so far as it has been explored, consists of a succession of steep mountain ranges, with many lofty peaks, culminating in Mt. Owen Stanley, 13,205 feet high, and clothed with an almost impenetrable jungle, in which the too adventurous explorer runs great risk of perishing from hunger. The natives are comparatively few in number. They suffer greatly from their continual tribal wars, as well as from infectious diseases, drought, and famine. Mission work among them has been very successful, not so much in the number of converts made as in the general elevation of the people, and the cultivation of peaceful relations between the different tribes. This success implies a sensible way of prosecuting the work. Native Polynesian Christians, after pursuing a course of instruction, are posted in the different villages as teachers, the work of the two or three English missionaries being chiefly that of supervision. In this manner a large part of the tribes inhabiting the southern coast of the British Protectorate has been reached by what has proved to be in reality a "Gospel of Peace."

It was while placing new teachers or preparing the way for their reception that the Rev. James Chalmers made the most of the journeys described in his book. He thus gained not only an intimate knowledge of the coast and the country adjacent, but also an extraordinary influence over the natives far and wide, so that, says a companion of the late Sir Peter Scratchley, "Strangers are asked if they know 'Tamate,' and, if so, are treated with kindness." He owes this influence partly to his powerful frame—the natives have a great admiration for large men, a fact not overlooked in the selection of teachers—but chiefly to his perfect fearlessness, his entire trust in them, and a winning kindliness of manner which the simple natives cannot resist, joined to a determination and independence of character which commands their respect. Though he writes without any literary grace of style, and his sketches are somewhat fragmentary and disconnected, thus making his book rather hard reading, yet one cannot go far in it without having a sincere respect for the author, and a hearty interest in the people among whom he has labored since 1878. His most entertaining chapter is that giving an account of one of the native "trading voyages," for the purpose of disposing of the pottery made by the women in the manner described above. While the women are at work, the men are equally busy in building the "lakatois" in which the pottery is to be transported to the western tribes. "Our lakatoi," says Mr. Chalmers, who was the first white man to accompany the natives on these voyages, "consisted of four large canoes lashed together, with good bulwarks made of leaves strongly bound together with mangrove saplings. We had two masts of mangrove, stepped on top of the canoes with stays and backstays of rattan cane. Our sails were made of mats, and shaped like the large crab-claw. Fore and aft were good-sized houses, made of wood, and packed full of pottery. Running right round was a platform two and a half feet wide. The canoes were full of pottery, and in the centre, between the masts, was a large crate also full." The crew consisted of thirty-four men and boys. After a six-days' rather perilous sail, the fleet of lakatois reached their place of destination, a noted cannibal tribe, living about two hundred miles west of Port Moresby. The method of selling the pottery (which is used chiefly in cooking, the natives knowing nothing of an oven) is as follows. Each man's stock, consisting in one case of seventy pieces, "is arranged on the beach, and into each two small pieces of wood are put, and, when finished, the owner returns along the row, takes one piece out, and the purchaser follows, taking the other. Both parties tie the tokens carefully up and put them away in a safe place; then the purchaser's family and friends come and carry away the pottery. When the time arrives for the lakatoi to return, the purchaser and all his friends set to work and get the sago required, one bundle of sago for each piece of wood. When the sago is finished, he sends for the Motuan, who enters the sago-house with his small parcel, counts the tokens and then counts the sago, and if all is right, he then carries them on board; if one or more bundles is short, there is a lively disturbance." Other chapters contain accounts of the manner in which the British Protectorate was proclaimed, Mr. Chalmers accompanying the naval officers in order to explain to the natives the meaning of the ceremonies connected with the raising of the flag. There is also a valuable series of answers by representatives of two of the principal tribes to questions concerning their habits, customs, and beliefs. The book is attractive in its appearance, having well-executed illustrations, an excellent map, and a good index.

Imaginary Portraits. By Walter Pater. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

THE four studies that make up this volume portray rather the times in which the scene of them is laid than the individuals who figure in them. In fact, they present certain historical phases of culture, moods of the human spirit. That subtle appreciation and the infinite number of small touches in the rendering of what he sees, which lie at the heart of Mr. Pater's literary individuality and give to his style its extraordinary distinction, lift the book out of the range of the common, and set it apart as unique with his other work, to the refined thoughtfulness of which we have heretofore endeavored to do some justice. But it does not in all respects reach the level of that stronger and richer, though not more elaborated, work; and the four studies, as between themselves, have very different degrees of success. One of them deals with the French taste of the early eighteenth century and the personal relation of Antony Watteau to it; a second sets forth the Bacchic and grotesque and physically morbid aspects of mediævalism at the first gleam of the Renaissance in a kind of moral fable of one Denys L'Auxerrois—a literary attempt at a new Donatello, and not so far below Hawthorne's as to fall into the incredible or the absurd; the third brings together in the person and circumstances of Sebastian Van Storck the curious contrast developed in the Low Countries of Spinozism with Dutch burgomasters' wives, the genre painters, and the practical struggle inch by inch for the ground to stand on; the fourth pictures in Duke Carl of Rosenmold a predecessor of Goethe in the passion for an illumination of Germany, much—to compare great things with small—as Browning found in Sordello a predecessor of Dante. These four points in the history of culture are all interesting, with fine backgrounds of color and of thought, and such as one would call "subjects made to his hand," were it not that Pater in a sense always creates his subject.

The first of these is so much the most highly finished and clearly made out as to leave the others far behind. It is in the main a criticism on Antony Watteau, told by means of extracts from the journal of a woman who knew and loved him from the opening of his genius, and in whose family he received his encouragement; but it is directly a criticism of Watteau's temperament rather than his works, and indirectly a view of the whole real meaning of that age as seen through art. It is all very simple, however. Only two lights are thrown on the painter—one, which shows him ironically indifferent to the luminous gayety in depicting which he was so easily master; the other, which reveals the impatient jealousy of genius in the presence of that talent which by industry comes so nigh to the same perfection. There is praise enough of his works—excellent, discriminating, definite praise. The sum of his doings Pater gives apparently in this extract:

"Himself really of the old time—that serious old time which is passing away, the impress of which he carries on his physiognomy—he dignifies by what in him is neither more nor less than a profound melancholy, the essential insignificance of what he *wills* to touch in all that; transforming its mere pettiness into grace. It looks certainly very graceful, fresh, animated, 'piquant,' as they love to say—yes! and withal, I repeat, perfectly pure, and may well congratulate itself on the loan of a fallacious grace not its own. For, in truth, Antony Watteau is still the mason's boy, and deals with that world under a fascination. . . . He will never overcome his early training; and these light things will possess for him always a kind of worth, as characterizing that impossible or forbidden world which the mason's boy saw through the closed gateways of the enchanted garden. Those trifling and petty graces, the *insignia* to him of that nobler world of aspiration and idea, even now that he is aware, as I conceive, of their true littleness, bring back to him, by the power of association, all the old magical exhilaration of his dream—his dream of a better world than the real one. There is the formula, as I apprehend, of his success—of his extraordinary hold on things so alien from himself. . . . Yes, the world profits by such reflection of its poor coarse self in one who renders all its caprices from the height of a Corneille."

Perhaps it is too much to ask that criticism so subtle as this should be accepted; it is almost too perfectly plausible. But it is enough if it be understood. One cannot condense Pater's work, however, or give any impression of its structural completeness, of its endless charm of detail, by bringing the traditional brick in the shape of a paragraph. Of the minor touches, nevertheless, let us spare space to mention the beautiful old age of Monseigneur le Prince de Cambrai, seen by a sidelight of the narrative, the almost dramatic vividness of the chance introduction of the story of 'Manon Lescaut,' then a new book, the imaginative pathos of the incident of the bird lost among the cathedral arches where it will beat its life out helplessly, and the glimpse of the Revolution to come which he affords us when, looking on some of Watteau's designs, the writer says:

"Only as I gaze upon those windless afternoons I find myself always saying to myself involuntarily, 'The evening will be a wet one.' The storm is always brooding through the massy splendor of the trees, above those sun-dried glades or lawns where delicate children may be trusted thinly clad; and the secular trees themselves will hardly outlast another generation."

None of the remaining three studies approach measurably near this of Watteau either in power or subtlety or purity. The new Donatello, as we named him above, or Denys L'Auxerrois, as Pater calls him, is a child of nature whose being gradually passes under the cloud of humanity, whose achievement is the building of the first organ, and whose death is a kind of martyrdom, a being torn limb from limb by the populace, who have perceived and come to fear and hate the daimonic power in his genius. The legend is perhaps too obviously managed, and too much is crowded into it for a single impersonation. The opening landscape is possibly the best of it.

So, in the next study (the contrast of the Low Dutch life with Spinozism in Sebastian Van Storck, who "abnegates" the fat and homely comforts, and endeavors to put himself in the way of absorption into the absolute), the landscape is the one thing successfully treated — "the standing force of pathos" existing in the very conditions of life there where man is "like a navigator when the sea was risen, like a shipwrecked mariner when it was retired." And that this was true so long ago as Pliny's time seems to cast a deeper misery upon the land. In the personal part of the story and in the thought history of it, the author is out of his own field. The heavy grossness of the circumstances and the incongruousness of the intellectual parts with the scene are too difficult matters for his hand—in the mass at least, for there are felicities in the detail.

In the last study, likewise, one finds lack of that substance in the midst of picturesqueness to which Pater has accustomed us, and the picturesqueness itself is of a somewhat rubbishy kind. The time was rubbishy, possibly the author would say in comment on the criticism; and it is of interest to observe that he sets up a defence for those poor people who go into raptures and enthusiasms over third-rate things: "The higher informing capacity, if it exist within, will mould an unpromising matter to itself; will realize itself by selection and the preference of the better in what is bad or indifferent, asserting its prerogative under the most unlikely conditions." Carl, he says, made "a really heroic effort of mind at a disadvantage," and put into his enthusiasm for Louis XIV. and the æsthetic achievements of that age what young France had felt for Francis I. and Da Vinci. This is of great comfort to the æsthetic class that has no access to the best and greatest, yet must feel strongly. To us, unfortunately, the essay in which it occurs seems to belong to the grade of Louis XIV. rather than of Francis I., and too clearly within hailing distance of Pater's feminine disciple, Vernon Lee. When a man's best is as good as Pater's, *noblesse oblige*—he must keep to it.

Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre. By A. Mary F. Robinson. [Famous Women.] Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1887. 12mo, pp. 316.

MARGARET of Angoulême well deserves a place in the list of "famous women," and she is fortunate in having as her biographer so accomplished a scholar and so agreeable a writer as Miss Robinson. This fascinating book gives a picture of a phase of the Reformation period which is little known, but is full of instruction. Margaret, sister of Francis I. and grandmother of Henry IV., was a potent influence in her day; from her Henry IV. inherited his Protestantism, and to her is largely due the preservation of whatever germs of the reformed religion survived in France. "Without her," says Miss Robinson (p. 315), "the noblest part of the Renaissance in France must have perished at the Inquisition stakes. She made learning possible, and secured for a time a relative freedom of thought. She taught respect for life in an age which only respected opinions."

Perhaps it could hardly be expected that a book of this character should pay much attention to historical geography and dynastic relations. But we have a right to expect careful and accurate statements, which, at any rate, shall not convey false impressions. Navarre, of which Margaret was Queen, was only an insignificant fragment of the mediæval kingdom of that name, and only an insignificant fragment of the dominions of the house of Albret. When, then, we are told (p. 120) of the marriage of Margaret to the young King of Navarre, and the kingdom to which he took his bride, and then read of "the capital of Nérac" and afterwards of "Pau, the southern capital," surely we may suppose that these were the capitals of this kingdom. No such thing: they were the capitals of his principal feudal dominions—Nérac of Albret, Pau of Béarn—provinces which had been annexed to Navarre by the marriage of their lord to its heiress, just as afterwards this bundle of territories was annexed to Bourbon by the marriage of Jeanne d'Albret to Antony of Bourbon. This is not a mere matter of names. The forces with which Henry of Navarre contended against the League were not those of his petty kingdom, but of the extensive French provinces, integral parts of France, of which he was the feudal lord.

The Autobiography of Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. With Introduction, Notes, Appendices, and a continuation of the life. By Sidney L. Lee, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford. Scribner & Welford. 8vo, pp. lxiv and 369.

THE Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury—"the first of our autobiographers," as he has been called—is so famous and important a work as to be well worthy of the elegant form in which it appears in this edition. In paper and typography it leaves nothing to be desired; the notes are useful and scholarly; while the introduction, continuation, and appendices give all the additional information which the reader is likely to need. Of direct historical information this book contains very little, being chiefly devoted to the personal and family affairs of the writer. We do not even find anything touching his perhaps more famous brother, George Herbert, except in the general account of the family. But as a picture of life in the court of James I., and the contemporary court of Louis XIII., the book possesses the highest value, being straightforward and candid, full of curious detail, and written in a graphic, entertaining style. In brief touches we have placed before us Maurice, Prince of Orange, the Duke of Luynes, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis Spinola, etc., but these distinguished men are not described or characterized with any minuteness. *Historical* interest—that is, as touching famous personages and events—the book, as we have said, possesses comparatively little. But Lord Herbert of Cherbury—himself a distinguished man, the first of the English deists—is made a very real personage to us, and in his life we have the life of a nobleman of his time. Not of an average nobleman, for he was as much above the average in uprightness and general purity of character as in ability; but his life was that of his time. We should be afraid to say how many duels are recorded of him in these pages, and certainly many of them were upon very slender occasions.

The etched portraits are, two of the author (one when reposing after a duel), one of Queen Anne of Denmark, and one of the Count of Gondomar. Of this sumptuous edition only one thousand copies were printed—four hundred of them for the American market.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Barbey d'Aurevilly, J. Les Philosophes et les Écrivains religieux. Paris: Frinzine; Boston: Schoenhof.
Goldsmith, Oliver. Selections from his Works. Boston: Chautauqua Press. 75 cents.
Hazlitt, W. C. Gleanings in Old Garden Literature. George J. Coombes. $1.25.
Home Sanitation: A Manual for Housekeepers. Ticknor & Co.
Hugo, V. Things Seen. Harper & Brothers.
Huntington, F. St. Paul's Problem and its Solution. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
James, Henry. Tales of Three Cities. 5th ed. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Jameson, Judge J. A. Treatise on Constitutional Conventions. 4th ed. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. $5.
Karr, H. W. S. Shores and Alps of Alaska. London: Sampson Low; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.50.
Kitchin, D. B. Introduction to the Study of Provençal. London: Williams & Norgate.
Larousse. Grand dictionnaire universelle du XIXe siècle. 2e Supplément, fasc. 4, 5. Boston: Schoenhof.
Loti, Pierre. Propos d'exil. Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof.
Lubbock, Sir J. The Pleasures of Life. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Morgan, T. J. Educational Mosaics. Boston: Silver, Rogers & Co.
Murphy's Consolidated Business Directory for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. John L. Murphy Publishing Co.
Nason, H. B. Biographical Record of the Officers and Graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 1824-1886. Troy, N. Y.: Wm. H. Young.
Rosny, J. H. Le Bilatéral. Mœurs révolutionnaires parisiennes. Paris: A. Savine; Boston: Schoenhof.
Scholz, F. Die Diätetik des Geistes. Leipzig: E. H. Mayer; New York: Westermann.
Sergeant, Adeline. Jacobi's Wife. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Spencer, Mrs. Geo. E. Calamity Jane. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.
Stephen, L. Dictionary of National Biography. Vol. XI. Clater-Condell. Macmillan & Co. $3.
Stock, St. G. The Meno of Plato. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Swinburne, A. C. Select Poems. Worthington Co. $1.50.
Towne, E. O. Aphorisms of the Three Threes. 2d ed. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. $1.
Ward, T. H. The Reign of Queen Victoria. London: Smith, Elder & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 2 vols.
Warth, J. Dorothy Thorn of Thornton. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.25.
White Mountains: a Handbook for Travellers. 8th ed. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Wilkinson, H. Easy Selections from Ovid. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Wilson, E. L. Quarter Century in Photography. Published by the Author, 835 Broadway, N. Y.
Wilson, Gen. J. H. China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom. D. Appleton & Co.
Wright's Australia, India, China, and Japan Commercial Directory and Gazetteer. Gaylord Watson.
Wundt, W. Zum Moral der literarischen Kritik. Leipzig: W. Engelmann.
Zola, E. Rénée. T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

RAG DOLLS.—*Write for Description.* $3 (night dress 30 cents). Box 185, Bethlehem, Pa.

Germany.

PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügern. University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. G innell, Iowa.

WANTED.—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANNICA, 9th edition. Second-hand. M, West Point, N. Y.

FOREIGN BOOKS.—*French, German,* Russian, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Hebrew, etc. H. ROSENTHAL & CO., 14 Cooper Union, N. Y.

"*The very best of its class. Send for it and be convinced.*"—Baltimore Methodist Protestant.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

CATALOG NO. 23, BEING "ODDS and ends" from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, N. Y., now ready.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

The Cruise of the Marchesa to Kamschatka and New Guinea.

With Notices of Formosa and Liu-Kiu, and Various Islands of the Malay Archipelago. By F. H. H. Guillemard, M. A., M. D., F. L. S., F. Zoölogic. Soc., F. R. G. S., etc. With numerous illustrations, maps, etc. 2 vols., medium 8vo, cloth, $16.80.

Memoirs of Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von Beust,

AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

With an Introduction containing Personal Reminiscences of Count Beust's Career as Prime Minister of Austria and Austrian Ambassador in London, by

Baron HENRY DE WORMS, M.P.

2 vols., demy 8vo, with Portrait on Steel, cloth, $12.80.

Count Vitzthum's Reminiscences.

St. Petersburg and London.

1852-1864.

Reminiscences of Count Charles Frederick Vitzthum von Eckstaedt, late Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James. Edited, with a Preface, by Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L. Translated by E. F. Taylor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $12.00.

New Volume of the

"HANDLEY CROSS SPORTING NOVELS."

A Loose Rein.

By "WANDERER," author of 'Across Country.' With colored illustrations by G. Bowers. 8vo, cloth, $4.00.

Sports and Anecdotes of Bygone Days,

In England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, and the Sunny South. By C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, author of 'Down the Road.' With numerous illustrations in color. Demy 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

Through the Kalahari Desert.

A Narrative of a Journey with Gun, Camera, and Note-Book to Lake N'Gami and Back. Forty-six Illustrations, mostly from Photographs. By G. A. Farini. Diagram and Map. 8vo, cloth, $5.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."—R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M.A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.
"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M.A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with Notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS' DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

*** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. New Catalogue of Choice, Rare, and Second-Hand Books ready. Special Net Catalogue of Books greatly reduced in price ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PAPER BOOKS

FOR

Summer Reading.

A. A. HAYES.

THE JESUIT'S RING. A ROMANCE OF MOUNT DESERT..... 50

ROBERT GRANT.

Cents.
FACE TO FACE..... 50

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

THE CHRISTMAS WRECK AND OTHER STORIES..... 50
THE LADY, OR THE TIGER? AND OTHER STORIES..... 50
RUDDER GRANGE..... 60

GEORGE W. CABLE.

DR. SEVIER..... 50
OLD CREOLE DAYS. In two parts; each complete..... 30

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE..... 25
KIDNAPPED..... 50
THE MERRY MEN AND OTHER TALES AND FABLES..... 35

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S..... 50

Lieut. J. D. JERROLD KELLEY, U.S.N.

A DESPERATE CHANCE..... 50

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT.

A CHILD OF THE CENTURY..... 50

MARION HARLAND.

JUDITH: A CHRONICLE OF OLD VIRGINIA..... 50

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

AN ECHO OF PASSION..... 50
NEWPORT. A NOVEL..... 50
IN THE DISTANCE..... 50

SAXE-HOLM STORIES.

FIRST SERIES. SECOND SERIES. Each complete..... 50

J. S. OF DALE.

GUERNDALE: AN OLD STORY..... 50

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

A SECRET OF THE SEA, AND OTHER STORIES..... 50
THE LAST MEETING..... 50

BRANDER MATTHEWS.
H. C. BUNNER.

IN PARTNERSHIP: STUDIES IN STORY-TELLING..... 50

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

AN AMERICAN FOUR-IN-HAND IN BRITAIN..... 25

CAPTAIN RONALD COFFIN.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. Illustrated..... 50

*** These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1887.

The Week.

WHAT disposition shall be made of the surplus before the meeting of Congress, is a question that is asked in tones of anxiety by business men from day to day. The depression in Wall Street is largely due to apprehensions of tightness consequent upon the withdrawal of money which cannot be restored to the market in the usual way. Very much of this apprehension is unfounded, since any considerable stringency would put up the rate of interest and bring gold hither from Europe. Nevertheless, an ungrounded fear is often as deleterious as a real danger. The Secretary of the Treasury has three modes of disposing of the surplus in the interim between now and the meeting and action of Congress. He can deposit his money in such national banks as can give the security required by law. He can anticipate the next interest payment on the registered bonds. He can buy bonds in the open market. Between these three methods he can certainly carry the Treasury along for four or five months without cramping the money market, and we feel authorized to say that he will. But he cannot announce publicly what his methods will be without embarrassing himself, for if he should say that he intended to buy bonds in the open market he would put up the price on himself. That he will have to buy bonds more or less is the belief of experienced financiers, who know how small a sum the national banks can furnish bond security for to cover Treasury deposits. The alternative of paying interest in advance also has its limits. While the Secretary cannot advertise his methods beforehand, he can indicate his intention to keep his balance down to the usual amount, and this, we think, he might very properly do.

Senator Dawes made a speech before the American Paper Manufacturers' Association at Saratoga on Wednesday. It was all about the tariff, of course. The way to reduce the revenue, according to Mr. Dawes, is to repeal the taxes on tobacco and bank-note circulation and increase those on tin plates and on worsted goods. As these changes will not reduce the revenue sufficiently, Mr. Dawes would reduce the sugar duties one-half (except where the sugar is produced by slave labor), and compensate the Louisiana planters "with an equivalent bounty, pound for pound, on all the sugar raised on our own soil, *and let the foreign sugar pay the bounty.*" That is a happy thought. The American taxpayers can have no reasonable objection to a bounty paid by a foreigner. Let foreign sugar be heavily fined, and, if it refuses to pay the fine, let it be seized by the customs officers and imprisoned at hard labor. Having found ample means for paying bounties to the Louisiana planters without oppressing the American consumer, the Senator turned his attention to a book which he had lately received from England "bearing the imprimatur of the Cobden Club," from which he read the following extract:

"Let American farmers give their support to no candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives who does not pledge himself, if elected, to propose, or at least to vote for, a reduction of 5 per cent. every successive year on the import duties until the whole are abolished."

It is to be regretted that the Senator did not give the full title of this heinous work and the name of the author, or the date of its publication, or something by which the members of the Club in this country might identify it. We respectfully request that the Senator will supply this information, for although we consider the advice to the American farmer unexceptionable, having often given it in substantially the same terms ourselves, we have never seen it in any publication of the Cobden Club or in anything "bearing its imprimatur."

Senator Dawes's suggestion that his proposed bounty to our sugar-planters should be paid by foreign sugar ought to be extended to the two other classes whom he considers greatly injured by the tariff, viz., the tin-plate makers and the worsted manufacturers. Why not treat them in the same way as the sugar-planters —that is, instead of increasing the duty on tin plates and worsteds, vote them a bounty and let it be paid by foreign tin and foreign worsteds? In short, why not apply the principle generally, and let foreigners pay bounties to all the trades and all the people, according to their deserts? Foreign silk might be assigned to the silk-weavers, and foreign iron, salt, wool, lumber, chemicals, etc., to the producers of those articles, thus relieving the Treasury of the surplus effectually, and putting the foreigners under regular contribution to us. No doubt the foreigner would soon see through it and levy similar contributions on us, but we could avoid the tax by refusing to export any of our own products, and that, we all know, would be a good thing, because it would give us a home market for everything that we produce.

We are always refreshed by the sprightly essays of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* on grave themes of banking and finance. Accordingly, we have accepted as a piece of amiable pleasantry its denial of our statement that "the original law requiring a reserve of 25 per cent. against (national bank) circulation was long ago repealed, and no other fund to redeem circulation is required, except the 5 per cent. fund in the Treasury at Washington." Our authority for the statement was the volume issued by the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, entitled 'The National Bank Act,' on page 55 of which we read:

"That section 31 of the National Bank Act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of their respective circulations. . . . That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of said act and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation."

Our playful contemporary insists that there never was any law requiring a 25 per cent. redemption fund against the circulation of national banks, and that the present redemption fund is not 5 per cent. but 121 to 142 per cent. in Government bonds. Referring to page 26 of the book referred to, we find the repealed section, viz.:

"Every national-banking association in either of the following cities: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and its deposits; and every other association shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 15 per centum of the aggregate amount of its circulation and of its deposits."

Our fascinating friend evidently thinks that something important hinges on the fact that while the banks in the large cities were required to keep a redemption fund of 25 per cent., those in the smaller towns were required to keep only 15 per cent., although both requirements were long ago (to wit, June 20, 1874) repealed. The notion that the ultimate security for the bank-note and the redemption fund are the same thing is, of course, a mirthful conceit, as is also the statement of the *Courier-Journal* that "the English notes have no such security of course"; the fact being that all Bank of England notes not issued in exchange for bullion are issued on Government securities, exactly like our own.

The Blaine faction in Ohio have been pretty effectually extinguished for the time being by the Toledo Convention. As they had not the grace to join the Sherman forces and give to that "favorite son" the compliment of unanimous support in his own State, but insisted upon fighting to the last ditch, their defeat takes a somewhat impressive cast. Thus the main object of the Sherman resolution of endorsement, which was intended to have an effect in other States, is likely to be gained. It is now almost certain that Illinois and Indiana will follow Ohio. The voice of the latter State will be heard and listened to in the South. Although the Southern States are not expected to give many electoral votes, if any, to the Republican ticket, their votes in the national Convention count the same as any others, and the local politicians there are all the more susceptible to outside impressions since they have no public opinion at home to reckon with. Mr. Sherman has won a notable victory, and it will be well for Mr. Blaine to turn his steps homeward without delay if he would counteract the wave that the Toledo Convention has started.

Undoubtedly State pride contributed something to Mr. Sherman's triumph, but this alone could not have given him the decisive victory he gained. The Toledo Convention decisively put its foot on the blatherskites of the party. The nomination of Mr.

Blaine in 1884 was the great achievement of the "blowhards," the fellows who do the yelling, who answer every argument with a hurrah, who conceive that a campaign is to be won by torches, and bonfires, and cannonading, and Chinese lanterns. They were well represented by Judge West, the blind orator, as he is called, but more fitly designated as the blind leader of the blind, who at Chicago brought down the house by exclaiming: "We want a candidate who can win with or without the State of New York." This was equivalent to saying, "We want a candidate who can win whether he gets votes enough or not," but it was exactly the kind of nonsense to fill the Blaine crowd top full with enthusiasm, and to stretch their lungs to the widest limit.

Only the fact that he is now the Governor of a great State, and has been renominated for another term, while he aspires to still higher positions, could possibly command attention for such balderdash as the article in the *Forum* for August, in which Gov. Foraker attempts to "state some of the reasons why the Republican party should be restored to power in the administration of our national affairs." Not even his present position and his ambition for the future can induce one to give serious consideration to the bulk of what he writes. But, amid the mass of rubbish, there is one positive claim which merits attention. This is the demand that the Republican party shall be restored to power in order to secure a free ballot and a fair count in the South. Gov. Foraker attempts to meet the objection that the Republican party did not stop Southern "outrages" when it was in power, by the assertion that it has not been in power (in the sense of controlling the legislative branch of the Government as well as the Executive) since March 4, 1875; and that "the true situation was not comprehended long enough prior to that time to admit of either the country or the party becoming educated to the stern necessities of the case." Gov. Foraker's idea evidently is, that, if they were restored to power, the Republicans would be ready to pass in 1889 such measures as the "force bill," which a Republican Congress rejected early in 1875. The absurdity of his proposition is that he does not know that the Republican Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Kuklux Act, based upon the same principle as the "force bill," and that it is absolutely certain that it would promptly annul a "force bill" if Congress should ever be foolish enough to pass one.

Tuttle, the Grand Army patriot who threatened to insult the President if he went to St. Louis, because of the battle-flag order, continues to be exposed in a way that must be very painful to his Grand Army comrades. But he is nevertheless playing a very useful part in illustrating the condition of the organization. Any army, grand or otherwise, in which such scamps as he can get into places of prominence must be in a bad way and need reformation. The last bit of light let in on him is a transcript from the records of the Circuit Court in Madison, Iowa, showing that he pleaded the statute of limitations in a suit brought against him in 1876 by a firm named Rickey & Co., who carried on the hotel, restaurant, and liquor business in Natchez, Miss., in 1864, when Tuttle was in command there. He made them pay him $2,500 for permission to do so, which they sought to recover from him as blackmail in 1876. Tuttle did not deny the charge, but said the action was barred by the lapse of time. Does not this also deserve a shake or two of "palsy"?

The *Tribune* has found a new grievance touching the protection of American industry, which involves something very like fraud on our noble army of iron and steel-manufacturers. The Navy Department advertised for bids at the beginning of the present year for steel forgings and armor-plates, and the contract was awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company of Pennsylvania, who had put in the lowest bid. Now it turns out that the Bethlehem Co. had a private agreement with a French firm, Schneider & Co., to transfer its own plant, or a portion of it, to this country, and to "bring its own force of brains, skill, and muscle to the Government job." This is held by the *Tribune* to be "an ambiguous method of encouraging American manufactures," and it calls for explanations from the Government and the Bethlehem Iron Works. The fact that the Government will get its work done 50 per cent. cheaper and 50 per cent. sooner than it otherwise would, is not disputed, but the fraud committed by the Bethlehem people is severely condemned. Probably the Bethlehem people would say, when brought to book, that they have always read in the protectionist bible that one of the great objects of the tariff is to bring new industries to the country and compel foreign capital to establish itself here. A large number of appropriate texts might be quoted to this purpose from the works of Horace Greeley and of Henry C. Carey. If these should not prove convincing, the Bethlehem people might ask the objectors, in the language of the late Mr. Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

Henry George appears to be rapidly "losing his grip." He was at Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday, on the occasion of the annual labor demonstration, but his speech did not have sufficient attraction to draw the people from the dancing platform, lemonade booths, and bar to the grand stand; and while the crowd on the ground was estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, the audience which listened to Mr. George did not reach 500 at any time. The common sense of the intelligent laboring man rates Mr. George's nostrum at its true value. As the *Intelligencer* says: "There are plenty of men in Wheeling who can tell Mr. George how they cured their poverty, made comfortable homes, and educated their children, and that by earning less in two months than he gets for a single speech abolishing poverty."

A long semi-official statement comes from Baltimore explaining the famous "Baltimore and Ohio deal" from the standpoint of the Baltimore dealer. It seems to have been called out by some unfavorable comments in the local press on Mr. Garrett's apparent intention to throw the railroad property, and accordingly the interests of Baltimore and Maryland, into a lottery from which anything might be drawn to the disadvantage of those who are most vitally concerned in the future management of the road. The explanation now offered is unsatisfactory upon this point. It amounts merely to a statement that, although Mr. Garrett intended to deliver to the Ives-Stayner syndicate a controlling interest in the railroad and telegraph, he intended to retain a large share in this controlling interest—how large a share, is not stated. Of course nobody will question Mr. Garrett's right to sell his property to the best bidder; but when he has sold it, or given an option on it, he ought to assume all indirect consequences of his action without flinching. The Baltimore and Ohio property in the hands of the Ives-Stayner syndicate might have been advantageous or otherwise to the city of Baltimore, but nothing in the explanation touches the criticism of the Baltimore *Sun* upon the intended "deal," that it afforded no guarantees to the commercial interests which the railroad was built to foster and protect. It is made sufficiently plain, however, that Mr. Garrett intends to hold on to the cash and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock that Ives & Stayner put in his hands to bind the bargain.

Mr. Bourke Cockran and Mr. Parsons are much concerned about "clamor" in the case of Jacob Sharp. Their implicit definition of clamor is anything said by any person who has not Sharp's money in his pocket. Thus the public, which Sharp has wronged, and the newspapers as the mouthpiece of the public, concerned with the case only in the public interest as they are, must remain silent, or, if they say anything (about their own affair) it is "clamor." The theory of Mr. Cockran and Mr. Parsons seems to be borrowed from Roman Catholic theology: it is the principle of the *opus operatum* in full action. The touch of Sharp's ill-gotten money converts "clamor" into argument. The theological likeness is exactly completed by the fact that the change does not depend upon the mere amount of money. Application of the element in any quantity works the effect. Thus Mr. Cockran, who received, he says, "a much more moderate fee than he would ordinarily have expected," is as free from the vice of "clamor" as Mr. Parsons or the other counsel who may be paid liberally. The matter is one of curious interest for the sociologist.

The general dissatisfaction of all shades of Unionists with the situation in England has at last wrung from Lord Salisbury the admission that a dissolution of Parliament is possibly not far off. None of the explanations of the recent defeats at the "bye-elections" offered by the Conservative papers has been entirely satisfactory. They all try to avoid the conclusion that the voters have changed their minds about home rule; but there is nevertheless a widespread and uncomfortable suspicion that

this is the true meaning of the recent reverses, and it is naturally producing more or less demoralization in the ministerial ranks, and lessening their majorities in the House of Commons. There is, of course, only one cure for this, and that is an appeal to the country.

The systematic and persistent attacks of the press in Berlin on Russian securities has been followed by a sort of official attack in the city of Darmstadt, where all trustees of orphan estates have been summoned to make a statement to the courts of the amount and kind of Russians held by them. The crusade is believed to have deeper significance than mere retaliation for the anti-German commercial decrees lately put in force in Russia. It is argued that Germany can have no interest in depreciating the property of German citizens, and that it is no good retort to Russian decrees which have inflicted loss upon German manufacturers to inflict further losses upon German bondholders. The belief is now generally entertained that Russia is seeking to negotiate a war loan in Paris for purposes more or less opposed to German interests, and that the attacks upon her credit in Berlin are intended to frustrate this purpose. If this is Bismarck's aim, it has been so far successful that it has brought upon the Paris Bourse an avalanche of Russian securities from both Berlin and London, and has glutted the market in advance of the new loan. Any French investor who wants Russians can get them at lower rates than the new loan was intended to be offered at. This is a new method of capturing an enemy's ammunition before hostilities are declared, and is one not to be despised.

M. de Molinari proposes a league of neutrals, to be composed of the European countries which have most to lose by the wars of others, and which should associate themselves for the purpose of offering their combined armed assistance to any country wantonly threatened with war by another. The knowledge that such a united force was ready to aid any nation in such distress, M. de Molinari thinks would effectually prevent aggression. We doubt this effect even if the league could be made to work smoothly, as with one mind and will; but it never would so work. Who is to construe "wantonly"? Imagine England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland, with native and acquired prejudices at work, and all under "pressure" more or less from without, endeavoring to agree whether France or Germany or Russia, etc., were "wantonly threatened" or threatening. Everything would depend on this, yet agreement would be practically impossible.

As is already known, the Panama Canal Company decided at its last meeting, held on July 21, to issue another loan of 500,000,000 francs at 440, or, deducting expenses, 432.39; so that what the company will receive in cash from the loan of 500,000,000 will be simply 216,195,000 francs, and the charges will amount to 21,500,000, or about 10 per cent. This is, in fact, for various reasons which we cannot enumerate here, an underestimate of the cost of the loan, whose issue affords M. Leroy-Beaulieu the text of a most interesting and instructive review, in the last number of the *Économiste Français*, of the promises and performances of the Company during the past six years, in which he marshals the facts with his usual cruel lucidity. In January, 1881, the Company was formed, and promised to make the Canal for 600,000,000 francs, or at an outside estimate 700,000,000, and it was to be open for traffic in from seven to eight years. Two months later, M. de Lesseps cut down the time by one year, and said the work would be finished in 1888. In July, 1883, the Executive Council announced that the period of organization had passed by, and of course the works were actively going on. In August, 1884, they declared that "nothing had occurred to shake their belief that the Canal would be finished in 1888," and they then proposed to tell in another part of the report how their promises on this point could be "mathematically fulfilled." The report of 1886 gave up 1888 as the date of the opening of the Canal and fixed it for 1889, again with mathematical exactitude, in this way: "With an average monthly excavation of 2,000,000 of cubic metres in 1887, of 3,000,000 in 1888, and the same for the first half of 1889, the Canal will be finished July 1 in that year." Suffice it to say that the excavations this year have fallen just 45 per cent. short of this estimate. And then excavation is only part of the work to be done, and perhaps the least troublesome.

Turning to the financial side of the enterprise, the picture, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, is still more gloomy. After the Company has got all the money it is now asking for, the sum total of the investment will be $233,162,774. The interest on this and other charges of every nature will amount to $18,594,044, and the Canal is still far from being finished. If the work lasts six years and a-half longer, it will take from 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 francs more, in mere interest and general expenses, which will make altogether a debt of about $400,000,000. But the work still to be done will probably cost not less than 1,000,000,000 francs, or $200,000,000, making in all $600,000,000. The average interest on this will be about 9 per cent., or $54,000,000. So that what with this, the ordinary expenses of administration and repairs, and the rent to the Colombian Government, the Canal will need to earn from $58,000,000 to $60,000,000 annually, to pay its fixed charges, before the shareholders get any dividend. "And this," M. Leroy-Beaulieu winds up by exclaiming, "is the frightful gulf into which the French people are casting their savings!"

The death of Michael Katkoff, editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, is a political event. Like Alexander Hertzen and Ivan Aksakoff, and more powerfully than they, he wielded a moral sway and public influence such as would seem hardly possible in a country ruled by the absolute will of an autocrat. Hertzen's activity was purely revolutionary and to a degree socialistic—anti-dynastic, and anti-national; his great engine was a clandestinely-circulated newspaper which his followers managed to slip into every cranny of the bureaucratic machine of government, in fact under the very eyes of Czar Nicholas himself; he was a journalistic conspirator. Aksakoff gained his hold upon his public by giving eloquent and philosophical utterance to the national prejudices and race fanaticisms of the Muscovite party. Katkoff, free from the dogmatism and enthusiasm of either, was, like both, possessed of an exceptional gift of persuasiveness, and was socially even better connected; full of combative vigor and ambition, by turns pliable and stubborn, and always vigilant in guarding his position, financial interests, and leadership. Educated at the universities of Moscow, Königsberg, and Berlin, he began his public activity as a professor of philosophy, but, chafing under Nicolaitic restriction, resigned his post at the Moscow University. The accession of Alexander II. opened for him a political career. As editor of the *Russki Viestnik*, he advocated broad reforms, and a constitutionalism modelled on the English pattern, but combated revolutionism and socialism with a vehemence and ability which rendered him a court favorite.

Katkoff's great opportunity was the Polish insurrection of 1863. Russia's pride had been keenly wounded by the Crimean war, but the emancipation of the serfs decreed by Alexander II., and the other liberal measures initiated by him, had inspired fresh hopes and opened wide vistas of freedom and greatness combined. These anticipations were nearly dashed by the insurrection, which, favored by France, Austria, and England, for a moment threatened to force Russia back beyond the Dnieper. In spite of this, Hertzen, true to his cosmopolitan radicalism, agitated in favor of the Poles. Katkoff, at the head of the *Moscow Gazette*, demolished that former idol of Liberal Russia. As the champion of the Russian idea and the Panslavic future, he goaded on the Government, roused the masses, and applauded the most heartless and sanguinary repression. When the storm was over, Katkoff was a journalistic dictator. He now turned toward the field of education, jointly with Leontieff, and began an agitation against the new liberal system of public instruction, in the interest of classicism, which ended in his triumph and more decided alienation from all modern ideas. He had completely slipped away from his former constitutionalism, and become a defender of autocracy, of Russification everywhere and *à tout prix*, of the sternest measures against Nihilism, of almost everything specifically Russian. His popularity declined, but his influence at court grew in proportion, especially under Alexander III., who, as a former pupil, bore him a personal affection. The *Moscow Gazette* thus enjoyed a freedom which was denied to any other journal, and which it used often in a manner worthy of a free press, and more often abused. Katkoff's last contests were, from chagrin at Russia's failure in Bulgaria, directed against M. de Giers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and against Prince Bismarck. He failed in both, and bitter disappointment has probably hastened his death.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, July 27, to TUESDAY, August 2, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

INVITATIONS to visit Western cities pour in on the President. He has had notice given that it will not be necessary for delegations to make the journey to Washington in the hot season to convey such invitations, as he will give those received by mail the same attention.

Five agents have just been appointed under the Dawes Bill to allot lands in severalty to the Indians. They are as follows: Henry R. West of Woodfield, O. (for the Yankton reservation, Dakota) was a Brigadier-General in the Union Army and has been connected with the Indian service. He is a practical surveyor. Michael C. Connelly of Illinois (for the Siletz reservation, Oregon) has had no connection with the Indian service, but is a practical surveyor, and is strongly recommended by prominent people in the State. Miss Alice C. Fletcher has had long and successful relations with the Indian Bureau. In 1883-4 she allotted the lands in severalty to all of the Omaha tribe, and the Indians and the Department were both well pleased with her services. She is now sent to the Winnebagoes, who have requested that she make the allotments to them. Isaiah Lightner (for the Sisseton reservation, Dakota) was for nine years the agent of the Santees, and is one of the best agents ever in the Indian service. He is an ex-Union soldier. James R. Howard (for the Crow reservation, Montana) has had much experience in Indian matters. He made allotments to the Crows last year, and his work satisfied the Indians and the Bureau. He is a practical surveyor.

The public-debt statement shows a reduction during July of $4,844,894.83. Total cash in the Treasury, $556,404,361.57.

The report of the Board of Naval Officers appointed to examine the *Atlanta*, and to ascertain the damage sustained during recent target practice, was received by the Secretary of the Navy on Monday. Secretary Whitney says the defects reported by the Board and the damage sustained by the ship are trifling as compared with those rumored to be discovered, and that they can be easily remedied.

Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, sitting at Trenton, N. J., has dissolved the injunction in the case brought by the Attorney-General of New Jersey to prevent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from bridging the Arthur Kill to Staten Island, contrary to the will of the State authorities. He holds that the authority of Congress is paramount in such cases.

A petition was filed in the Federal Court at Salt Lake City on Saturday looking to the suppression of the Mormon Church. The United States is asked to disincorporate the Church and wind up its business. The petition alleges that the property is valued at $3,000,000, sets forth the law of Congress prohibiting any church from owning more than $50,000 worth of property, and the sections of the Edmunds-Tucker Law of 1887 providing for the disincorporation of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints, and asks the appointment of a receiver.

Joseph F. Smith, nephew of the original Joseph Smith, is "mentioned" as the probable successor of John Taylor in the Presidency of the Mormon Church.

The political event of the week was the State Convention of the Ohio Republicans at Toledo, and the contest therein over the question whether John Sherman should receive an endorsement as a Presidential candidate. The Blaine men fought against this, proposing several compromises, one of which was that Mr. Sherman should be satisfied with a generally laudatory resolution and the Presidency of the Convention. They were outvoted in the Committee on Resolutions, however, and the Convention "went wild" over the mention of Mr. Sherman's name. Gov. Foraker was renominated, and a long platform was adopted. The latter favors a protective tariff, and a higher duty on wool; views with alarm unrestricted immigration; says "the condition of the men who labor in the North cannot be maintained or improved so long as the men who labor in the South are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship"; favors liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways, and national aid to education, and adds: "If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco." It favors the Civil Service Law and necessary additions thereto; condemns the President's vetoes of pension bills, and calls on Congress to pass liberal enactments pensioning the soldiers of the country, "that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the cause of death, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, shall receive the bounty of the nation they fought to save, and which they richly deserve."

The Sherman resolution was as follows: "Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unfaltering in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888 under whatever standard-bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience, and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization; his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and Constitution of the country; and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office."

The Maryland Democratic Convention last week adopted resolutions endorsing the Administration of President Cleveland, urging the delegates in Congress to work for a reduction of taxation, opposing the introduction of foreign paupers and convicts, and favoring an election law embodying the features of the Tilden law and such other provisions as may be necessary to assure the purity of elections. One resolution says that while the party "upholds the President of the United States in his efforts to effect an honest and competent civil service, still it believes that the service should be composed of officers and employees who will not be antagonistic to the success of the Administration under which they serve, but are in sympathy with it; whose hearts are in their work, and who believe that upon the continued and just success of the Democratic party rest the safety and security of republican institutions and the liberties of the people." E. E. Jackson was nominated for Governor, William Pinkney Whyte for Attorney-General, and L. Victor Baughman, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, for Comptroller.

The Educational Committee of the Georgia House and Senate in joint session have reported in favor of the Glenn bill, which makes it a penalty for any teacher to teach a white child in a colored school, or a colored child in a white school, the schools being kept separate by a law of the State. Every white man voted for the bill, the two colored members of the Committee voting adversely. The bill was passed in the House on Tuesday by a vote of 124 to 2.

The order of Gen. C. S. Bentley, general manager of the International Military Encampment to be held at Chicago in October, that no colored troops would be admitted to the encampment, has aroused so much criticism that the managers of the company interested in the encampment, have adopted resolutions requesting the General to modify his decision, and he has done so.

Attorney-General O'Brien of this State has brought actions in the Supreme Court to oust Quarantine Commissioners Platt and Nichols from their offices.

The increase of deposits since January 1 in the savings banks of this city has been $8,000,000. The total increase in the State during the last six months will approximate $20,000,000.

The motion for a stay of execution in the case of Sharp, convicted of bribery in connection with the Broadway Railroad, was argued last week before Judge Potter of the Supreme Court of this State. His decision will probably not be delivered for several weeks.

Jerome L. Hill, recently a partner in a leading wholesale dry-goods house in this city, has defrauded the estate of his late partner, Wm. Lottimer, of which he was an executor, out of $250,000 in bonds which he pledged in Wall Street speculation. The estate claims the bonds, but the brokers who hold them will contest the claim.

The Citizens' Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kans., has been ruined by R. P. Clements, its President, who has fled to Canada.

The protest of merchants of Boston against the discrimination against that city in freight rates from Chicago and the West has taken shape in three petitions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Two of the petitions allege discrimination on the part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; the third deals with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the New York Central and Hudson River, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Companies combined.

The discontent among the Knights of Labor continues to manifest itself. The refusal of Grand Master Workman Powderly to grant a charter for the Ironworkers' National District in Pennsylvania has called out a threat to form a new labor organization.

A semi official account of the Baltimore and Ohio deal issued by John A. Hambleton & Co., the Baltimore bankers who have confidential relations with the Garretts, contains the following: "It was only proposed to sell a controlling interest in the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, and of this majority Mr. Garrett would have held a large interest. In his negotiations with such astute financiers as Ives, Stayner & Co., Mr. Garrett has certainly shown his ability to compete with the best of them. So far he has much the best of the combine, as he holds $1,800,000 of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock and $300,000 in cash, and no doubt will in proper time give a satisfactory explanation of the negotiations which apparently pointed to a change of management of the Baltimore and Ohio Company."

There is not a brewery in Vermont, and the Government only collected a tax of $1,225 last year for beer sold there.

Portland (Me.) fish merchants say: "We have instructed our captains to keep clear of the Canadian coast, not to fish within three miles of shore, and not to enter any but our own harbors. Should, however, a vessel be compelled by stress of weather to run into port, then she is not to remain there any longer than is necessary. We have informed our captains that we shall discharge any one of them found within a Canadian harbor." It was announced in Parliament on Monday evening that the British Government were hopeful of attaining a satisfactory settlement of the fisheries question at no distant date.

There had been 173 cases of yellow fever and 41 deaths at Key West to July 28.

Prince Devawongse, half-brother of the King of Siam, and the latter's special envoy to England on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee, arrived in this city on Sunday from Europe, with four sons of the King from nine to thirteen years of age. In company with the

Prince and his suite is the Marquis de Montri, the new Minister from Siam to the United States, Great Britain, The Hague, and Brussels, who is on his way to present his credentials to the Government at Washington.

The news of the death at Ceylon of Mrs. W. W. Howland, the oldest missionary in the active service of the American Board, has been received by cable.

FOREIGN.

In the debate on the Land Bill in the House of Commons last Wednesday night Mr. O'Doherty, Home-Ruler, member for North Donegal, moved, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, to limit to three years the clause providing for written notices of evictions instead of the present method, on the ground that the provisions of the clause would only be required until a land-purchase bill was passed. This caused much debate, but was defeated by a vote of 156 ayes to 221 nays.

In the debate on the Land Bill last Friday night Mr. Dillon said: "Irish members have been told that this clause (the fourth) will take away their stock in trade. There is no man more anxious than I to see my stock in trade disappear. To those opponents who believe that what is called the trade of an agitator is an agreeable one, I can only reply, I should be glad if we could exchange positions for a year, and then compare our views; for a more thankless, cruel, and weary form of life I trust it may never be my experience to discover."

Mr. Healy, one of the Irish members of Parliament, has been suspended for two weeks for unparliamentary language in the House. He said to a Conservative: "Come out, De Lisle, if you are a man. If you interrupt me again, I will break your neck."

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Norwich last Wednesday evening, said that Mr. Morley had boasted that Liberal success was assured, but he doubted whether any political strength based upon the rotten relations existing between Gladstone and Parnell could be permanent. Mr. Gladstone had argued that the whole civilized world condemned England's policy. What had Mr. Gladstone to say to the fact that the whole civilized world condemned free trade? Anyhow, the Government's policy held the field. Mr. Gladstone, addressing the London Liberal Radical Union last Friday evening, said that at the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country, and that if the Liberals reclaimed 150,000 votes, their strength in Parliament, now in the minority, would become a majority of 100. "Far from dismembering the empire," he said, "we intend to solidify it. The electors are rapidly and almost unanimously arriving at the right judgment. The question of retaining the Irish members in Westminster is still an open one, but it never will be allowed to interfere with the attainment of our object. When autonomy is gained, if Ulster desires severance from the rest of Ireland, the Liberal party will not stand in the way. This ought to be a conclusive answer to those who allege that the Liberals are indisposed to try the effect of a reunion. The Land Bill as amended confers vital and important benefits upon Ireland." Mr. Gladstone condemned the "plan of campaign," though the tenants, he said, were not as much to blame as those who drove them to adopt it.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich last week, warned the Conservative party to perpare for a possible dissolution of Parliament.

The Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, caused by the retirement of Mr. Thomas Blake (Home Ruler), has resulted in a large increase in the Liberal vote. A prominent politician says: "This shows that the Liberal Unionists are returning to their allegiance."

At a Parliamentary bye-election in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, August 2, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Liberal, received 4,654, and Evelyn Ashley, Conservative, 3,353 votes. The Home-Rule Liberal candidate at the last election received 4,364, and the Conservative candidate 3,567 votes. This Liberal gain is the severest blow yet given to the Conservatives, and it is thought that it will cause considerable modification of the Conservative programme.

A sign of the times is that an Irish landlord writes to the London *Times* under that signature, warning the Government that the feeling in favor of home rule is spreading among the Irish proprietors, and that if the Government persists in its present course, the landlords will be likely to remember Mr. Parnell's assurance to them that they would be better off under a national legislature than an alien one.

When Congressman P. A. Collins arrived last week at Belfast from Glasgow, his baggage was subjected to the most rigid examination, even the bottoms and sides of the trunks being sounded.

The Porte has decided to reopen the negotiations with England direct for the settlement of the Egyptian question. The object of the Porte is that the negotiations shall proceed without the other Powers being consulted.

The Italian Government has accepted England's offer to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia.

M. de Molinari, one of the well-known philanthropists and publicists of Paris, and an enthusiastic supporter of schemes of arbitration to settle national disputes, has published a pamphlet containing a project of an association for creating a so-called league of neutrals. His idea is that the countries which have most to lose by the wars of others, should associate themselves for the purpose of offering their combined armed assistance to any country which should be wantonly threatened with war by another. England he puts first, the others being Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland. The armies of these countries in time of peace number nearly half a million, in time of war over a million men, and their combined naval power would be very great. Thus he says that in 1875 and in 1887 the league would have offered its force to France when she was threatened by Germany, effectually preventing Germany from making a hostile move. M. Molinari thinks that the knowledge that a tremendous united force was ready to be thrown into the scale against any nation declaring war, would ultimately render war in Europe impossible, and bring about a general disarmament.

Sig. Depretis, the Prime Minister of Italy, who died last Friday, was seventy-six years old. Throughout his busy life he was seldom free from the burden of grave public responsibility.

The Committee appointed to elaborate a scheme for the establishment of a Catholic university in America will hold a conference in Rome on August 7 to decide as to the location of the new institution.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 83 to 35, has rejected the proposal to extend the right of suffrage.

The Spanish Government has abolished the Cuban and Porto-Rican export duties on sugar, spirits, and honey. It is stated that France will join the Sugar Bounties Conference on the condition that the programme shall be previously formulated.

All the Swiss military commanders have, it is said, been ordered to pay the strictest attention to the effectiveness of the troops, in order to insure a proper working of the army in case of an outbreak of war in Europe.

Dr. Mackenzie reports that the growth in the German Crown Prince's throat is now so slight that he expects the trouble will soon cease altogether. The Prince's voice gains daily in strength, and his general health is excellent.

The *Journal de St.-Pétersbourg* says the crusade of the German press against Russian securities after the successful conversion of the land-mortgage obligation remains unexplained, the arguments of the German newspapers on the subject being ridiculous. The *Journal* challenges the Germans to show a single instance in which Russia instructed any banks to buy on Russian account bonds sold in Germany. The Frankfort *Zeitung* has advices from St. Petersburg which reaffirm the reports of the endeavor on the part of Russia to negotiate a loan in Paris. Other Russian advices refer to a proposal to promote the production of gold and arrest the depreciation of Russian paper. They also allude to a scheme to tax foreign commercial travellers doing business in Russia, and assert that this measure is directed principally against the Germans, who are the chief competitors of the Russians.

The St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* says that in addition to the 40,000,000 gold rubles directed by an imperial ukase to be taken from the working fund of the Imperial Bank to be devoted to the redemption of its debt, the bank is ordered by the ukase to realize 58,000,000 rubles on bonds of the Nobles Land Bank, 25,000,000 rubles on Russian rentes of the issue of 1884, 50,000,000 rubles on the issue of 1885, and 50,000,000 rubles on the issue of 1886.

An immense migration movement is proceeding in central Russia. Peasants and farmers are going in large numbers to western Siberia, where free pasture and arable lands abound. It is reported that the Government is about to stop the migration.

Michael Nikiforovitch Katkoff, editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, the most powerful imperial paper in Russia, died on Monday, aged 67.

Advices from Candahar state that the Amir of Afghanistan has caused a proclamation to be posted in the bazaar in that city, informing his subjects that the British Government is holding six infantry divisions, each consisting of nine regiments, with cavalry and artillery, in readiness to march into Afghanistan to suppress the revolt of the Amir's enemies in the interior. The proclamation adds: "I can suppress the Ghilzais without them, but they remain ready in case Russia takes advantage of the rebellion to invade the country." He warns Great Britain against permitting Ayub Khan to approach the frontiers. The opponents of the Amir explain that in issuing the proclamation the Amir is playing his last trump card, as he finds that the people value his alliance with England more than they value the Amir himself.

The city of Peshawur, in the northwestern part of India, in the Punjab, is infected with cholera of the worst type. Three hundred deaths from the disease occurred during the month of July.

The Shah of Persia will start in April upon a six months' tour of the industrial centres of Europe.

The *Petit Journal* of Paris says that ninety-four policemen of that city have handed to their superior officers silver watches which they found at their homes, each watch engraved with the words: "Souvenir Boulanger, July 7." An inquiry into the matter has been ordered. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, has forwarded a circular to the different commanders of the army forbidding military bands to play Boulanger airs. Ex-Minister Ferry, having publicly styled Gen. Boulanger "the Saint-Arnaud of the *cafés chantants*," has been challenged to a duel and has accepted.

The *Tiempo* newspaper of the City of Mexico reopens its attacks upon Americans. It says that forty years have not been sufficient to extinguish the absorptionist views of the United States with regard to Mexico. It condemns what it terms "the vile conduct" of successive Administrations in Mexico since 1847 with regard to the United States, and asserts that the United States counts on the Mexican Central Railway as an avenue to Mexico, and that this road's management is altogether more favorable to American interests than to those of Mexico.

A DANGEROUS PARTY.

CIRCUMSTANCES lend unusual significance to the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention last week. Senator Sherman was unanimously endorsed by the body as a candidate for President next year, and the platform was prepared under his supervision and to reflect his ideas. Senator Sherman has always been considered one of the most conservative leaders of the Republican party, and the platform upon which he wishes to appeal to the country in 1888 is therefore as moderate and "safe" as can possibly be expected from the national Convention next year.

The important features of this platform are two. In the first place, it makes extravagance the watchword of the party. Hitherto, political organizations have appealed for the support of voters on the ground that they would give the country an economical administration; and taxation has always been recognized as a necessary evil, which should be reduced to the lowest possible point. It was so with the Republican party in its early history. In 1868, for instance, the Republican national platform declared that "it is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit." Even so recently as 1884 the traditional belief, that unnecessary taxation was unjust and should be done away with, still held sway, and the Republican party in its national platform "pledged itself to reduce the surplus . . . by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer."

All this has been changed. The surplus, which even Republicans in 1884 admitted was unjustifiable and should be abolished, still remains, because all of the Republicans in Congress, except the Minnesota delegation and two or three stray New Englanders, refused even to permit consideration of a bill designed to do away with it. The taxpayer still needs to be relieved as much as the Republicans admitted that he did in 1884. But the managers of the party no longer regard him as deserving consideration, and no longer even make a pretence of promising economy in administration. On the contrary, they now propose to get rid of the surplus, not "by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer," but by so greatly increasing the running expenses of the Government that there will be no surplus left. Here is the leading plank of the platform:

> "We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways, and national aid to education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco."

A subsequent resolution shows that the phrase "liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union" covers such a measure as the Dependent Pension Bill, President Cleveland's righteous veto of which is condemned as "unjust and unmerited." It was shown during the discussion of this measure last winter that it involved an annual increase of probably at least $70,000,000 a year in the pension appropriations, which would go far towards using up the surplus. "Adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways" can easily be run up to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 a year. "National aid to education," according to the scheme of the Blair bill, will take $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 a year, and the New Hampshire Senator would be glad to mark up his figures 50 or 100 per cent. if the surplus were not being made away with fast enough. The evident expectation is, that, by these vast additions to the appropriations, the surplus will be entirely removed, for it is only as a vaguely possible alternative that the suggestion is made of abolishing the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco "if too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs." But it is quite safe to say that there would not be too much. When a party which fosters such men as Blair, advertises for proposals to get rid of the surplus for "public needs" which have never before been recognized, there will not be the slightest trouble or delay about its being accommodated. Baldly stated, the important plank of the Republican platform would read as follows:

> "Resolved, That we favor the most extravagant policy required to use up the surplus taxes unnecessarily collected."

But extravagance is not the only bad feature of the Republican policy, nor in some respects the worst. In order to get rid of the surplus without touching the tariff abuses, the party is ready to violate the Constitution and assail the system of a division of powers upon which the Government rests. "National aid to education" means not simply the appropriation of millions of dollars from the Federal Treasury to weaken the spirit of independence in the South, and demoralize the public-school system of that section. It means an encroachment upon State rights which is dangerous to the whole American system. If the Federal Government appropriates money for schools in the States, it must exercise supervision over its distribution, and it must thus interfere with their power to regulate their domestic affairs. This is not the view of a Mugwump. It is the view of Republicans of such eminence as Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court and Senator Hawley of Connecticut. "The necessity of the great powers conceded by the Constitution originally to the Federal Government, and the equal necessity of the autonomy of the States and their power to regulate their domestic affairs," said Justice Miller in his Ann Arbor address, "remain as the great features of our complex form of Government." And Senator Hawley, speaking of this very scheme, said in his speech at Detroit on Washington's Birthday: "The tendency of the day is to go to the national Government for help in a hundred things. It is asked, for example, that it shall take charge in a very great measure of education, shall dedicate millions of dollars a year to the education of the children of the several States, it necessarily following that in a greater or less degree the Government shall intermeddle with the whole business. . . . This tendency towards a consolidation of the entire powers of Government is one of the strongest to-day, and one of those most dangerous to the Republican experiment, as our fathers understood it."

Extravagance and centralization—these are the promises which the Republican party makes in its Ohio State platform of 1887, and can be counted upon to make in its national platform of 1888. The drift that way is now too strong to be resisted. We do not forget that nearly all the leading Republican papers of the country endorsed the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, but the Republican Congressmen voted solidly to override it, and the Republican managers have resolved to condemn it. We do not forget that Senator Hawley still makes a gallant fight against the centralizing tendencies of his party, but the managers count with confidence upon his eating his own words if they favor what he has repeatedly denounced as "most dangerous." We do not forget that the Minnesota Republicans are outspoken for tariff reform, and that there are many Republicans elsewhere who sympathize with them, but Minnesota is not a State taken into the account by the party managers, and the other Republican tariff-reformers are too scattered to accomplish anything. The men who favor extravagance and centralization are the men who control the party and dictate its policy.

THE ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE DECISION.

THE decision of the United States Circuit Court rendered by Mr. Justice Bradley at Trenton on Monday, if sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, will settle one more of the many vexed questions that have arisen under the commerce clause of the Constitution. The State of New Jersey, with her extensive water-front, has always been naturally jealous that her citizens should reap full benefit from her geographical position. To her this position has been considered a birthright, and one of no little value, for from sales of her water-front alone, since 1856, she has realized $3,000,000 for the benefit of her common schools. The bridging of the Arthur Kill will diminish the value of New Jersey water-frontage in proportion to the capacity of the water-frontage of Staten Island, in the State of New York. It is against the transfer of the terminus of a great trunk line to the shores of an island in another State that New Jersey protests, but her pretensions are now held to be futile under the constitutional power vested in Congress to regulate commerce between the States.

The history of the growth and development of our inter-State law, from the first assertion of the right of Congress under constitutional provisions to regulate commerce, is of deep interest. The first case of moment arose when the State of New York, by its Legislature, granted a monopoly of the carrying trade by steamboats in the waters of New York. Here was an attempt to appropriate navigable thoroughfares which, at the present day and under the existing exposition of the laws, would find few, if any, supporters even among laymen. But, though the commerce of the country, as well as steam navigation, was then in its infancy, the case was of sufficient importance to call forth on both sides the efforts of the best lawyers of that day. The alleged sovereignty of the States was upheld by

arguments of great length and power, and the first authoritative decision on the extent and meaning of the power vested in Congress to regulate commerce was made by Chief-Justice Marshall in an elaborate and convincing opinion, settling for the future the equal right of all to the use of the navigable waters of the nation, subject only to such regulations as Congress might impose.

With increasing commerce came the necessity for greater facilities, and not the least among these was the erection of bridges across navigable waters. In 1836, Chief-Justice Savage of New York, having before him Marshall's opinion above referred to, in a case relating to a bridge across the Hudson River at Troy, used the following language:

"I think I may safely say that a power exists somewhere to erect bridges over waters which are navigable, if the wants of society require them, provided such bridges do not essentially injure the navigation of the waters which they cross. Such power certainly did exist in the State Legislature before the delegation of power to our Federal Government by the Federal Constitution. It is not pretended that such a power has been delegated to the general Government, or is conveyed under the power to regulate commerce and navigation; it remains, then, in the State Legislature, or it exists nowhere."

This language is particularly pertinent, as the Attorney-General of the United States took part in the argument of the case. There is little question as to what was the existing opinion of that day in relation to the powers of Congress in regulating commerce.

In the Wheeling Bridge case, which came later, a peculiar state of facts arose, and one step further in advance was taken by Congress in the assumption of power under the commercial clause of the Constitution. A bridge had been partly constructed over the Ohio River at Wheeling, under an act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, when the United States courts were appealed to for an injunction restraining its construction, on the ground that it interfered with navigation. After an elaborate investigation of the subject, it was finally determined that it was an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio River. Congress then passed an act declaring the bridge to be a lawful structure, its interference with navigation to the contrary notwithstanding, in terms establishing it as a post-road, and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld this act as within the constitutional powers of Congress.

In a dissenting opinion in this case, Mr. Justice McLean used strong language against the asserted power of Congress, in declaring a bridge which had been adjudged a nuisance and an obstruction to navigation, a lawful structure. Mr. Justice McLean has been quoted as upholding the broadest construction for the commercial clause of the Constitution, but in this case he went slightly out of the way to say:

"If under the commercial power Congress may make bridges over navigable waters, it would be difficult to find any limitation of such a power. Turnpike roads, railroads, and canals might on the same principle be built by Congress. And if this be a constitutional power, it cannot be restricted or interfered with by any State regulation. So extravagant and absorbing a Federal power as this has rarely, if ever, been claimed by any one. It would in a great degree supersede the State governments by the tremendous authority and patronage it would exercise. But if the power be found in the Constitution, no principle is perceived by which it can be practically restricted. This dilemma leads us to the conclusion that it is not a constitutional power."

In this strong language he denies the existence in Congress of any power to construct bridges, and of course, as stated by Mr. Justice Field, to authorize their construction. These views of Mr. Justice McLean in 1855 do not appear to have met with any dissent from the other judges of the court as then constituted.

In 1881 the question came before the court in a shape somewhat different, in relation to the bridge across the Ohio River from Cincinnati to Newport in Kentucky. The bridge was built by authority of both States, and under the enabling act of Congress; but before its completion Congress passed a law directing that a different structure should be erected. On the matter coming before the Supreme Court, the power of Congress so to enact was sustained. Mr. Justice Matthews did not sit, and Justices Miller, Field, and Bradley wrote dissenting opinions. In this case there was no absolute assertion of the power of Congress to authorize the erection of bridges against the protest of a State, but Mr. Justice Field pointed out, in an able dissenting opinion, the departure from the law of the Wheeling Bridge case, and showed whither the centralization of power in Congress would lead. Speaking of the Wheeling Bridge, he says:

"The court held that it could be legalized, which amounts to no more than declaring that it should not thereafter be treated as interfering with the public right of navigation of the river, so far as that right was under the protection of Congress. This is a very different thing from asserting a power to declare that a structure, lawful when erected, and in no way interfering with the navigation of the river, is an unlawful structure."

He denies the power of Congress so to enact, and further says:

"Yet out of this assertion of a power to legalize a structure which, without such sanction, would be deemed an obstruction to navigation, has grown up the doctrine of an independent power in Congress to authorize the construction of bridges over navigable streams without the permission of the States, and to control them when constructed. In this we are furnished with a striking illustration of the facility with which power is assumed from expressions, loosely or inadvertently used, apparently recognizing its existence. From the use of the word *assent* to the erection of a bridge over a navigable river, or the declaring of one already erected a lawful structure, the transition has been easy and natural to the assumption of an affirmative power in Congress to authorize, independently of the action of the States, the construction of such bridges, and to control them. From the authorities cited and the reasons assigned, it is evident that Congress possesses no such power."

These vigorous protests of Mr. Justice Field have thus far had no effect on the majority of the court, and now the very power so vigorously denied by him has been definitely affirmed by the court at Trenton. The conclusion is, as stated by Mr. Justice Bradley, that in these matters "there are no States."

"*THE BRUTAL AND UNJUST DECREES OF PARTY.*"

THE Executive Committee of the Civil-Service Reform League of Chicago has prepared a report upon the operation of the Civil-Service Law in the Post-office and Custom-house of that city, to be submitted at the annual meeting of the National League at Newport this week. The chief points of this report we will briefly summarize. Mr. Judd assumed charge of the Post-office June 1, 1885, the number of employees covered by the Civil-Service Law being then about 800. Until May 4, 1886, the Examining Board always had at least one Republican member, but at that time he was removed and the Board became completely Democratic. As the removals and resignations among the employees covered by the Civil-Service Act increased rapidly after this change, the Secretary of the Civil-Service Reform League, June 26, 1886, wrote to Postmaster Judd for information as to the number of removals and resignations. Early in July Mr. Squires, the Assistant Postmaster, gave the League such a list. This list showed that while a Republican was on the Examining Board, that is to say, from June 1, 1885, to May 4, 1886, eighty-eight letter-carriers and ninety-eight clerks were appointed by Mr. Judd. The ninety-eight clerks represent so many removals or enforced resignations. The eighty-eight carriers appointed represent about fifty such removals and resignations, as thirty-five of the eighty-eight appointments represent additional carriers allowed the Post-office in the fall of 1885. During Mr. Judd's first year the removals and compulsory resignations numbered about 148, averaging nearly three per week. From May 4, 1886, when the change in the Examining Board rendered it wholly Democratic, to June 30, 1886, the list furnished by Mr. Squires shows that thirty-one clerks were removed and nine resigned, thirty-one letter-carriers were removed and one resigned—being seventy-two removals and resignations in eight weeks, making an average removal, counting the resignations as removals, of nine per week, or about three every two working days after the Board consisted of three Democrats, as against one every two working days when the Board had one Republican member.

Early in July, 1886, the Secretary of the League wrote to the United States Civil-Service Commission at Washington, asking further information as to the number of removals and resignations in the Post-office, and calling their attention to the fact that the Examining Board at the Post-office consisted of three Democrats, and that since this change the number of removals had greatly increased. The latter suggestion was promptly acted upon, the Examining Board being increased to five, and two Republicans appointed to fill the two new places. In the latter part of July the Commission sent lists of those persons appointed under the Civil-Service Act to places in the Post-office who had been removed, or who had resigned, from the time of Mr. Judd's appointment down to June 30, 1886; but not the total number of resignations and removals in the whole force of the classified service, whether appointed under the Civil-Service Law or not. Taking the information as it is, however, the lists showed that from the clerks appointed under the Civil-Service Law forty-six were removed or resigned, and from the carriers appointed under the law thirty-two were removed or resigned from the date that Mr. Judd took charge

as Postmaster, June 1, 1885, down to June 30, 1886, making seventy-eight in all, while there were 145 removals between these dates of clerks and carriers who were appointed before the Civil-Service Act went into operation.

The spirit in which the law was administered appears very clearly from the report of an interview which two members of the League had about August 1, 1886, with Mr. Wilbanks, the "working member" of the Examining Board. Mr. Wilbanks at first claimed that he was a thorough civil-service reformer and believed heartily in the law. But he immediately stated that he did not consider it a violation of the law to remove as many employees as he wished, no matter how faithful and efficient they were, provided their places were filled from those who had passed the examination. When asked whether the places made vacant by removals or resignations were not in all cases filled by Democrats, and whether there was not a prevailing opinion that none but Democrats need apply for the examination, he replied that he did not know the politics of the new employees, but he should be very glad if the opinion prevailed that none but Democrats need apply. When further asked if it was not a violation of the spirit of the law to remove a faithful and efficient employee, he replied that no one was ever hanged for violating the spirit of the law, and as long as the letter of the law was observed by him, which he claimed was the case, he thought he was all right.

Meanwhile the League had been prosecuting, under similar difficulties, an investigation into the administration of the law in the Custom-house under Mr. Seeberger, who became Collector on October 1, 1885. This showed that fourteen employees out of about sixty subject to the law were discharged or had resigned between Mr. Seeberger's appointment and June 30, 1886, and that 18 more resigned between the latter date and January 1, 1887. The character of these resignations is illustrated by the case of George A. Webster, the history of which is given in full. Webster passed a most creditable civil-service examination September 1, 1883, was appointed, without political influence and to his surprise, to a place in the Custom-house in March, 1884, and in February, 1885, was promoted and transferred to the Appraiser's division. His record as a clerk is conceded by all to have been most excellent. Nevertheless in January, 1887, his resignation was demanded. He immediately saw the Collector, and gives this account of the interview: "He (Seeberger) said in substance this: That he had not a word of complaint of my official conduct and ability; on the contrary, all conceded that they were excellent; but that, owing to the great pressure being brought to bear upon him, vacancies must be made; that 'you must remember that our party has been out of power for twenty-five years'; that I 'should be thankful for having been allowed to stay two years under a Democratic Administration.'" Webster then reported to his immediate superior, Appraiser Francis A. Hoffman, jr., "who said, in substance, that he expected this; that the law and customs regulations placed the entire control of appointment and removal with the Collector, instead of, as it should be, with the Appraiser; that he believed in civil-service reform in all its purity—that is, without a restraining law, he would, upon taking charge of any office, look only to the honesty and efficiency of the force, entirely ignoring the politics of the incumbents, and making removals for cause only; that from the high reputation of this office under Appraiser Ham, and from his own personal observation, he was satisfied that the force were more than ordinarily competent, honest, and efficient; that he was sorry to have me go, etc." Mr. Hoffman made an ineffectual effort to save Webster's head, and, after his failure, wrote this striking letter to him:

PORT OF CHICAGO, ILL., APPRAISER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, January 14, 1887.—DEAR SIR: I desire to give expression to my high opinion of you as a man of integrity and capacity.

I regret exceedingly to be deprived hereafter of your valuable services as a bookkeeper and correspondent in this office. You have had my full confidence, and I shall at all times testify to your disinterested devotion to duty and absolutely unquestionable honesty. I deem you particularly suited for a position of trust; you will never betray one's confidence.

May you speedily find employment with some one who can appreciate your worth, where you will not be subjected to the vicissitudes of public life nor the brutal and unjust decrees of party.

Command me whenever I can serve your interests. It is the least I can offer to an honest and faithful employee of the Government.—Faithfully yours, FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, JR.

The Civil-Service League presented Webster's case to the President, and he referred it to the Commissioners. Three months later two of the Commissioners, Messrs. Edgerton and Lyman, went to Chicago and made an investigation, the history of which is given at such length that we cannot present it in detail. No candid person, however, can read it without being very unfavorably impressed with the attitude of the Commissioners, who expressly disclaimed having anything to do with the spirit of the law, and seemed anxious to help the Collector to show that its letter had not been violated. No report has been made by the Commissioners, but their attitude left no doubt that they would sustain the Collector.

The report of the League concludes with a severe indictment of the Commissioners, and sums up the situation as to the Post-office and Custom-house thus:

"In other words, we may safely presume that since the appointment of Mr. Judd as Postmaster and Mr. Seeberger as Collector, almost the entire force of employees embraced in the classified service have been removed by them. Furthermore, we have yet to hear of a Republican who has been appointed from the eligible lists to a position in either Post-office or Custom-house by Mr. Judd or Mr. Seeberger. In fact, the opinion generally prevails that none but Democrats need apply for the examinations at the Post-office or Custom-house. Our belief is that most of the changes have been made in the classified service for the purpose of removing all Republicans and replacing them with Democrats, and we think that Mr. Hoffman, in his letter to Mr. Webster, clearly shows that the removals have been made in compliance with the demand of Democrats for the places."

No contrast could possibly be more marked than that between this showing as to the Chicago Post-office and Custom-house and the state of things in the Brooklyn and Boston Post-offices. All of these offices are controlled by strong Democrats, but the differences in management are as wide as could be imagined. The Brooklyn and Boston Post-offices are conducted as business institutions in the interest of the public; the Chicago offices are conducted in accordance with "the brutal and unjust decrees of party."

Two theories of party advantage, radically opposed to each other, are represented by Mr. Hendrix in Brooklyn and Gen. Corse in Boston, on the one hand; and by Mr. Judd and Mr. Seeberger in Chicago, on the other hand. All higher considerations aside, is there any sensible man who doubts which theory is the more likely to strengthen the Democratic party?

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT ON CONVICT LABOR.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Labor of the United States, has made a report on the subject of convict labor in which he reaches the conclusion that the most desirable mode of employing prisoners is the public-account system, so modified that the labor performed shall be as little effective as possible. It results, of course, that the charge upon the taxpayers for their maintenance shall be correspondingly increased. That this charge may be eventually raised to the total cost of boarding and lodging the convicts is admitted, and a calculation is furnished that the extra tax would be not more than eight cents per capita on the whole population annually, or not more than twenty-nine cents on each $1,000 of taxable property. He holds that it would be in accordance with justice to have the prisons maintained entirely at the expense of the State treasuries, because "the present tax necessary to meet running expenses, so far as individual feeling or sentiment is concerned, is borne by the few engaged in the industries carried on in the prisons." This is a proposition which it is difficult to controvert, because it is not quite clear what is meant by it. If it means that the shoemakers not in prison pay the tax to support the shoemakers in prison, and that the honest coopers pay for the convict coopers, and so on, the statement is not a whit more true than it would be to say that the shoemakers in Worcester support the shoemakers in Lynn. The shoemakers in Worcester would get better wages for a time if there were no shoemakers in Lynn; but the fact of their getting better than average wages would draw others into the trade until the general equilibrum was restored. If the Commissioner means that the public charge for the support of convicts should be increased because a notion prevails among shoemakers, coopers, etc., that they are supporting convict shoemakers, coopers, etc., under the present system, although the fact is that the latter are supporting themselves, then the proposition is that a false sentiment should be accepted as a true one, and that the public should pay eight cents per capita per annum to give the former precedence over the latter.

Another dubious phrase in the Commissioner's argument is his statement of the objections to the plan which he favors. "The objection to this plan which has been proposed by many investigators and which is now under consideration," he says, "involves the aban-

donment of the idea that prisons must pay." Pay what? When we speak of a business as paying we generally mean paying a profit. But is that what is meant when people are talking about convict labor? The States are not regarded as money-making concerns at all; but if there were any branch of their necessary functions out of which they might reasonably obtain a net revenue, it is the penitentiary branch, seeing that the law-breakers put upon them the expenses of the police force and the criminal courts. In the very fitting language employed by Mr. C. F. Peck, the New York Labor Commissioner, "he who has to be restrained by force from transgressing the laws of society *must support himself by his own toil.*" This was Mr. Peck's opinion three years ago. We are not sure that Labor has not advanced beyond this position now, in which case Commissioner Peck has probably advanced also; but as the record stands, he holds a position contrary to that of Commissioner Wright and much more rational. He contends, throughout his report of 1884, that the work of the prisoners should be not merely onerous but remunerative, and in this respect he followed the thesis of Superintendent Pillsbury that non-productive labor merely for punishment is degrading and mischievous to the prisoner and unjust to the State.

Commissioner Wright's fallacy belongs to Bastiat's category of "That which is seen and that which is not seen." The competition of prison labor with free labor is that which is seen. It is very minute, being only 54-100 of 1 per cent. of the mechanical labor of the country, but it can be seen, and, what is more to the purpose, it can be heard from. That which is not seen is the fact that if every prisoner were turned into a skilled workman and an honest man, according to the hand-labor plan favored by the Commissioner, and then discharged, he would be 50 per cent. more of a competitor than he is now. Is it, or is it not, in the interest of Labor that there should be 64,000 criminals prowling about the country, committing depredations of all kinds? Would Labor be better off or worse off if all these criminals had learned honest trades and earned an honest living? If they had done so, they would have been competing effectively with all others. Not having followed honest trades, but having become a prey on the honest and laborious classes, and having been captured and locked up, they become for the first time what they ought to have been all the time, self-sustaining members of society. They have begun to compete—that is, to do what they ought to have done from the beginning, and what everybody says they ought to do when they come out of prison. So we have this economic conception presented to us, that if there were no criminal classes at all, it would still be for the interest of Labor to take say 64,000 able-bodied persons (with their own consent, of course) and put them in some wholesome retreat at public expense for an average term of five years, and, while not denying them employment altogether, yet taking good care that their work should not be productive.

Much stress is laid on the fact that prison labor competes unduly with particular trades —shoe-making, cooperage, stone-cutting, etc. In fact, the great bundle of sophisms that have been piled up on this subject had their starting-point here, particular trades insisting that an undue amount of prison labor was employed in competition with them. Hence the demand for diversity of industries in prisons. Commissioner Wright disposes of this half-way measure by saying that "whatever limit the law might put upon the number to be employed in any one industry, that number might be sufficient to kill a trade carried on by free labor" The only way to secure a diversity which shall not be harmful, in his opinion, is to put convicts at work on hand labor without the use of machinery, so arranged that the hand labor in the prisons shall compete only with machine labor outside. He considers this better than working a treadmill or turning a crank, because it gives mental occupation and to some extent teaches the use of tools. But why allow tools? A machine is only a superior kind of tool.

The report embraces some valuable statistical information. The portion which shows the financial results of the different systems of convict labor is especially interesting. The lease system shows a profit, and a pretty large one, for the seven Southern States that have adhered to it. Under the contract system, 65 per cent. of the running expenses of the prisons are paid by the proceeds of the labor performed in them. There are wide discrepancies between different institutions, even in the same State, the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., paying a little more than expenses, while that at Chester shows a large deficit. In like manner the Sing Sing Penitentiary shows a large surplus, while that at Albany has a small deficit. The prisons under the public-account system yield 32 per cent. of their running expenses, and those under the piece-price system 23 per cent. Under the mixed system, 42 per cent. of running expenses is realized from the labor of the inmates. At Auburn and Elmira, N. Y., which are classed under the mixed system, a considerably higher percentage is attained.

Eleven reports of State investigations on the subject of convict labor are summarized in the volume. Most of these are on a higher plane of intelligence than Commissioner Wright's, and only one of them, that of California, is on a lower. The California Commissioner of Labor "touches bottom" with the plain declaration that "rather than that a system should be carried on under State control, tending to loss of employment or reduction of wages, the convicts of our State prisons should serve their terms in idleness." Mr. Wright himself, as Commissioner for Massachusetts in 1880, said:

> "We are strong in the belief that the very best reformatory results are to be reached through that system or that administration of prison affairs which makes our penal institutions self-supporting; and that, after a State has been compelled by the criminal conduct of an individual to put him under public guardianship, it has the indisputable right to say that he shall pay for the guardianship; and if, in doing so, the State encroaches in some slight degree on the fullest privileges of competition demanded by producers, it has as much right to a chance to make its institutions self-supporting as a manufacturer has to claim any particular trade or custom as his inalienable right."

This clear-sighted and wholesome statement is printed on page 335 of the present report. It suggests that the author has gained narrower views since he became a Commissioner on a larger scale. A State Bureau of Labor is most commonly an apparatus to give official circulation and sanction to the crudest conceptions of the trade-unions. The public had a right to expect something better from the National Bureau.

HOLIDAY EQUESTRIANS.

ABOUT this season, or a little later, it is not uncommon for people of both sexes who are fond of the saddle to start off on journeys on horseback, sometimes in couples, but sometimes in half-dozens or dozens. In probably nine cases out of ten, if there are ladies in the party, the excursion comes to an untimely end, owing either to one of the ladies "giving out"—that is, finding long days in the saddle too much for her—or to somebody's horse revealing an ample saddle gall on his back, or going dead lame. The cause is generally the same—want of exercise both on the part of the rider and the horse. Few women's horses get nearly exercise enough to keep them in working condition, and a long day or two on the road brings out a weakness of some kind. Moreover, as soon as a woman begins to feel fatigue in the saddle, unless she has very vigorous back muscles and a very good seat, she slides down towards her stirrup, and hangs on to the horn with her right knee, thus giving the horse's back a good side scrape with the saddle at every step. After a few hours of this, a fine raw place is apt to be developed which takes a fortnight or three weeks to heal, and the rider has to take to wheels or go home by the train.

Such excursions are probably more successfully carried out by our German fellow-citizens than anybody else, on those two-and-two processions which so often amuse the American public in the Park. They are generally excellent riders, though not of the English school, and so many of them have learned all they know of it in the army that they are familiar with most of the "wrinkles" and precautions which enable a man to get long marches out of a horse without damage. These rides are literally marches. They always move as a column of cavalry, and generally under a leader of some sort from whom they take the word of command. Their seat is strictly military, but some of them carry their hands nearly as high as their chins, the explanation of which we have more than once sought from German military men in vain, for the German army regulation puts the bridle hand, we believe, a hand's breadth above the pommel of the saddle.

About saddles for such excursions there is a monstrous deal of nonsense talked, owing to the belief of nearly everybody that the saddle he is accustomed to is the only rational saddle, and his way of riding the only rational way. In fact, saddles are almost as various in form and structure as the races of men who use horses, and so are styles of riding, and the man who dogmatizes about his own saddle and style runs the risk of being brought to shame. Nothing, for instance, can differ more from a cowboy's seat and saddle than a Cossack's or Turcoman's. The cowboy sits straight-legged on his

fork, in what is called "tongs on a wall" fashion, in a high peaked saddle, with his toes stuck out. The Cossack or Turcoman sits as flat as if he were in a chair, his leg forming a right angle at the knee and his feet exactly parallel with the horse's side. All three are superb riders, whether it be for sticking on, or getting over rough ground, or making long marches, or fighting, or running away. If you argued with a Turcoman that he ought not to sit in a flat saddle, with such short stirrups, but get a Whitman and stick his legs out, he would not laugh, because that is not his style, but he would inwardly set you down as an idiot besides being an infidel.

There is also much nonsense talked about the propriety or impropriety of rising or "bobbing up and down" in the saddle during the trot when making a journey, and occasionally a "True American" writes to the newspapers some sad drivel on the subject, as a protest against the Anglomaniac dudes who bob up and down on banged horses in the Park. But if you use an English saddle, it is simple cruelty to the horse not to rise in trotting on a long ride, especially in the case of a heavy weight. In an English saddle the rider sits well behind his stirrups, which are rather short, a fashion approaching closely to the Asiatic seat; and if he tries to sit close during the trot, he strikes the horse a catapultic blow at every stride, in the tenderest portion of the animal's back. When he rises, on the contrary, he descends gently, and he keeps his weight steady on the horse by throwing it into his stirrups, when his hinder parts are in the air. The principle of the thing is in fact illustrated by the jockey's practice of standing in his stirrups during a race, and the Cossacks or Arabs during a charge. In both cases what is sought is to avoid pounding the horse with a hundred-and-fifty-pound mallet, when the poor animal is trying to move in a regular trot or gallop.

In a military, or Mexican, or Whitman saddle the circumstances are wholly different. The rider almost stands straight-legged in his stirrups, when the horse is trotting, and keeps his weight on them, and at the same time accommodates himself to the horse's motion by an up-and-down spring of the foot. In other words, he has no occasion to rise, and does not come down on the horse with a bang. There is probably nothing about which wide observation is more necessary to make people talk sensibly than about horsemanship. Every nation which rides in the saddle has its own system, and for that nation its own bridles, saddles, bits, and seats are the best in the world. The man who sets about disputing this runs great risk, as we have said, of being brought to shame.

THE NEW ITALIAN PREMIER.

ITALY, July 13, 1887.

FRANCESCO CRISPI, actually Minister of the Interior, virtually Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs during the long and dangerous illness of Depretis, is one of the few prominent survivors of the old Mazzinian school. Foremost among the promoters of the Sicilian revolution of the 12th of January, with The Constitution or Barricades for its programme, he stood faithfully to his guns when the Constitution sworn to and forsworn by King Bomba was defended and defeated on the barricades in 1849. Deputy, Secretary-General, and soldier during that year; a keen observer of men and events; taking nothing for granted, but deducing theories from facts, he came to the conclusion that only when the whole of Italy was united could any portion of it be free and independent, and for the next ten years devoted his constant energies to promote revolution in every portion of Italy, with Mazzini. At the same time, with Nicola Fabrizi, Rosalino Pilo, and a very few other Sicilians, he toiled to convert his brother islanders to the doctrine of unity, to the abjuration of their then universal desire for a separate government and a separate constitution. Banished from Genoa after the insurrection of Milan in February, 1852; expelled from Malta by the British Government in 1854, he passed the next five years of his life wandering in disguise between London, Paris, and Italy, one of the most formidable, invisible agents of the unitarian party. When, in 1859, the alliance between Piedmont and the Emperor of France was made known, he signed the Mazzinian protest against the alliance with the "murderer of Rome," the "man of the Second of December," with the proviso that, should Victor Emanuel head the Italian army against the Austrians, all the protesters would rally round his standard.

During 1859 neither Naples nor Sicily stirred; on the 22d of May Ferdinand Borbone died. The day after the armistice of Villafranca was signed, "Manuel Pareda, a merchant of the Argentine Republic—hair gray, chin shaved, no moustache, mutton-chop whiskers (so ran the passport)—left Dover for Calais, Paris, Marseilles, Genoa, touching Civitavecchia; was allowed by the police to land from the *Vatican* and thence depart in the same steamer for Naples; thence, with passport duly viséd, for Messina, arriving there on the 26th of July. From that date until the 30th of August Manuel Pareda, alias Francesco Crispi, scoured the island of Sicily, as a tourist seeing sights all day, by night meeting and organizing various committees, teaching the manufacture of Orsini bombs, combining for a simultaneous insurrection in all the principal cities on the 4th of October. It was not, however, till the 12th of May, 1860, that Garibaldi, with Crispi and the Thousand, landed at Marsala, and on the 13th proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy. Garibaldi offered Crispi first the post of Minister of Finance, which he declined; then that of *procuratore generale*, Crispi being by profession an advocate—also declined. For some time Minister of the Interior, he rendered himself unpopular by introducing the conscription, saying that every Sicilian must become a soldier and help the Italians to free the entire country. Then a cabal was raised against him by the Moderates, who clamored for the immediate annexation of the island to Piedmont. "No," said Garibaldi and Crispi, "this is our basis of operations; we have to free Naples and Venice, and then crown Victor Emanuel King of Italy in Rome." From that moment—with the exception of Mazzini—Crispi and Bertani, who organized all the remaining expeditions of 1860, were the best calumniated men in Italy. When Garibaldi, after the conquest of Naples, retired to Caprera, no stone was left unturned by the Cavourian party to prevent Crispi's election as deputy to the first Italian Parliament. Not only were they unsuccessful, but, as his poverty would have prevented his residence at Turin, his electors subscribed for his maintenance until his rapid success as a lawyer rendered him independent.

From the moment Crispi took his place in the Chamber of Deputies and his oath to monarchy, he has never wavered in his allegiance. When, after Aspromonte, the Constitution was violated, Naples and Sicily placed in a state of siege, Deputies arrested, and unimaginable atrocities committed, Garibaldi, Nicotera, Saffi, and some twenty members of the extreme Left sent in their resignations. Crispi refused to do so, saying: "Venice and Rome have yet to be freed. We want the army. Victor Emanuel is the symbol of unity; if we can't have liberty and unity together, let us secure unity." In 1864 there befell Crispi what I fully believe to have been the greatest sorrow of his life, the total rupture with Mazzini. The transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence, with the pledge that the Italian Government would prevent any attack against the temporal possessions of the Pope, sounded like the renunciation of Rome. The Republican Unitarian party were up in arms, and called on the entire Left again to resign. No, said Crispi, "monarchy unites, the republic would divide us." Whispering tongues added words that Crispi had never spoken in public or in private. Mazzini believed them and never forgave; they never met again.

In 1866 Crispi was invited to enter the Ricasoli Ministry; in 1867, the Cabinet of which Rattazzi was Premier. He declined, saying: "We shall yet be Ministers of Italy, but with our own programme." Nevertheless, as the reporter on the *domicilio coatto* law, which empowered the Government to arrest and send to a fixed domicile vagabonds, camorrists, and brigands, he again incurred the hostility of the Liberals, nor was his friendship for and support of Rattazzi forgiven him. In 1870 Crispi, Bertani, Cairoli, and the entire Left (all the resigners had accepted reëlection except Saffi) saved Italy from a pro-French, anti-Prussian alliance and compelled monarchy to enter Rome. What was suspected and affirmed in the past is now a fact proved by the recent publication of the biography of Quintino Sella. King Victor had promised Louis Napoleon a hundred thousand Italian troops in case he should make war on the Rhine, and with the King stood the court and the old Cavourian Moderate party. Not Quintino Sella though, the unpopular Minister of Finance, the only Minister, perhaps, who could oppose the King without offending him. Sella, a strong, stalwart, still young man, had never shouldered a musket or unsheathed a sword for Italy, whereas Minghetti, Azeglio, on the contrary, had fought and been wounded. One day, writes Sella's biographer, "in the heat of dispute, King Victor said to Sella, 'I quite understand that to wage war courage is needed.' 'Yes,' said Sella, 'but more courage is needed to oppose your Majesty than to wage war.' To which the King, with proud, disdainful gesture: 'One sees clearly you belong to a race of cloth merchants [all Sella's family were cloth manufacturers].' 'True, your Majesty, I belong to cloth merchants who have always honored their signatures, whereas this time your Majesty would sign a bill which he is by no means sure to pay.'" The fate of Italy hung in the balance; the entire country clamored, To Rome, to Rome! Mazzini was a prisoner at Gaeta, Garibaldi blocked at Caprera, and this time every member of the Left, Crispi and Bertani at their head, declared that unless Rome was entered through negotiation or assault by monarchy, they would head the revolution and man the barricades. A meeting of the entire Left was held and a committee appointed, composed of Rattazzi, Crispi, Cairoli, Fabrizi, and Bertani, to draw up their final resolutions. Sella, uninvited, appeared in their midst, and pledged his word that Italy should enter Rome or that he would join the Opposition, and the Left consented to await the fulfilment of the promise, but *with ordered arms*.

Once Rome capital of united Italy, came the

real tug of war between the Right and the Left, you may really say between Conservatives and Progressists—war to the knife. But the mere fact of the entry into Rome left the handle of the knife in the hands of the Moderates, who for the next six years exercised actual despotism. At length in 1876 the Left came to power. Their advent was hailed as a victory, and a general millennium expected. Delusions, of course, followed, yet many items of the Liberal programme have been carried despite the desperate efforts of the Conservatives. Manhood suffrage is secured—all males of twenty-one who can write their own names are electors; the forced paper currency is abolished; abolished the terrible grist tax; diminished by one-third the tax on salt—yet no commercial or industrial crisis has followed; on the contrary, Italian *rente* is at par, and it is affirmed that the balance between income and expenditure is attained. The Italian Army, as I showed in a late letter, is virtually an army of citizens, as all able-bodied men between given ages are bound to serve in the ranks, youths destined for the priesthood not excluded.

Nevertheless, the tendency, under the Liberal régime, has been toward a general disorganization. The Massowah business brought affairs to a climax, and the position of Depretis, Premier since 1881, came virtually to this: "I have the confidence of the King and a floating majority in the House. If you leaders of the Left won't come to the rescue, I shall have to make terms with the Right or resign and advise the King to call a Conservative Cabinet." Long and serious were the consultations among the old leaders of the Left. A fresh alliance with Depretis was too repugnant to Cairoli; Nicotera hitherto has stood aloof; Crispi and Zanardelli agreed to join Depretis once more if he gave in his adhesion to the completion of their programme. This he did verbally; his illness, which must prove fatal at a not far distant period, had not left him the physical strength to resist. Zanardelli, as Minister of Grace and Justice, is a pledge to the country for the morality and strict legality of the Administration. Crispi, in less than three months, has carried through to completion more work than Depretis alone did in two years. First he set his face dead against the grant of a "provisional budget," compelling each department to present its respective accounts and estimates, have them examined by the House, voted and passed. Reconciliation with the Vatican at his advent was called "the question of the day." The way in which he treated it—admirably seconded by Zanardelli—shows how much he has gained by the last twenty-five years of parliamentary experience. The Conservatives came in hopes, the Liberals in a perfect panic, to hear how, when, and why the olive branch had been tendered from the Quirinal to the Vatican. Crispi paid a hearty tribute to Leo XIII., "that extraordinary man," but showed that Italy had nothing to offer in the way of reconciliation, seeing that she had never waged war with the Papacy as a spiritual power; that liberty was the order of the day; that as soon as Catholics availed themselves of the liberties guaranteed to all Italian citizens, the better it would be for themselves. He did not add—the better for Italy, nor does he think so: he takes purely constitutional ground: "Italy cannot yield one iota; she cannot restore the temporal power nor enlarge by an inch the territory over which the Pope has jurisdiction, because no single Italian could be compelled to become his temporal subject. Youths destined for the priesthood cannot be exempted from the conscription any more than other students. The Papal guarantees remain intact; personally, the Pope is as inviolable as the King himself. Catholics can become electors and elected when they choose. Once having taken their oath to the King of Italy, they can fight for their rights on legal grounds."

The Liberals in the House and throughout the country have pronounced their entire satisfaction with these declarations. The vast cleverness of Crispi has been shown in leaving all the onus of the reconciliation on the Pope and his adherents. When the Catholics avowedly and openly take part in political elections, as a compact, disciplined, and obedient legion, then will come the real battle, and we shall see Conservatives and Clericals join hands against the Liberals. This Crispi clearly foresees, and distinctly and rigidly, as is his custom, is pressing forward some of the most important points of the Liberal programme. He is preparing for a siege, arming and training future soldiers for a future battle-day. The three chief points are, the reform of the Senate; the reformation of the prefectures or provincial governors; the total exclusion of all *impiegati* (civil servants) from Parliament. Taking the last measure first, he states it simply thus: henceforward electors can choose any eligible citizen, whether he receive pay in any form from the Government or no; but when once his election is duly confirmed by the House, he must make his choice—remain a paid servant of the state, or become a political legislator. (A tenet of the Liberal faith not yet enunciated from the Ministerial bench is the remuneration of all deputies, so that men of talent and character who must work with their heads or hands in order to live, shall not be excluded from the national Parliament.)

The reform of the prefectures is considered by many as the axe laid at the root of the tree of electoral bribery and corruption; but a long experience and special studies of real Italian life convince me that its perfect consummation will require many more years than can be left to an old man's lifetime. Prefects are ostensibly provincial administrators—in fact, they are the political agents of the existing Government. Crispi, reiterating the pledge given by his party that the Government shall abstain from any sort of interference in the elections, has presented his bill, and obtained the sanction of the House for reducing prefects to their original office. By pensioning off inveterate sinners, inspiring less hardened offenders with due terror, and nominating new men to the vacant posts, he probably will succeed in preventing prefects from using their prefectural authority and power in favor of this party and against that; but Cavour's openly avowed theory that it is the right and the duty of Government to exercise its electoral influence, has taken such deep root in the hearts of mayors, municipal secretaries, and Government officials, that it will be next to impossible to uproot it.

With regard to the reform of the Senate, Crispi, in the blandest way, has requested the Senators to "reform themselves," and they blandly answer, We will try. It is well known that a Senate elected, and not nominated by the King, is an article of the Liberal creed; and to this we shall come if the Catholics and Conservatives do not join hands in time.

I should not have troubled your readers with so many details anent the new Minister of the Interior, did I not consider his advent at this especial moment as an event of extraordinary importance in the history of Italian monarchy. Crispi has never been a popular man, and has never sought popularity—he is more feared than loved; but he has had a fixed goal in view for the last five-and-twenty years, and has gone straightly and steadily towards it. The old proverb adapted, Set a *conspirator* to catch a *conspirator*, is applicable to him. The other day, his answer to Cavallotti, the leader of the extreme Left, illustrates his character: "We leave you a free press, full liberty of association. Say your say and do your worst. We don't fear you in the least, but don't mean to help you by making of you victims and martyrs. Mazzini was a man of genius and a man of order. A republic in his time was possible; with you it is impossible." Yet when a meeting in the Capitol was convoked, the head of the police prohibited it on the ground that it was against the law, which it is. If Crispi lives long enough, and no untoward events intervene, he will introduce his social reforms to ameliorate the condition of the working and peasant classes, availing himself for that purpose of the two billions of francs belonging to the *opere pie*, or charitable institutions, of Italy. Thus will the programme, The King and the People, be realized, and monarchy be fortified on a broad popular basis. It will be well, meanwhile, to remember the proverb, "'Twixt the cup and the lip." J. W. M.

JOTTINGS OF A SWISS TOURIST.

CHAMONIX, HAUTE-SAVOIE, July 17, 1887.

THE 14th of July, the anniversary of the capture and destruction of the Bastile, is kept as a national holiday throughout France, and was celebrated at Chamonix on Thursday last with as much enthusiasm as the most ardent adherent of the Republic could desire. The town was gay with flags, mottoes, and preparations for illumination. Before five o'clock in the morning a salvo of guns announced the commencement of the fête, and made many a tired traveller curse the Bastile and the French Republic. The firing of guns was kept up at irregular intervals during the day; the local band paraded through the village playing national airs; a public dinner and ball, admittance to which cost three and a half francs, took place in the evening. From 9 to 10 P. M. there were displays of fireworks in front of several of the hotels and of the *mairie*. On the various heights on each side of the valley bonfires were lit, or brilliant lights exhibited. At the Grands Mulets, six thousand feet above the village, and in the midst of snow and glaciers, a brilliant star-like light was exhibited for an hour. Fuel and combustibles are scarce and costly up there.

It was pleasant to an Irishman to see the enthusiasm of the people, and the evident attachment to their Government and institutions; but it surprises me to find among the inhabitants of this valley a very general contempt for their Swiss neighbors. They look down on them and their system of government. A peasant with whom I spent a pleasant hour on the Col de Voza, where he had a troop of sixteen cows, expressed very strongly what others have also said to me. He had had better opportunities of seeing the world than his neighbors; he had served in the Crimea, had been for a short time in New York, and had travelled through Switzerland as a cattle dealer. A French Catholic, he gave the highest praise to the Protestant Canton of Vaud. Of the Cantons of Valais, Grisons, and Berne, in which he had travelled, he said, "Ils manquent la civilisation; ils sont bruts." Manners, customs, dress were all found fault with. This man, like many others, officials and peasants, with whom I have chatted, maintained that the Swiss police and courts are lax and inefficient; that thefts, assaults, and sometimes murders are not punished; and that the Swiss papers omit to report many such outrages. This is probably a common complaint on the frontiers of adjoining states; it does not appear to be borne out by the official criminal statistics of Valais.

Tourists are of more importance to the Chamoniards than politics. But for the hotels and the annual invasion of travellers, Chamonix would be a place of no more importance than

many another mountain glen. Pen, pencil, paintbrush have all proved inadequate to convey any idea of its scenery. Accounts of ascensions, accidents, and adventures on the mountains have been wearisomely multiplied. Few travellers trouble themselves about the life, occupations, and interests of the inhabitants, or the local government and constitution of the valley. The commune comprises part of the valley of the Arve, about 12 miles in length, bounded on the north by a range reaching to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, and on the south separated from Italy by the *massif* of Mont Blanc, none of the passes across which are less than 1,200 feet in height. The Commune of Chamonix contains many other villages besides the group of hotels which is known to travellers as Chamonix, but its entire population is only 2,400. The Secretary of the Commune informs me that the head of almost every family resident is a landowner; there are not 20 residents who are not owners of at least a house and garden. In addition to his homestead, each citizen has a share in the extensive though generally poor pastures which belong to the Commune. On these common lands, all lying at a high altitude, sheep, goats, and cattle can be kept for about three months in the summer. The extensive forests belonging to the Commune are managed by the French Forest Department, and wood is sparingly supplied for a trifling charge to the citizens. In Switzerland, on the contrary, each commune manages its own woods; an allotment is made by the Communal Council every year to each citizen, generally without any charge. He thus obtains his fuel and sometimes more valuable timber for building without expense. The Commune of Chamonix has other resources besides its common lands. It has built hotels, taverns, and mountain cabins for travellers, the rents of which amount to about $8,000 a year. The excellent hotel of Montanvert, 3,000 feet above Chamonix, the inn at Pierre Pointue, the comfortable cabin at the Grands Mulets, have all been built by and belong to the Commune. The Communal Council, composed of sixteen members, is renewed every four years; the *maire*, chosen by the Council from among themselves, has two votes. There are many who are poor, but there is no pauperism—waifs and strays from Italy and Switzerland receive occasionally assistance from the "caisse des pauvres," which is also available for the few citizens who may, through fault or misfortune, become really destitute.

The demand for guides, drivers, muleteers has diverted a large section of the population from their natural occupations, and is said to be one cause of the decline in the price of agricultural land. The number of men calling themselves guides is nearly 250, but, though dignified by such a title, many of these men are merely muledrivers. The rules and charges of the guild of guides have been the subject of many complaints, not only by travellers, but by the hotel-keepers, who do not find the excessive charges for small excursions conducive to their interests. This week the hotel-keepers have forwarded a representation to the Prefect of the department, with the object of having some changes made in the rules and a diminution of the charges for some of the excursions. The rule which obliges a traveller to take, for all except the higher ascents, the guide who is "on turn," is particularly objectionable; it is not pleasant to spend a long day, or possibly several days, alone with a man who is not a pleasant companion as well as a good guide.

In connection with the periodical movements in advance and in retreat of the large glaciers, it is of interest to find that tradition, supported by some documentary evidence, relates that there was a time when the passes between Chamonix and Courmayeur, on the Italian side of Mont Blanc, were comparatively free from snow and ice. It appears that at one time the people of Courmayeur could leave their villages and reach Chamonix in time to attend the religious services there, making the passage in six or seven hours. The same journey now requires about eighteen hours, is impossible in bad weather, and is only attempted by parties of at least three persons, with the usual appliances of ropes, etc., to avoid the dangers of the glaciers. Traces of a road have been found, appearing from under the edge of the ice. The transit of the Alps by Hannibal's army may thus have been made under very different conditions from those which now exist. The parish of Courmayeur appears to have been some five hundred years ago a dependency of the ecclesiastical establishment at Chamonix, although now there is absolutely no communication between the two places, the passes being only traversed by Alpine climbers.

The most recent observations show that after a period of rapid retreat and diminution in size, the glaciers in the valley of Chamonix are again beginning to advance. The Glacier des Bossons descends to a level of not more than three thousand feet above the sea. During the last three years its lower extremity has advanced at the rate of fifty yards a year. A grotto cut out of the ice in May, 1886, about a quarter-mile from the extremity, has moved down for more than sixty yards, and has been replaced by another, which is also moving forwards. The other glaciers do not admit of the same very exact observations being taken, but they are distinctly advancing and increasing at their extremities in width and height. It would, however, take many years of advance at their present rate before they occupied the ground which, within the memory of living persons, they once covered.

A word must be said as to the Chamonix hotels, about twenty in number. They are clean, comfortable, many of them luxurious, and excessively cheap. Persons who wish to make a prolonged stay can live at the best of them—rooms, good meals, and attendance included—for a less cost than one often pays for a very ordinary dinner in Paris or London. In this respect the arrangements for the comfort of travellers contrast very favorably with those of the "Société des Guides."

M. O'B.

Correspondence.

GEORGE ELIOT'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In one respect the impression, which seems to have been generally taken from such meagre account as we have yet had of the influences in operation about George Eliot about the time of her change of religious views, has not rightly represented the real facts. Some twenty years since I had, in a letter from Miss Sara Hennell, some of whose books I had just then made a notice of in the *Christian Examiner*, an account which put the facts in their proper order. It was to the effect that all the free-thinking which was in vogue in the circle to which the Hennells belonged at the time that we come to know them in the history of George Eliot's life, originated with Mr. Bray, whom Caroline Hennell married. Miss Hennell's statement in her letter to me was, that after her sister's marriage to a gentleman who urged upon her free-thinking opinions, the brother, Charles Hennell, was called in to meet these opinions by a defence of the faith which they undermined, and that on attempting to do this, he found the case so different from what he had assumed it to be that, instead of pressing the defence of traditional faith, he undertook as complete a critical inquiry as was then practicable, and, as a result of investigations thus occasioned by his inability to answer Mr. Bray, came to conclusions which were a complete surrender to Mr. Bray—conclusions which he proceeded to embody in a book which substantially anticipated those of the great German heresiarch, Strauss, but which was itself anticipated by the opinions and conversation of Mr. Bray.

When our George Eliot wrote, November 13, 1841, that her mind had been for the last few days engaged on the inquiries which resulted in her change of faith, we have but to turn back to her previous letter of November 2 to see that with that date she entered upon close personal relations with Mr. and Mrs. Bray, having had a friend before this in Mrs. Pears, Mr. Bray's sister. Mr. Cross most unfortunately lugs into the place between the real facts of November 2 and those of November 13 an account of Mr. Charles Hennell's 'Inquiry' written by George Eliot eleven years later, and he as good as says that this book effected the conversion of the pupil of Mr. Bray, who, for all we know, may not have read the 'Inquiry' as early as this, but who had beyond a doubt come under the influence which had converted Caroline Hennell and Charles Hennell.

What was due, for a proper filling up of this passage in George Eliot's life, was an account of the real facts as to Mr. Bray and the close relation into which our George Eliot had come to him from November 2. A hint of the true state of things—the relation to Mr. Bray, not to Mr. Hennell's book—is given by George Eliot's reference to the sister of Mr. Bray as "my guardian angel," very soon after the conversion which I assume was wrought, as Mr. Hennell's was wrought, by the conversation of Mr. Bray. The only preparation which we need presume to have existed was that of George Eliot's nature as indicated by herself at this time. Two months before, she had written: "How should I love to have a thorough-going student with me, that we might read together"; and, shortly after, she said of herself, "Ivy-like as I am by nature." In these two aspects of her nature is the key to much which came later in her life, and certainly the key to her coming under the influence of Mr. Bray's conversation, as I assume that she did. It does not appear that Mrs. Pears, the sister of Mr. Bray, was one of his converts, but that she was very considerate in her treatment of the young lady who had yielded to the persuasions of her brother, because he was her brother and she could not blame as she might otherwise have done.

It may be added to what I have said of George Eliot's nature that she had been lately coming to the conclusion that character is the chief thing in religion, and that her mind had gained some glimpses of broad learning and faith before she met Mr. Bray in intimate converse; but these are common enough without constituting a preparation for such a surrender of faith as George Eliot suddenly made.

Edward C. Towne.

Cambridge.

MISSOURI'S TEST OF EXPERTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In one of the recent numbers of the *Nation* you point out an example of apparent introduction of opéra bouffe into real life. I can give you a real case of opéra bouffe in public affairs, and will do so for the benefit of such of your readers as have heard of the great State of Missouri, and who will like to know how they do things there.

An act of the General Assembly referring to mines and mining, inspection, management, safety, etc., was approved March 30, 1887. Section 12 of that act reads as follows: "Upon the recommendation of a Board of Examiners, to be appointed by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspection, to consist of two practicable [*sic*] miners, two operators, and one mining engineer, the Governor shall appoint an Inspector of Mines," etc. The law then goes on to describe the duties of the office, which is a purely technical one. I believe that it will be excusable if anybody understands the language of section 12 to refer to an examination of applicants by the Board of Examiners, in which examination they would have to show their qualification for the office. So far, all seems right and like a step in the right direction. But now the opéra bouffe.

In a public notice of May 4, the Commissioner of Labor states that "the Board of Examiners will meet for the purpose of examining *applications* of persons desiring to be recommended to the Governor for appointment as State Mine Inspector; that applications have to be accompanied with *recommendations* as to qualification," etc. This public notice interpreted the Missouri idea of a Board of Examiners for a technical office. Not the *applicants* were to be examined, but their *recommendations* as to qualification. The applicant with the longest string of recommendations and the most influential backing was the one best qualified for the office. W.

Sarcoxie, Mo., July 28, 1887.

THE MAGIC WAND.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The letter of your correspondent "Maine" is an admirable specimen of that widespread distaste for the restraints of inductive logic which makes theology, and political economy, and mind-cure, and many other subjects, such slippery ground for most of us weak mortals. The facts which have come under his observation may, indeed, be inconsistent with the theory that the witch-hazel's efficacy is a delusion, but certainly nothing contained in his letter is in the smallest degree inconsistent with that theory. "Maine" may know of cases in which people in his neighborhood attempted to pierce wells without resort to witch-hazel, and failed in consequence, but he doesn't mention any such case. What he tells us is that a man who uses witch-hazel, and who is in the habit of digging wells in the vicinity, finds a place where he says he shall strike water at a depth of some eighteen or twenty feet, and then does it. Nothing very startling in this, I am sure; and yet it is all there is in "Maine's" statement. The least we can ask before paying any attention to this phenomenon is a comparison with some attempt to get water without the aid of the magic wand. Of course in the meantime we are at liberty to hazard the shrewd conjecture that the liquid treasure was buried in other places besides the one which the conjurer discovered. F.

July 30, 1887.

Notes.

The *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co. will publish directly 'Steam Yachts and Launches,' by C. P. Kunhardt.

'The English Language: its Grammar, History, and Literature,' by Prof. J. M. D. Meiklejohn of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, is nearly ready from the press of D. C. Heath & Co.

Mr. W. A. Clouston, whose 'Popular Tales and Fictions' we recently reviewed, is about to print privately a work of much interest to lovers of Oriental tales. It is entitled 'A Group of Eastern Romances and Stories,' and consists of translations of the following works: 'Fortune and Misfortune,' a Persian story-book of unknown date; 'The King and his Four Ministers,' a translation of the Tamil romance 'Alakesa Kathá,' one of the sporadic versions of the 'Sindibád' ('Seven Wise Masters') cycle; 'The Rose of Bakawali,' a Hindí version of an old Persian romance, from the French rendering of Garcin de Tassy; and, finally, 'Entertaining Stories,' from the same collection which furnishes 'Fortune and Misfortune,' and in which are found parallels to some of the *fabliaux* of the Trouvères and tales of the early Italian novelists. The work will be printed uniform with the same author's 'Book of Sindibád,' and will comprise from 500 to 600 pages. The impression is limited to 300 copies, crown 8vo, subscription price ten shillings and sixpence; and fifty large-paper copies (numbered), twenty-one shillings, including postage. Subscriptions may be sent to the editor at 233 Cambridge St., Glasgow.

Mr. Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard, 256 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., invites subscriptions to a 'History of the Cutts Family,' now in preparation by himself. It will be illustrated with family portraits.

A Walt Whitman Society has been formed in Boston, at 125 West Chester Park, having for its object a weekly pension for the poet, "the promotion of his ideas of spiritual and social life in general, and the establishment of a library devoted to the literature of all nations and times"—translations strictly excluded. Mr. C. Sadakitshe Hartmann is the Director.

The Selden Society (formed to advance the knowledge of our legal history) announces that its first publication will be "a volume of Thirteenth-Century Pleas of the Crown from the Eyre Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited with a translation by Mr. F. W. Maitland, University Reader in English Law, Cambridge" [Eng.]. "Many of these criminal cases," it is added, "are very interesting, and they throw more light than cases of almost any other class on the manners and customs of the people." It is probable that this publication will also illustrate the early history of the jury. It will be issued to subscribers during the present year. If the number of subscribers is large enough, more than one volume will be issued. It is desired, for obvious reasons, to increase the membership of the Society as much as possible. Mr. Dove, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, explains, in the circular from which we have quoted, that "The annual subscription to the Society is one guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Each subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications for the year. A composition of twenty guineas is accepted in lieu of all annual subscriptions, constituting life membership from the date of composition. In the case of libraries and corporate bodies the privilege extends to a period of thirty years. Intending subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions are reminded that the subscription for 1887 is now due and should be paid: in America, to Prof. J. B. Thayer, Cambridge, Mass., who has kindly undertaken to receive all American subscriptions; in England, to myself."

'By the Way: An Idler's Diary' (Boston: Clarke & Carruth) is a variation upon the common book of quotations in that it is meant for the summer tourist, and is furnished with blank pages between the successive blocks of quotation, on which the "idler" will have an opportunity to record his (or her) own *pensées* or quatrains; but the selections are not such as to promise much inspiration.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe has added to his school classics a second Browning volume, edited jointly with Miss Hersey—'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, and Other Dramas' (Harpers). The "other dramas" are "Colomba's Birthday" and "A Soul's Tragedy." The introduction is made up principally of extracts from other critics, and, in the most valuable portion, from Mr. Arthur Symons, whose excellent handbook was noticed by us some months ago. A letter from Lawrence Barrett is an interesting, but not very useful, addition to the body of criticism on Browning as a dramatist. The usual notes for pupils are placed at the end.

Irving's 'Knickerbocker' (in two volumes), and Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream," eked out with Drayton's "Nymphidia" and fairy poems by Herrick, are the most recent numbers of Cassell's National Library—a series for the pocket in a double sense, being handy to carry and within everybody's means; the best "dime literature" yet published on so large a scale.

A List of Cadets admitted to the West Point Academy from its foundation to September 1, 1886 (and even, by a supplement to the alphabetical conspectus, to June 16, 1887), has just issued from the Government Printing Office. Names of graduates are distinguished by a full-face type, and there is a table showing by classes the promotion of graduates to the various arms of the service.

The second edition of Dr. Wm. Murrell's little work on 'Massage as a Mode of Treatment' (Philadelphia: Blakiston) should be both useful and interesting to physicians, inasmuch as it briefly but carefully describes a method of mechanical therapeutics that is constantly attracting more attention, but which is liable in uninstructed hands to be confused with the rubbing and shampooing of the gymnasium and the bath. Intelligent persons, themselves ill or having charge of invalids, might derive advantage from learning the classes of cases in which this method may appropriately be used, for where it is suitable it often is surprisingly efficacious, and that in directions which sometimes seem hopeless.

Dr. H. B. Adams contributes to the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science a paper on 'The Literature of Charities.' The title is hardly descriptive, as the author does not confine himself to his subject, but introduces a good many brief accounts of the modern attempts to elevate the poor. These form naturally the most interesting part of his paper, and it would perhaps have been as well if the whole of it had been devoted to this theme. Concerning the progress of these benevolent movements in England, he writes: "That country, in spite of its landlordism and class distinctions, is many years nearer the enlightenment of human selfishness, nearer the ultimate harmony of capital and labor, nearer the economic organization of Christian charity, nearer self-help and honest government than is our own country." The literature of charity is a comprehensive term as used by Dr. Adams, and includes the biographies of such men as Arnold, Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Robertson, Chalmers, as well as those of professional philanthropists like Lord Shaftesbury.

A select list of the early caricatures of George Cruikshank before he became a book illustrator is given by Mr. Harry Thornber in the *Manchester Quarterly* for July, with three reproductions, one being the powerful plate of the cavalry charge on the reform meeting held in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, August 16, 1819.

In the Milan *Perseveranza* of July 14, one may read the report of the jury on the first competition for the design of the new façade of the Duomo of that city, Some 400 designs were submitted by 120 architects of many nationalities. These, by the terms of the contest, were reduced

to fifteen, whose authors will now enter upon a second and final struggle for the great prize. An absolute majority of the jury decided every case of the elect, who were led by an Englishman, D. Brade, of Kendal. A German stood second, an Italian third, and the list embraced also one Russian and one Frenchman. Of the eight Italians who are to try again, six are Milanese, holding places from third to fifteenth. Prof. Carlo Ferrario offered five alternative designs. The jury was an international one, having two Germans on it and an Englishman (Alfred Waterhouse). Carlo Visconti was president, Camillo Boito secretary: and the historian, Cesare Cantù, was a member. The new conditions are very liberal, and promise the utmost scope for the designers. Twenty thousand dollars will reward the winner, and the same sum will be distributed among the fourteen who are unsuccessful.

In the July competition of sculptors for admission to the École des Beaux Arts, the honors were carried off by an American student. Of seventy-two competitors, twenty-six of whom are *anciens*, Mr. Edmund A. Stewardson of Philadelphia ranks No. 1, *avec le titre de premier*, a distinction that exempts its possessor from all future *concours de places*.

Le Livre for July, without having any salient article, is readable throughout. Mr. Rees's 'Pleasures of a Book-Worm' is made the text of pleasant discourse on "Bibliomania in England." There is another paper on the great German publishing-houses. A Shanghai correspondent offers some valuable additions to what M. Legouvé had to tell, in a former issue, of Eugene Sue. Among other things he remarks on the singular fact that, in his 'Wandering Jew,' Sue borrowed the names of some of his characters (including Rodin) from one of the Marquis de Sade's filthy novels. An admirable etching of Paul Lindau accompanies this number.

We have been tardy in acknowledging a fine political map of Eastern Africa on a large scale (1:8,000,000), published in Berlin by Dietrich Reimer. Its northern limit is Massowah. Stanley's route to Emin Bey, and the domain of the latter, are embraced in this very useful chart.

Dr. Junker's account of his travels in Central Africa shows him to possess not only the characteristics essential to success as an explorer—courage, tact, endurance, and enthusiasm—but also a singularly attractive, modest, and kindly disposition. Unassuming in personal appearance, he has the power of strongly attaching the natives to him, and gained such an influence over them that he was able several times to prevent wars between two hostile tribes, and on one occasion a native chief marched with a large force to rescue him from another who was thought to hold him captive. Two children, a slave girl of nine and a little boy of about the same age, accompanied him on all his journeys as far as Zanzibar. When furthest to the south, he fell in with the dwarfish race of the Akka, or Tikki Tikki, in their settlements. Notwithstanding these are perhaps the wildest of all the African races, two of them accompanied him for years, one finally falling into the hands of the Mahdi's people, together with his collections. Dr. Junker pays a high tribute to Lupton Bey for his long-continued resistance to the attacks of the rebels.

The long list of economical works by M. G. de Molinari has been swelled by the addition of 'Les Lois Naturelles de l'Économie Politique' (Paris: Guillaumin et Cie.). It is impossible to resist the charm of the lucid and eloquent statement of these laws, and the volume would very well serve as an introduction to the theory of the science. But it is quite too doctrinaire for the present day, and although it cannot be maintained that the "historical school" of economists have battered down quite as much of the work of their predecessors as they set out to, yet they have made à-priori methods temporarily unfashionable.

'Le Grand Monde,' the first volume of "La Société de Paris," has been issued with the imprint of the *Nouvelle Revue* (Boston: Schoenhof), although, unlike the similar works which have preceded it, it has not appeared, even in part, in the *Revue* itself. The personality of Comte Paul Vasili, the pretended Russian diplomat who signs these *Sociétés* of the various great European capitals, has never been very well maintained, and he is less of a reality than ever in the present volume. The *grand monde* of which he undertakes to write, with a pretence of forming a part of it too transparent for consideration, is as superficially described as was to have been expected. A familiarity with great names, and even with the relationships and external associations of famous aristocratic families, or the knowledge, so easily acquired, of the personal appearance and manners of an exclusive society which can be seen on a hundred public occasions, is not a sufficient foundation for an interesting or a valuable book, and 'Le Grand Monde' is neither. Succeeding volumes, on the republican, the literary, and the artistic societies of Paris, may possibly redeem the complete work from the mediocrity of the portion now published. That this series of *Sociétés* should have met with a certain amount of success in the European countries whose courts they attempt to picture, is not very surprising: but that they should be among the French books which are much sold in this country is at once surprising and saddening.

A curious Hebrew version of the 'Roman d'Alexandre' has just been published in Paris by M. Israel Lévi, and presented to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres at its session of July 1. A note in the proceedings of the Academy indicates that this Hebrew text is th translation of an Arab work of which the original is lost, and that this was itself the translation of a Latin version from the Greek of the Pseudo-Callisthenes. The value of the text will not depend upon the establishment of this series of transmigrations of the old Greek story, dear to the Middle Ages, from one of these languages into another, but upon what the text contains within itself to throw light upon the previous versions which no longer exist, whatever they may have been, and so upon that part of the history of mediæval popular literature relating to the connection of the early Greek romances with those of western Europe. This is a subject of which the sometimes extremely dry details have been made attractive by M. Paul Meyer in the second volume of his 'Alexandre le Grand dans la littérature française du moyen âge,' published last year (Paris: Vieweg; Boston: Schoenhof).

A great number of unpublished letters of Leibnitz have just been discovered in the Library of the University of Halle. These letters were among the books and papers of a professor of mathematics, named Pfaff, who, after the suppression of the University of Helmstadt in 1809, became a professor at Halle. He died there about 1830, and his friend, Prof. Gartz, endeavored to induce the University to purchase his library. As it was not considered of sufficient value, this was not done, and the books and papers composing it remained in the hands of Prof. Gartz until his death, when his own library, including that of his friend, was purchased by the University. It was packed away, and remained unexamined until very recently, when a request was made by some one at a distance to have some researches made in the library of Prof. Gartz. The discovery was then made, in a package of manuscripts which had not before been opened, of sixty hitherto unpublished letters in the handwriting of Leibnitz, as well as a great number of copies of other unpublished letters of the great philosopher. They are most of them addressed to professors in the University of Helmstadt, and are written some in Latin, some in French, some in German, and relate entirely to mathematical science. The letters have been placed in the hands of the well-known professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, E. Zeller, to whom the Prussian Academy of Sciences had previously intrusted the editing of a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz.

—The August *Harper's* has a midsummer character, and offers an abundance of light reading upon topics ranging from the mildness of the Christian mosaics at Ravenna to the dime-novel ferocity of the Buccaneers of the Tortugas, and from grizzly-bear hunting to "hypnotic moralization"—but this last is hardly more than what is known in magazine literature as an "open letter." Mexico and Siberia are the foreign-travel limits, the Niagara River and Mobile the domestic; there are sketches and portraits of the Irish party in the Commons, and the history of the sail among the seafaring nations is patiently illustrated by some sixty-odd cuts. This is a really instructive series, and one learns from studying it how the ship grew to be what it is, better than by a more elaborate text. The reference of the author to one subject, of some special interest now, is brief and sharp. "It is to the Americans," he says, "that we are indebted for the centre-board or Una-boat—a sort of skimming-dish that has produced a large crop of second-rate amateur boat-sailors; in fact, these boats are so handy in smooth, shallow water, that they may be called the land-lubber's boat"—and there he makes an end.

—*Scribner's* shows no sign of the summer lassitude customary with the magazines at this season, and does not relax in its standard or fall short of its remarkable excellence. It has carefully refrained from literary sputter hitherto, and it seems equally determined to give us no literary slops. One can read this number for August without having to lay aside his thinking habits. The letters from Thackeray are light reading of the best kind, with a little extrinsic interest at the opening which is about Arthur Hallam's funeral services; and the letters of "the New York girl eighty years ago" come to a close with the writer's early death, but not before her situation and her qualities have begun to win upon the reader. In this instalment, too, there is a fine direct glimpse of Rufus King. The atmosphere of Holland, as seen by the artist, is as effectively touched in print by George Hitchcock's pen as by his pencil in the illustration; and what he writes helps indirectly to explain the curious fortunes of Dutch painting. Prof. Shaler continues his chapters of science by a very successful paper upon the general nature, the motions, and especially the storms of the atmosphere. The cuts in this article, especially those devoted to exhibiting the look and the comparative effects of tornado destruction, are very useful in realizing general facts to the eye. An article on handicraft is the last noticeable subject.

—All of the numerous articles on Russian literature which have appeared of late have been, avowedly or unavowedly, founded on 'Le Roman Russe' of M. E. M. de Vogüé. The prize article in that line, and the one which is likely to wear the prize for a long while to come—being "by merit raised to that bad eminence"—is that in the August *Atlantic*. Setting aside the errors in French which appropriately follow the remark that "nobody reads the Russian novel with gusto who does not also read French with ease," these are a few of the points which the careful reader will note: 'The Mémoires d'un Seigneur Russe' is not an "enlarged edition of the 'Récits

d'un Chasseur' under a more appropriate title." Both are tolerably inaccurate translations of 'The Journal of a Sportsman'; both contain precisely the same sketches; and the latter has, if anything, the advantage, so far as title is concerned. Turgeneff was not exiled to his estates for calling Gogol a "great man" until after the latter's death, when the offence occurred in connection with the obituary notice. 'Taras Bulba' is not "a powerful tragedy in verse," but in prose. What the writer means by "the stout old Emperor Nicholas, a giant indeed beside his puny (*chétif*) majesty of to-day," it is difficult to understand. *Chétif* is an adjective of physical attribute, and in size and strength Alexander III. compares not unfavorably with Nicholas. As to the writer's favorite adjective "old," it can only plunge the reader into despair. The Emperor Nicholas is "stout and old" at the age of thirty-nine; Dostoyevsky is "in his grim old age" at thirty-nine (1860), the date when Turgeneff wrote 'Fathers and Sons,' which was the cause of the misunderstanding between them, and was only fifty when he (Dostoyevsky) retorted with his own 'Devils.' Pushkin, "the old man," is introduced as making a remark "some time in the forties." Pushkin died in 1837, aged thirty-seven. The writer cherishes a hope that Count Tolstoi, at the age of fifty-nine (she calls it fifty-seven), has not said his last word in literature. Turgeneff did not reside out of Russia wholly on account of serfdom, nor from sentiment after that was abolished. There were family and other reasons. The 'Annals of a Dead House' was published several years, and more than once, in English, before 'Crime and Punishment,' thus controverting the statement that they were "given to the world in the wrong order." And so the writer trips (in the literal sense) gayly on. But her master-stroke is the foot-note anent 'Dead Souls,' which is absolutely incomprehensible. "The title 'Dead Souls,'" she says, "appears to me so much more remote from all the associations connoted by the original than even the French one, that I have preferred to stick to the latter." As both 'Âmes Mortes' and 'Dead Souls' are perfectly literal translations of the original title, and as the sense in all three cases is absolutely identical, this remark may serve as the riddle of the modern Sphinx. After the above-noted specimens, and especially as not a single fresh or original hint towards the understanding of "the spell of the Russian writers" is vouchsafed, the reader will be likely to echo the writer's summing up of her performance: "The impertinence of the attempt seems all the greater."

—'The Misrule of Henry III.,' 1235-1266, selected and arranged by the Rev. W. H. Hutton (London: D. Nutt. Pp. 162), belongs to the same series as Ashley's 'Edward III. and his Wars' ("English History by Contemporary Writers"). Excepting about eleven pages, it consists wholly of extracts from the writings of Matthew Paris. Some of these excerpts might well have been replaced by passages from other contemporary chroniclers—the Annals of Burton, Waverley, Dunstaple, Osney, etc.; and from the public records—the Statutes of the Realm, etc. Prefixed to the story of the crucifixion of a boy by the Jews in 1244, we find this editorial comment: "If the tale seems incredible, we may imagine how incredible the dynamite plots will seem 600 years hence" (p. 91). Mr. Hutton evidently believes these stories, though it is commonly supposed that the enlightened criticism of the nineteenth century had completely unniched such saints as Hugh of Lincoln. Even the church historian of 200 years ago rejects Mr. Hutton's narrow view. "In such cases," says Fuller, "weak proofs are of proof against rich offenders. We may well believe, if their persons were guilty of some of these faults, their estates were guilty of all the rest." The characterization of Matthew Paris on p. 150 ("In place of an almost colorless narrative, we have a series of brilliant historical criticisms," etc.) is borrowed almost verbatim from page 271 of Gardiner and Mullinger's 'Introduction to the Study of English History,' without any reference to the latter and without the use of quotation marks. Mr. Hutton's book is useful, but it scarcely gives us all that was promised in the prospectus of the series—"a living picture of the effect produced upon each generation by the political, religious, social, and intellectual movements in which it took part." It and the preceding volume will be issued in this country this month by the Messrs. Putnam, by a special arrangement with Mr. Nutt covering the entire series.

—Elme-Marie Caro of the Académie Française and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Professor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Letters, and one of the most brilliant writers in the *Journal des Savants* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, died in Paris July 13, at the age of sixty-one. As a professor of philosophy and as a writer, M. Caro represented what is called the *école spiritualiste* in France, though it would not be true to say of him that he was merely a disciple of Cousin or a follower in his steps. He was always, as M. Gréard said of him in the most striking of the addresses made at the funeral ceremonies, a *moraliste militant*. He was not satisfied with stating his philosophic faith: he attacked what he considered to be the fatal errors of the present day—materialism, sensualism, pessimism: and he attacked them in their most famous representatives — Schopenhauer, Hartmann, Littré, Goethe, Leopardi. With remarkable clearness and eloquence, he was accustomed to present the doctrines of his adversaries in the most attractive and convincing manner, with all the resources of a polished and elegant writer and a persuasive orator, and then to point out their weaknesses and turn against them their own doctrines, with an ability as surprising as it was admirable. Of all arguments, metaphysical discussions are the least convincing; and it is not surprising that M. Caro, with all his charm of method and his exquisite finish of argument and of style, did not win over deserters from the camp of the enemy. His own followers were, however, numerous and enthusiastic. From his chair in the Sorbonne, for more than twenty years he preached a philosophy of which the fundamental doctrines were faith in God and in the human soul; and by means of it, in an age devoid of faith, he renewed the triumphs of the great academic orators of the Restoration, in the time when Cousin and Guizot and Villemain roused their audiences to an enthusiasm of admiration which we, in our calmer day and *milieu*, can scarcely comprehend when we read of it. Among M. Caro's admirers, none were more ardent than a certain feminine element—refined and delicate women of society, for whom the distinction and elegance of his style and the elevation and beauty of his sentiments and doctrines had a great charm. Malice, and perhaps envy, delighted to represent him as a lay director of souls, a "philosophe de dames" and nothing more. The occasion of his death has been seized upon to revive this legend, not only by those who know nothing of Caro as a lecturer or writer, but by some whose position at least should have restrained them. How unjust such judgments are, any one knows who has read the articles he has been in the habit of occasionally contributing to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, or any of his works of philosophical criticism —the series, for instance, containing 'Le Matérialisme et la Science,' 'Le Positivisme et la Religion contemporaine,' 'Le Sensualisme dans la littérature,' 'Le Pessimisme au dix-neuvième siècle.'

RECENT POETRY.

THE men of science seem bent on revenging themselves upon rash poets like Goethe, who have trenched on their domain; or like Emerson, in whom Prof. Tyndall found so potent a stimulator of scientific impulse. If poets affect science, they seem to say, let that also invade poetry. The same thing was tried by the elder Darwin in his day, and it is curious to see how much alike, in successive centuries, are these gambols of the wise. Take, for instance, a passage like the following:

> "Forth of the elements she calls a few
> To wield for her an oligarchic rule—
> Dark Carbon, earthy and inert, awake!—
> Come, airy one, who, rushing to thy choice,
> Art sweet in glittering fountain, but, deceived
> By other contact, nursest liquid fire!—
> Come thou, her lover, god of flame be mine,
> Servant of life, but tyrant over death,
> And fellow-labourer of the glorious sun!—
> And, lastly, thou who feedest not the flame—
> Though they shall give to thee the name Azote,
> Wake and for ever bear the keys for me!
> She bids them rise and join their hands in one:
> Four genii are they of the lamp of life"

These lines are not taken, as might well be supposed, from the elder Darwin's 'Loves of the Plants,' but from page 44 of 'Scala Naturæ,' a blank-verse poem in five books, by Mr. John Cleland of Glasgow (Edinburgh: Douglas). The successive steps upon his ladder are as follows: (1) The Eternal; (2) Heaven and Earth; (3) The World of Flowers; (4) Life Served by Sense; (5) Sense Leading on to Thought. The whole is composed of solid reflection, put into neat sentences, divided correctly into blank-verse lengths, and without a trace of anything that the severest scientific brother could censure as poetic expression. We must admit that we have found it very heavy reading as verse, and would gladly see a few pages of it rendered neatly—it would not need much rendering—into conscious and avowed prose. There is more that is interesting in the work of another scientific man, George M. Minchin, M.A., Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, England, who offers us a poem in quatrains, under the name of 'Naturæ Veritas' (Macmillan), which is supposed to represent a conversation held by a mortal with an inhabitant of the star Aldebaran. The theory developed is, that man's mind is not to be regarded as the measure of the universe; and the versification suggests Omar Khayyâm just remotely enough to be fatal, although there are some strong lines and fresh thoughts. One-half the little book is occupied by a prose prelude describing "Stellar Visits." Here the suggestion is of Stockton and Hale, but the touch is so incomparably less free and light than theirs as to make one quite indifferent to the "Houses of Insulation" by which criminals are instantly put to death in the star Beta Cygni, and the "Sacred Discharging Tongs" by which the comparative electricity and therefore the compatibility of two lovers are officially tested. On the whole, the poetic diversions of the scientific men of England can hardly be regarded as so successful as those of her "Retired Judge" who gives us in 'Bumblebee Bogo's Budget' (Macmillan) a good deal of excellent fooling.

Among the books of the months there are two volumes, both American, which are rich in out-of-door flavor. Readers of the earlier volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly* may recall a poem by a correspondent at the time unknown, the verses being entitled "John o' the Smithy." It was a contribution that thoroughly delighted the editor, Mr. James T. Fields, who was never weary of reciting its vigorous refrain:

"Down in the vale where the mavis sings,
And the brook is turning an old-time wheel,
From morning till night the anvil rings
Where John o' the Smithy is forging steel.
My lord rides out at the castle gate.
My lady is grand in bower and hall,
With men and maidens to cringe and wait,
But John o' the Smithy must pay for all."
(P. 61.

This hearty ring, and the rather foreign *dramatis personæ*, led readers to suppose that this poem was by some transplanted Yorkshireman; but he turned out, on the contrary, to be an American of the Americans and a woodsman among woodsmen. The title of his volume is 'Forest Runes,' by George W. Sears (Nessmuk) (*Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.). He was born, he tells us, in a cabin on the borders of Douglas Woods, in Massachusetts, near Nepmug Pond and Junkamaug Lake, and has "spent a large share of the summer months in the deep forests, and mostly alone, for fifty years." His face—that of a shrewd and weather-beaten man of sixty-four—looks out of the frontispiece; and his poetry is that of a simpler and more genuine Walt Whitman, that of a man who lives in the open air and speaks his mind. He is incomparably more modest withal, and says, in the prelude to one poem, "Inscribed to the memory of Uncle John Mayo, a Puritan freethinker. . . . If my lines were as good as the man, I could discount Milton." Never actually accomplishing that audacious feat, the author gives us fresh, strong, wayward pictures of man and nature, including some striking delineations of Brazilian life, such as show him to have penetrated remoter forests than those of North America. A more cultivated voice, and therefore more profound and penetrating, while not less hale and courageous, is that of Mr. O. C. Auringer, whose volume of poems called 'Scythe and Sword' (Boston: Lothrop), is inscribed to the Rev. Edward Eggleston. We have encountered no recent collection more full of bold description and of lyric phrases, the strength of which is drawn plainly from an out-door life.

He says finely in one place:

"Thou art the friend and comrade, Poesy,
For whom I suffer all things, still content,
If not in vain for thee my life is spent,
The share of heavenly light that fell on me.
Thou art my meat, my drink, my liberty,
Thou art my garb, thou art my tenement,
Wherein I hide all night from floods unpent,
From lightnings, winds, and scourgings of the sea."
(P. 64.)

Everywhere the author shows this vigor of phrase, as when, in his description of a giant balsam-fir tree, he says—

"The *meteor oriole*, of golden fame,
After all woods and orchards overflown,
Cools in thy ample cloud his heart of flame,
And plies the art so wondrously his own."
(P. 12.)

And, again, of the midnight sound among the trees:

"In the black midnight, hark! a cry, a shout,
As of a night-sea roaring unto sea!
The lightning and the storm have found thee out,
Thy giant kindred hold converse with thee."
(P. 13.)

With sometimes a slight lapse in form, there is a similar fertility of phrase and epithet everywhere, either taking the form of delicacy, as where he writes—

"That *wandering flower* of groves and fields,
The butterfly, *luxurious guest*" (p. 4),

or of strength, as when he greets the breezes in his "Wind Song,"

"Blow, stoutly blow,
Strong in thy heathen joy" (p. 7)

—the italics in all these cases being ours.

To show that rural or woodland life does not necessarily make a man a good poet, we might refer, by way of contrast, to 'Elsie's Wedding, and Other Poems,' by Jasper Barnett Cowdin (Brooklyn, N. Y.: D. S. Holmes). It is a little volume of rustic and domestic poetry, profusely illustrated, and the first verse of the Proem will perhaps give a sufficient impression of both verses and pictures:

"Born amid stirring events,
The breath of War shook my nest;
The glitering regiments
Animated my breast:
My soul to martial numbers
Moved down the adverse years;
The muse delayed my slumbers
With music and sweet tears."

We are requested to mention that the author is about to publish 'The Chasm-Flower, a Heart-Idyl.' We should think this exceedingly probable.

By far the most promising among recent volumes of poetry by women is that entitled somewhat fancifully, after Lowell, 'The Heart of the Weed' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). We count it as the work of a woman, partly by internal evidence, and partly because it has been generally attributed to Mrs. T. S. Perry of Boston, before known as the translator of a remarkable volume of Turgeneff's shorter pieces. The poems have a merit which will not allow their author to remain long unknown; for, although they are unequal, and have here and there a false cadence, they show power enough to set up a dozen of the current mediocrities. Take, for instance, these verses, addressed

"TO A FARMER ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

"Poor heart bereaved,
What can God give to thee
To compensate for what He took away?
Oft hast thou grieved;
But then she grieved with thee,
And now alone thou first feel'st sorrow's sway.

"All through the day
Shall Sorrow walk with thee;
While the slow oxen draw the heavy plough,
Thy lonely way
Of life thou seem'st to see
In the dark furrow that thou treadest now.

"When sinks the sun,
And homeward thou dost turn,
How sinks thy heart to see the closèd door!
Where is the one
For whom thy heart doth yearn?
Shall her smile bid thee welcome home no more?

"The dry leaves sigh
Beneath thy heavy tread;
The sunset's golden glow fades into night;
As thou draw'st nigh
The very house seems dead,
Nor greets thee with its wonted cheerful light."
(P. 64.)

Here is profound feeling rendered with absolute simplicity—not a false note, not a strained emphasis, nothing that might not be read at any farmhouse door and comprehended. Yet there is about it a sort of shadowy simplicity that makes this quiet strain, like some figure in Millet's paintings, a symbol of the very deepest human emotion. We would gladly quote, also, "I Listen to the Voices," and other fine poems. There is too much introspection, and too continuous a demand upon the reader for sympathy in untold sorrows; yet the promise of the little book is great.

Another work of promise, partly by reason of its exceeding brevity—only forty pages—is 'A Branch of May,' by Lizette Woodworth Reese (Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey). Here is much keen and sensitive observation, with a little archaic flavor that gives charm, as in the following:

"AFTER THE RAIN.

"Dripping the hollyhocks beneath the wall,
Their fires half-quenched, a smouldering red;
A shred of gold upon the grasses tall,
A butterfly is hanging dead.

"A sound of trickling waters, like a tune
Set to sweet words; a wind that blows
Wet boughs against a saffron sky; all June
Caught in the breath of one white rose." (P. 29.)

Compared with these fresh and original studies of nature and life, Mrs. Brotherton's 'Sailing of King Olof, and Other Poems' (Chicago: Kerr) seems a little artificial, and imitative now of Browning, now of Harte; nor can we find that "exquisite beauty of expression" which the publishers—like the publishers of all poets—too rashly claim. That epithet might better be bestowed on Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, with her 'Colonial Ballads, Sonnets, and Other Verse' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); and yet, after all, hers is a muse that seems never quite to reach the sacred fire. She comes nearer to it, nevertheless, than Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in whose 'Daffodils,' as in her previous 'Pansies,' there are many pleasing traits of feeling and observation, often marred by that constant spasmodic jerk at the end which is so annoying in the conversation of her prose heroines. This is seen, for instance, in the following:

"SPRING IN THE CITY.

"It is not much that makes me glad:
I hold more than I ever had.
The empty hand may farther reach,
And small sweet signs all beauty teach.

"I like the city in the spring;
It has a hint of everything.
Down in the yard I like to see
The budding of that single tree.

"The little sparrows on the shed,
The scrap of soft sky overhead,
The cat upon the sunny wall—
There's so much *meant* among them all."
(P. 54.)

Two collections of what is rather vaguely called Society Verse lie before us—the one called 'Hallo, My Fancy!' by Charles Henry Lüders and S. D. S., jr. (Philadelphia: McKay), and the other, 'Society Verse by American Writers,' selected by Ernest De Lancey Pierson (Benjamin & Bell). Of these two the former is by far the better, just as a single box of confectionery even from a second-rate establishment is apt to be more palatable than a tray furnished from all grades of sweetmeats and hawked through a railway car. The poets of both books celebrate tennis courts and Bar Harbor, and satirize the patient birds on Japanese screens; but the young Philadelphia wits have brought together some very pretty whims and fancies of their own from *Life* and *Puck* and other periodicals, while the larger ambition of Mr. Pierson has revealed some poverty of material. In order to fill out his prescribed space, he has to range from Aldrich to Mrs. Wilcox, and to include contributions as remote from Society Verse as the "Lo and Lu" of Miss Guiney; and though he prints some good things—as the "Rondeaux of the Four Cities," by Robert Grant—yet the general effect of the compilation is so vapid as to make one wish either that there might be no more Society, or that it might never hit upon another rhyme.

If we must have compilations, and if anything can justify the publication of three hundred pages of poor poetry by some five and twenty different authors, it is when their work is made an honest part of local history, as in 'The Poets and Poetry of Cecil County, Maryland,' collected and edited by George Johnston, author of the history of Cecil County (Elkton, Md.: the Author). Such a compilation at once assumes a modest but genuine interest: we see at a glance what class of themes occupied the rhymesters of a certain vicinity at a certain time; the treatment, the language, the very rhymes have a definite, though microscopic, historical value. It is difficult to take a strong interest in discriminating between the grade of genius seen in "David Scott (of John)" and that exhibited by "David Scott (of James)," or in being assured that Tobias and Zebulon Rudolph are brothers, and that Mrs. James McCormick and Mrs. Frank J. Darlington are cousins; but when we consider that the next great genius who is to delight the human race may be at this moment lying in a cradle in Cecil County, Maryland, and that every trifle in his ancestry or antecedents may yet be interesting, we can only wish that there were in every county in the United States as diligent and faithful a purveyor of poetry and genealogy as Mr. George Johnston.

Cecil County does not claim to have given birth to Dr. J. Dunbar Hylton, M.D., LL.D.; and his extraordinary lays, rivalling in length and diffuseness the once famous volumes of the Poughkeepsie Seer, now demand a Hylton Publishing Company at Palmyra, N. Y., to issue them. The latest is a stout octavo, recounting in three hundred pages of doggerel the tale of

'Artaloise, a Romance of King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table.' A brief sample of the argument will perhaps show what the poem itself must be: "The Second Day's Battle, The Fierceness of the Conflict, A Knight sheathed in White Armor rides up to the Roman Line that walled in the Prophet from Them. He breaks through it, drives his spear through the Prophet, and while he is in the act of Falling the Knight Cuts his Head off, and casts it up high in air to the view of all." And thus, in this high Roman fashion, cut and slash, the whole poem proceeds; and everything is undoubtedly exhibited "in view of all," whether it be the knight's prowess or the ladies' charms. The volume is preceded by a portrait and autograph of the author.

From legendary romances the transition is easy to historical plays; and of three or four recent works of this kind the first place should be given to 'Columbus, or a Hero of the New World,' by D. S. Preston (Putnams). It has the heaviness which it is so hard for such a drama to escape, and it is further weighed down by a melodramatic tableau at the end, with "the glorious images of Columbus, Washington, and Lincoln" grouped in the clouds; and furthermore by some rather cautious and restrained endorsements from eminent persons on the last pages. Nevertheless, it has some positive merits—careful study, sympathy, historic vigor, and everything but the poetic quality; of that there is hardly a trace. There is perhaps more of it in 'Wiclif, an Historical Drama' (Oxford: Thornton), a work which bears no author's name, but is attributed to an undergraduate of New College, Oxford. This has withal more of the fire of youth, but some of its inequality of development; this last drawback being yet more marked in the somewhat boyish verses which precede and follow, and in the preface. It is difficult to take very seriously a book which begins with the formal announcement, "There are three Principles in the World—Conservative, Destructive, Reformative. Each of these is good. Each fulfils a just and right part in the World-Soul." But this crude solemnity is not half so bad as the facetiousness of 'King James the First, an Historical Tragedy,' by James Graham (Macmillan), in which the heroic Catherine Douglas—she who barred the door with her arm—is constantly on the stage, filling it with the pert repartees of a waiting-maid. She rises to some dignity, to be sure, in the closing scene, but even that is too melodramatic and confusedly murderous. This is a fault which always attaches also to Michael Field's poetry, and in his (or her) 'Brutus Ultor' (London: Bell; New York: Holt) there is the same quality of excess. It is joined, however, with a dramatic strength unsurpassed in this age, and needing only that maturity which in this case seems to arrive very slowly. There is an oversucculent quality in all the work of this author, and there is a tendency to trenching on dangerous ground; and when a virtuous woman, as Lucretia, is introduced, her modesty is made so self-conscious as to be almost immodest. But for real power this short drama is unsurpassed by any of its author's previous writings.

None of Mr. Edward King's former literary achievements have prepared the reader for the elevation of tone and the sweet poetic treatment of his 'A Venetian Lover' (London: Kegan Paul). It is a blank-verse poem of love in Venice, the lovers being respectively Italian and American; and though it cannot be called great and is sometimes tame, yet it is an honest and worthy piece of literary work, while some of the subordinate poems introduced would be worthy an authorship more famous. This is especially true of the ballad of "Captain Loredan" (p. 49), for which we should be inclined to predict a place in the manuals of school oratory beside Browning's "Hervé Riel."

When a poet chooses his favorites among his own verses, the process has at least this value that, if it does not reveal to us his strength, it shows his weakness; we learn his limitations and have the key to his failures; and his own hand, it may be, writes the obituary of his fame. In the case of Mr. Swinburne ('Select Poems': Worthington) we are told, better than by volumes of criticism, why it is that his hold upon the public has long since visibly waned. It is because his grasp upon his own genius has grown weaker. The poems that touched the ear and the heart so powerfully—those which had a haunting quality and could not be dislodged from the memory of man—are not those in which the author himself now takes most delight. Perhaps they were accidental or exceptional in the development of his gift; or they represented what he might have been, had his character kept up to the level of his genius. The exquisite quality of "Before the Mirror," "Madonna Mia," and "These Many Years"—the noble strain of the tribute to Landor—the magnificent fire and movement of the "Song in Time of Order"—these could not have represented the habitual consciousness or even aspiration of the man. In the place of these he now offers us vast outflows of mere words, with scarcely a trace of living or permanent power; and he gives, as if in irony, a prominent place to that preposterously exaggerated ode to Victor Hugo in which he offers supreme homage to his idol, and puts the intellectual achievements of Plato and Shakspere below those of that wordy and theatrical Frenchman:

> "No speech, no voice, no thought,
> No love avails us aught
> For service of thanksgiving in his sight
> Who hath given us all for ever
> *Such gifts that man gave never*
> *So many and great since first Time's wings took flight.*
> *Man may not praise a spirit above*
> *Man's:* life and death shall praise him; we can only
> love." (P. 95.)

It is something, however, that the poet has left out of his selections not merely most of his power, but all of his prurience; in that respect he is clothed and in his right mind, and should all the rest of his volumes but this final one perish, posterity will be equally puzzled to know why he was so censured and why he was so praised.

SOME GERMAN WORKS.

Geschichte der Juden in England von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu ihrer Verbannung. Von Dr. S. Goldschmidt. Erster Theil, XI. und XII. Jahrhundert. Berlin: Rosenstein & Hildesheimer. 8vo, pp. vi, 76.

Die Entwickelung der ständigen Diplomatie vom fünfzehnten Jahrhundert bis zu den Beschlüssen von 1815 und 1818. Von Otto Kranske. Leipzig. Pp. 245.

Charakteristiken. Von Erich Schmidt. Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung.

Credo. Gesammelte Aufsätze von Fritz Mauthner. Berlin: J. J. Heine.

THE history of the Jews in England during the Middle Ages is almost a *terra incognita*, although materials elucidating many phases of the subject are abundant and easily accessible. What neither Tovey in his 'Anglia Judaica' (Oxford, 1738) nor Margoliouth in his 'History of the Jews in Great Britain' (London, 1851) succeeded in accomplishing, Dr. Goldschmidt is now essaying. We welcome his book as an attempt to fill a much-felt want.

In the first chapter the author contends that there were Jews in England in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times. Here he differs from the more commonly accepted view advanced by Freeman, namely, that they did not come to England until after the Norman Conquest. But we think that Dr. Goldschmidt is correct, though there is not very much positive evidence to support his opinion. There can be little doubt, however, that the number of Jews in England was greatly increased by the Conquest. In chapters ii-iv the author shows how, being unmolested, they flourished under William I., William II., and Henry I.; how, during the reign of Stephen, they were for the first time accused of using the blood of Christian children at their Passover festival; how Henry II. favored them to such an extent that his reign "may be called the happiest period of Anglo-Jewish history"; and how under Richard I. the bloody drama began whose final act was the banishment of the Jews from England. The last chapter (pp. 59-76) is devoted to a consideration of the relation of the Jews to the crown and their general legal status. Many of the details on pp. 70-75 (fines for judicial favors, etc.) are just as applicable to Christians, and hence might have been omitted. The author himself says, on page 76, that, apart from the relation of the Jews to the King, who regarded them as his property, "they were legally on an equality with their Christian fellow-citizens."

To the author's credit it must be said that he is the first who has treated his subject in a scholarly way; he generally goes to contemporary sources and critically sifts his evidence. But a wider and more intimate acquaintance with those sources would have enabled him to do his work more thoroughly. For example, he justly emphasizes the value of the Great Rolls of the Pipe (pp. 53, 59), evidently regarding them as the principal source for the study of the social history of the Jews in England during the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, he has used only the extracts furnished by Madox and the two small volumes edited by Hunter for the old Record Commission. He seems to be unaware of the existence of the Pipe Roll Society, which since 1884 has been publishing these records. But inasmuch as only a few of the latter have been printed, the historian of the Jews in England ought to investigate the originals in the Public Record Office. As the sources for the history of the Jews during the thirteenth century are far more numerous, and are, in part, scattered about in hidden works, the defect just mentioned will doubtless be very much accentuated in the forthcoming second part of Dr. Goldschmidt's work, unless he goes to England and devotes considerable time to research. The book is greatly marred by very many verbal errors, most of which seem to be merely typographical (such as "Torey" for Tovey, "dies" for "das," "wie" for "im," "Daris" for Davis, "carly" for early, pp. v, vi). The author states that he was unable to correct the proof-sheets during the progress of the work through the press.

The second volume on our list is one of a series of monographs published under the general title of "Staats und socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen," edited by Gustav Schmoller, the celebrated political economist of Berlin. In the attempt to handle an immense subject in small compass, much is necessarily left unsaid. The book might well be called a history of the beginnings of permanent diplomacy; for only the beginnings under any branch are treated at any length. The style is exceedingly prosaic, as the writer confines himself for the most part to the baldest relation of facts, without attempting any discussion of the grounds on which permanent diplomacy has been built up, or of its merits and defects. Nevertheless its aim to give a general view of the subject is laudable, and an abundance of footnotes point the way to further investigation.

With a few remarks on the various theories in vogue concerning the time and place of origin of permanent diplomacy, and passing quickly over the early examples of sending ambassadors,

who returned home on the accomplishment of the particular purpose for which they had been deputed, our author takes up the more minute study of the rise of permanent embassies at the various courts of Europe. He finds the system already fully developed among the several Italian states as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, but is unable to discover its rise. Here is one of the numerous cases where a part of the world reflects the history and condition of the whole. These petty states, with their constant intercourse, their manifold quarrels and peace-makings, learned from experience that it was better to employ permanent representatives than to send a special one for each particular negotiation. So was it later with the great Powers. So long as each land was divided up into numerous feudal estates and so occupied with its own affairs as to have neither time nor desire to enter into friendly relations with the others, there was no need of mutual representation at the various centres of political life. With the rise of international coalitions, however—occurring, too, at the period when commerce was greatly multiplying the points of contact—there was perceived the need of closer relations between the respective governments. Sometimes men were employed whose sole duty it was to keep their monarchs informed of the doings of the people, and especially of the court, to which they were sent; sometimes business men, already settled in a foreign country, were appointed to look after their government's interests and attend to any diplomatic business that might arise in the country where they were dwelling. The oldest post, of a truly diplomatic character, which has had a continuous existence is that of Spain in England, which can be traced back to 1489. It was not till the end of the sixteenth century that the system was extended to the kingdoms of the north of Europe.

A new institution, growing out of a practical want, acquires its permanent form but slowly, and this was preëminently the case with regard to the rank and title of diplomatic representatives. At first each court gave its representatives the title that pleased itself best, and claimed for its agents the first rank, *i. e.*, a rank equal to that of any of the representatives of other Powers at the same court. Later, each diplomatist received a whole string of titles to insure his receiving attention due his rank. Louis XIV. called his representatives at the Congress of Nimeguen (1679) "ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary," and thus introduced the abbreviated title which has become practically universal for diplomats of the first rank. The titles and degrees now in use were definitely settled in the Vienna Congress of 1815 and that of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and are as follows: 1, ambassador; 2, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; 3, minister resident; 4, chargé d'affaires. In this connection the writer speaks of the United States, and, remarking that we never send ambassadors, says he is unable to learn whether this proceeds from motives of economy or because it is thought that the sending of ambassadors is inconsistent with a republican form of government. In a foot-note he makes the mistake of thinking that all our representatives bearing the same title receive the same salary.

In a volume of nearly five hundred closely-printed octavo pages, Prof. Erich Schmidt has gathered together the minor productions of a decade's vigorous literary activity. The essays number in all twenty-five, the most of them being reprints from well-known German periodicals, and all of them being in their authors' chosen line of historical criticism and literary portraiture. The first two articles, "Faust in the Sixteenth Century" and "The Discovery of Nürnberg," take us back to the period of the Reformation; and the last three are devoted respectively to "Berthold Auerbach," "Theodor Storm," and "The Ways and Aims of German Literary History." The intervening majority of the essays deal with themes taken from the classical period of German letters. Half-a-dozen belong to the category of Goethe literature; among these, the best are studies upon "Frau Rath Goethe" and "Frau von Stein." Another bears the strange-looking title, "Goethe und O ferul." A letter written by Goethe to his friend Salzmann in 1771 closes thus: "Der arme O-ferul jammert mich. Er war eine treue Seele." Further on in the same correspondence the same individual is referred to as "O-Ferol." Of course the *Goethe-Forscher* have not failed to wonder who this person was, and how he came by such an inscrutable nickname. Schmidt reports that, in turning over the leaves of the matriculation-book of the old University of Strassburg, he found, under date of October 12, 1770, the entry, "Fridericus Wilhelmus ô Feral Dresdensis"—"which," says he, "seems to point to an Irish origin." To which we agree, and add that O'Farrell, or something of the sort, would point that way still more clearly.

Among the remaining miscellaneous essays we note as of especial merit an elaborate study of Heinrich von Kleist, the poet who came so near to being the first of German dramatists. Very readable also is the essay, here published for the first time, upon Bürger's "Lenore." In this the critic traces the history of Bürger's ballad-making, and is enabled to take us into the poet's workshop by printing a hitherto unknown manuscript of the "Lenore." The text thus given occupies a sort of intermediate ground between the first rough conception of the ballad and the form in which it has become known to the world. It is copiously annotated by Boie, and Boie's suggestions have passed under the eye of the poet and been utilized in giving the poem its final form. As an essayist Schmidt is learned and acute. He has great powers of historical analysis, and his style is less ponderous than that of the most of his countrymen.

Herr Mauthner has observed that *credo* may mean either "it is my unalterable conviction" or "I am rather inclined to think"; he therefore sees in the Latin verb a happy title for a collection of essays containing a mass of miscellaneous opinions of both kinds. The "essays" number forty or more in the space of three hundred pages, and read for the most part like newspaper articles of a rather high grade. Some of them are serious and argumentative, others humorous or satirical. They range over a great variety of topics, but keep clear of religion and politics. Some of the author's "beliefs"—we cannot undertake to say, and he himself seldom tells us, under which one of the aforementioned rubrics any particular opinion belongs—are as follows: That the archæological novel as produced by Georg Ebers is a bad novel, and the dramatization of it a bad drama; that the present age is suffering from an excess of music, both in public and in private places; that the German people read too much and too indiscriminately; that the theatre is not and ought not to be a means of moral education, but should look to purely artistic effects, and so forth. The subject which the essayist seems to take the most seriously is that of reading for the people. He deplores, as writers in this country and in England are continually doing, the growing indifference of the many toward good literature. A library, he complains, has ceased to be a household necessity even in prosperous and intelligent families, its place having been usurped by the much more expensive and vastly less useful *Klimperkasten*. The blame for this condition of affairs he divides pretty evenly between the people themselves and their teachers. The latter have as yet failed in an important duty, that of separating the genuine from the spurious "classics." The professional teachers of all grades have a bad habit of styling an author "classical" when they only mean that he expired some time ago. It is time, Herr Mauthner thinks, to introduce in the interest of popular education somewhat sharper distinctions between writers who are classical by virtue of mere deadness, and those who are so by virtue of immortality. Among the former he places, for example, Klopstock. If something of this sort could be done by the tone-giving class, he thinks that the selection of a good domestic library would be less confusing and less difficult for the average family. Another and highly important influence in the growing alienation of the people from the best literature is the spirit of prudery, the spirit which taboos the immortal classics on account of their frankness in matters pertaining to sexual relations and at the same time extends an eager hand for the modern daily newspaper. Mauthner's reflections along these lines are interesting, but we do not think that he touches the bottom of the important question he discusses.

The History of Music. By Emil Naumann. Translated by F. Praeger and Edited by Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley. Cassell & Co.

SURELY the love of music in English-speaking countries must be growing rapidly if a publisher can be found ready to print a history of music in two large volumes comprising 1,132 pages, costing $10, and appealing by its character not so much to professionals as to the public at large. Naumann's history, though by no means an ideal text-book, was well worth translating, as it is perhaps the most readable of all general histories of this art. Though Naumann is less an original investigator than an industrious and clever compiler, he has views of his own which deserve attention. This is especially true in the period of mediæval music, while in his remarks on ancient music he occasionally comes to questionable conclusions, as in his attempts to prove the existence of harmony long before (as there are most weighty reasons for believing) its rudiments can have been known. He is also altogether too bold in harmonizing old melodies in modern style, and in adding various dynamic signs which we know were not heeded or cared for until a comparatively recent date; for it is notorious that Mozart's orchestra at Mannheim was the first that paid strict attention to even such a simple dynamic device as the *crescendo*. Another objection to Naumann's history is, that he gives too many unimportant biographic details about mediæval composers of the third and fourth rank. In periods where great geniuses are lacking, facts should be grouped around subjects, and not around names.

A unique feature of this work is the large number of illustrations and facsimiles of MSS. and other interesting documents. Some of the pictures, like Notre Dame of Paris and St. Mark's of Venice, seem out of place except as a help to making the book an ornament for the parlor table; but many of them are of extreme interest, and would be worth securing for their own sake, even if the text were less entertaining. Among these are illustrations of curious Egyptian, Greek, Chinese, mediæval, etc., musical instruments; facsimiles of the MS. of famous modern composers; numerous portraits; and illustrations of mediæval notation in the original colors, which facilitate the comprehension of this difficult subject. One of the most curious facsimiles is the original programme of Haydn's "Creation," in which the composer begs the audience, in case

they should feel inclined to show their approval of his music, not to interrupt the continuity of the numbers by applause; thus showing that other composers would have been glad to secure for their performances conditions similar to those which obtain at Bayreuth.

Like most of his predecessors, Herr Naumann entirely neglects the music of savages. This is to be regretted; for although primitive music may not be acceptable to our ears, it contains most of the elements of our art, and is capable of deeply moving the untutored savage, as many tourists have attested. In reading about the music of the ancient civilized nations, we are constantly struck by the similarity of the effects produced by ancient and modern music, though the means are so different. Those who laugh at the hypersentimental titles of modern popular songs and collections of songs ("Shower of Pearls," etc.), will be surprised to hear that in ancient Sanskrit music we find even theoretical works on music with such fanciful titles as "The Mirror of Melodies," "The Delights of Society," "The Sea of Emotions," etc.

In other ways does history repeat itself. Nothing is more noticeable in musical criticism of the day than the effort to stamp out the "star" system and diminish the honors paid to singers and players at the expense of the composers. Wagner led the critical current in this direction; but he had a predecessor who was no less a personage than Aristotle. During the period of the decadence of Greek art, Herr Naumann tells us, "the meretricious gained an ascendency and power almost incredible. The flautist Nicomachus (325 B. C.) was renowned as the possessor of the most valuable precious stones of Greece, which he had gained by his wonderful execution of florid passages" (*à la* Patti):

"It even became the fashion to erect statues to living bards, virtuosi, dancers, and actors, and it was in vain that Aristotle, Alexander's teacher, inveighed against the introduction of enervating keys and the supremacy of digital skill. Yet a still more extraordinary example of this one-sided adulation, exhibiting the effete taste of the rulers of nations, occurred in the year 300 B. C., when a temple was erected to the distinguished female flute-player Lamia, wherein was placed her statue, which, it is said, was regarded with a kind of divine veneration."

In speaking of Japanese music, the author becomes facetious: "It is said that formerly an ambassador, in addressing a foreign court to which he was accredited, did not speak, but sang his mission. 'Diplomatic notes,' therefore, acquired in Japan a double signification." This is the only conscious joke in the book; but in the second volume there is considerable unconscious humor. The author cannot emancipate himself from the German mania for sharp-cut and sweeping classifications. So he goes to work, with amusing *sang froid*, and divides all modern musicians into two groups. The first embraces all the great composers down to Beethoven, including Bach, Handel, Gluck, Mozart, and Haydn. These were "geniuses" and had "style," whereas all the composers after Beethoven, including Mendelssohn, Weber, Schubert, Schumann, Wagner, Chopin, etc., were only "talents," who had a "manner" in place of style!! But the reader must not for such an absurdity toss aside Herr Naumann's book. There is more bark than bite in his method. Having tickled his philosophical sense with this "broad generalization," the author practically ignores it, and discusses the merits of the modern composers who had only "talent" as if they had real "genius." And his biographies are full of details gathered from numerous sources, some of which are not readily accessible.

English music is treated in such a stepmotherly manner by Naumann that the editor of the English edition, Dr. Ouseley, felt called upon to add several chapters, in their appropriate places, on English music. These chapters are fully as good as anything else in the book. But the editor evidently wrote his foot-notes and comments on one part of the book before he had seen the whole; for on page 221 he accuses the author of ignoring an important old canonical composition, "Sumer is icumen in," and on page 286 he discovers that Naumann *has* mentioned it, and therefore has to apologize in a foot-note. The translation is well done, and we have not noticed any serious errors.

Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland. By Lady Wilde ("Speranza"). To which is appended a chapter on "The Ancient Races of Ireland," by the late Sir William Wilde. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. vii, 280, 370.

It is a great relief, at the present moment, to pick up a book relating to Ireland and find that it does not deal with the political wrongs of that unfortunate island. There was a time when the mention of Erin evoked memories of light-footed fairies and the gruesome Banshee. There was reason to fear that they would vanish under the present régime, and Lady Wilde is entitled to our gratitude for preserving in the pages of her charming book these evanescent creations of the popular fancy. We have already had books dealing with Irish fairy tales, notably Kennedy's two works on the 'Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts' (1866) and the 'Fireside Stories of Ireland' (1875), and many popular tales have immortalized Irish humor and given us glimpses of the strange superstitions of that naturally light-hearted people. But nothing so extensive and valuable as Lady Wilde's book has ever appeared on the subject, and she has conferred a favor upon the student as well as upon the general reader, who will find in her volumes a store of amusing tales, and, mingled with them, a mass of superstition of which before he probably had no idea.

It is impossible in our brief space to give an adequate idea of the richness of the work. Every variety of popular superstition is fully treated. Fairies in all their forms; festivals, marriage rites, the wake orgies; legends of animals, medical superstitions, legends of the saints, the holy wells—such are a few of the subjects of these volumes, while the more serious side of these studies is represented by sketches of the Irish past and Sir William Wilde's essay.

The volumes furnish plenty of food for reflection from all sorts of standpoints. The comparative mythologist will rejoice at a fresh supply of material for his theories, while the student of history will try to gain some better idea of the people from their superstitions. These are too firmly connected with the soil to be easily uprooted, but they sit very lightly upon the people when transplanted to our prosaic land, for example. Did any one ever hear an Irishman tell a fairy story in America, or evince any peculiar interest in the saints except on Sunday? We have looked through the book with interest to find some traces of race hostility, but have found almost none at all. There are few reminiscences of the earlier conflict. One legend says that "*Toberna-Dara* (the well of tears) was so called because it overflowed one time for a mile round from the tears of the Irish wives and mothers who came there to weep for their fallen kindred who had been slain in a battle, fighting against Cromwell's troopers of the English army."

Tales of the Caliph. By Al Arawiyeh. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1887. 16mo, pp. 234.

The Caliph is, of course, Haroun Alrashchid, in whose "golden prime" the tales told in this little book are supposed to happen. We suspect that Al Arawiyeh's name will not be found in any dictionary of Arabic writers, nor can all that he relates have taken place at the date assigned his stories unless we attribute the prophetic gift to the luckless Almirvan, who looks through a magic tube and reveals to the curious Caliph the wonders of nineteenth-century invention. However, let this pass, our age not being so rich in creations of the imagination that we can afford to apply too strict a rule. He who can amuse us a brief half hour should have our gratitude.

The dozen stories of Oriental adventure and wonder are cleverly constructed, and told with unflagging interest. With the ruling passion of the present day, we have tried to detect the use of old *motifs*, but, with the exception of a charm which makes the bearer invisible, and the ointment which enables one to see through the walls of a house, we have found nothing old. Some of the new features are very ingenious, as the vegetable ivory in the story of "The Caliph and the Pirates," and the brush which, applied to the spine, produces temporary paralysis, in the tale of "The Caliph and the Slave Merchants."

The Essentials of Perspective, with illustrations drawn by the Author. By L. W. Miller, Principal of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

Mr. Miller has written a clever book, which comes near being a very good one. He has set himself to give, in untechnical language and without formality, the principles and processes which are important in the use of perspective, so far as a painter or an ordinary draughtsman needs to use it. In this he is trying what a dozen other writers have tried to do, with less intelligence and less knowledge than his; but he aims higher than most of his fellows in taking pains to set forth the underlying conceptions of perspective, and in wishing to make his learners rely more on these, and less on rules or tricks of construction, than is common in rudimentary treatises. His work deserves credit for this, especially for his independent way of presenting his subject, for not flinching before the bugbears of vanishing planes and oblique horizons, but showing their real simplicity and practical usefulness. He gives many interesting illustrations, in drawings which are not very interesting, of perspective effects in nature, of the lapses of painters who do not understand perspective, and of the happy uses to which those have put it who have understood it. He writes with a directness and animation which makes most of his book easy reading.

Where Mr. Miller fails is in underrating the difficulty of his task. His laying out of it is orderly enough, but the writing is from hand to mouth, as it were, as if the matter had never been carefully thought out in detail. Hence come want of steadiness and of proportion; explanations sometimes generous and sometimes scanty; carelessness of expression, with sometimes want of precision; obscurity, and occasional inaccuracy, and a general appearance of loose handling which is disagreeably out of keeping with the subject. It takes even more care to present such a subject well in its most concentrated form than to treat it *in extenso*. It should be remembered, too, that the essentials of it are not all that is essential to understanding it well. Beef may be boiled down till it is pretty poor food; and we fear that Mr. Miller's book is too condensed to be very digestible, or even quite intelligible, to a novice who reads it without a commentary. We doubt if Mr. Miller himself could understand what he has here set down if

he had not learned a good deal more than he has set down. Nevertheless, the book is one from which, with due help, learners may get better ideas of what perspective is than from the ordinary manuals, and which teachers may read with interest for the sake of its unhackneyed presentation.

The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan Peninsula. Notes of a Traveller in Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece. With historical and descriptive sketches of the people. By J. G. C. Minchin. With a map. London: J. Murray. Pp. xvi, 415, 8vo.

In this book, published at the close of last year, but still timely, the Eastern question is treated not from the point of view of the great Powers, but from that of the people of the Balkan States themselves. The author had exceptionally good opportunities for obtaining the information essential to such a task, having been till within a year or two Consul-General of Servia in London, and afterwards correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* at Sofia. His opening chapters are upon Montenegro and Bosnia, countries which he visited as correspondent of the London *Times* in 1882. The grievances of the "occupied" provinces, the vexatious trade restrictions, the costs and delays of the law, the over-zealous propagandism of the Roman Catholics, which led to the insurrection in that year, are clearly stated, but it is only in an appendix that we learn that most of these causes of discontent have been partially remedied. The provinces are now substantially annexed, so far as trade with the rest of the empire is concerned. Railroads are being constructed, and a canal connecting the Danube with the Adriatic by means of the rivers Save, Bosna, and Narenta is projected. New courts for trivial causes have been established, and the whole class of officials is of a much higher character. The land question has been satisfactorily settled in a way "advantageous rather to the tenant than the landlord." Education has also made great progress, and though the religious strife still continues, the country is now quiet and "the condition of the peasants has vastly improved." A brief sketch of recent Servian history follows, in which Mr. Minchin dwells particularly upon the events preceding the late war with Bulgaria. While it should be remembered that he holds a brief, as it were, for Servia, it must be acknowledged that the reasons for her course, as he states them, are strong. The result, he affirms, even if she had been victorious, would have been substantially the same. Only, instead of the Austrian ambassador checking the advance of Prince Alexander, it would have been the Russian minister "who would have told King Milan that if he pressed his victory he would encounter, not Bulgarian, but Russian troops in front, while an Austrian army would occupy Servia in his rear. . . . It was, indeed, a game from which both players rose losers."

The political parties into which the people are divided, the Radical, the Liberal or Russian, and the Progressist or National party lately in power, as well as the principal men in each, are well described. It is noticeable that while Mr. Minchin rarely speaks of the King, yet he says confidently that the people as a whole are thoroughly loyal to him, the Russian party alone merely hinting "its preference for the Crown Prince with a Regency." The great obstacle to Servian progress is her commercial isolation. The country is rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, and her people have "a spirit of enterprise and industry. But they have been hampered hitherto by the lack of railways and of banks," as well as by the high tariffs of her neighbors. One of the last acts of the Bulgarian ministry before the war was to erect a protective barrier of high duties between the two countries which shut Servia off from all trade with Bulgaria. The only solution of this difficulty—one to which neither Austria nor Russia will peacefully consent—is to give Servia an outlet to the sea at Salonika. At present she finds no market in this direction, partly on account of the disturbed state of Macedonia, and partly from the persistent refusal of the Turks to build the sixty miles of road necessary to complete the railway communication between Belgrade and this port. One of Mr. Minchin's most interesting chapters is an account of a visit to Salonika, which had greatly prospered under the wise rule of Ghalib Pasha. But upon this and upon those relating to Greece we have not space to dwell.

The most valuable part of the work is that which narrates the recent events in Bulgaria. The dramatic story is told with great animation and fulness of detail, Mr. Minchin's information evidently being drawn from the most trustworthy sources. No one can read this account without having a higher opinion of Prince Alexander both as a man and as a ruler. The sketches of the Bulgarian leaders, especially that of Mutkuroff, the Gen. Monk of the Restoration, and the scene at the opening of the Sobranye in September, 1886, are exceedingly good. While the author evidently has less sympathy with the Bulgarians than with the Serbs, yet he does not fail to do justice to their patience, their strong patriotism, and their desire for progress. "The Bulgarian youth are not intelligent," said a foreign instructor in one of their schools, "but they wish to be intelligent." A large share of the credit for the present condition of education in the country, Mr. Minchin neglects to mention, is due to the influence of the American Roberts College at Constantinople. The statement that "it was not till 1865 that the Bulgarian translation of the Bible was begun," seems to be made in ignorance of the fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society published a translation of the whole Bible in 1864. The Turks are leaving the country, and their "villages in lovely districts of the Balkans can now be purchased for a mere song. A village (abandoned by its Turkish inhabitants) with 4,000 cultivated acres was sold for £1,600." Mr. Minchin's style is excellent, abounding in happy illustrations and striking images. In an appendix he gives various statistics, an abstract of the Berlin Treaty, and later information on some of the subjects discussed in the main body of the work. A good index adds much to its value. In closing, it should be said that though the author does not attempt to forecast the future of these States, he yet writes hopefully, believing that "the growth of freedom on the Balkans has been slow but sure."

The Lives of the Sheridans. By Percy Fitzgerald. 2 vols. London: Richard Bentley & Son; New York: Scribner & Welford.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was unfortunate in his life, and he has been still more unfortunate in his biographers. First came a hasty compilation by a Dr. Watkins, who was a political opponent. Next came the perfunctory biography by Moore, who tired of his task before it was half done. Then came Prof. Smythe, whose gross violation of the laws of hospitality was sharply rebuked by Mrs. "Tom" Sheridan. Afterwards came Mrs. Oliphant with one of the poorest biographies of the nineteenth century. Now comes Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who seems to hold a brief against the man whose life he is writing. Hero-worship may be carried too far; but if Mr. Elwyn hated Pope, he had best leave the editing of Pope's works to some one else; and if Mr. Fitzgerald thinks ill of Sheridan, he might have stayed his hand before he took up Sheridan's life. There was no loud call for a new biography, and Mr. Fitzgerald has not discovered any new material which justified telling again a thrice-told tale. But he is a bookmaker, incorrigible and indefatigable. Those who have read any of his books will know just what to expect in this last, and they will not be disappointed when they find contradictory inaccuracies, a bustling vivacity, a general slovenliness, and a most interesting subject. He has a nose for good subjects.

Twenty-five years ago Mrs. Norton announced a work having the same title as that before us, and no one could have written it better than Sheridan's brilliant granddaughter. As it is, the most valuable part of Mr. Fitzgerald's volumes is devoted to Mrs. Norton herself, in the preparation of which he has had the advantage of her correspondence with Lady Shelley; and from these characteristic letters abundant extracts are given. The account of another gifted member of this singularly gifted family, the late Sheridan Le Fanu, the novelist, is also welcome. The few pages given to Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, are altogether inadequate. Nor is the treatment of "Tom" Sheridan or of the other children besides Mrs. Norton at all satisfactory. Mr. Fitzgerald does not seem to be aware that Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the grandson of the dramatist, is now living at Frampton Court in Dorsetshire (not "Frampton in Wiltshire," as it is here miscalled); and that he has there many original MSS., including that of the "School for Scandal," which were in Moore's hands, and which the present owner kindly showed to a recent American editor of Sheridan's comedies. We are glad to learn, however, that the original prompt-book of "The Rivals" is now in the library of the Garrick Club. It is with great surprise that we find (in a note to vol. i, p. 209) a list of Sheridan's plays in which "The Camp" is included, for surely even Mr. Fitzgerald has no right to forget that "The Camp" was written by Tickell. We may remark, also, on Mr. Fitzgerald's use of "costumier" for the English "costumer" (ii, p. 450). There are six steel engravings, a genealogy, and a meagre index.

Geological Studies; or, Elements of Geology. By Alexander Winchell, LL.D. Chicago: S. S. Griggs & Co. 1886.

In this interesting contribution to the list of textbooks on geology, the author has in certain important ways departed from the well-beaten path of his predecessors. Beginning with surface geology, he leads the student directly to the study of the glacial drift, using that deposit as a source of materials for teaching the elements of mineralogic geology. The idea is novel, as well as happy; the most considerable disadvantages of the method arise from the fact that in its structure and form the drift-sheet is extremely puzzling to students—to the old hands as well as to beginners—and from the fact that the deposit is not present in quite one-half the surface of this country. His plan, moreover, leads to the study of the elements of lithology and mineralogy, rather puzzling subjects, before the dynamic side of the science (one much more apt to captivate the beginner) is presented. Nevertheless, the order is logical and has much to commend it.

The remainder of the book is cast in the usual mould of geological manuals. The author, however, shows an intelligent care in the selection of examples from North American geology, rather than from the classic fields of the Old World. As is almost inevitable in books of this nature, many questionable points are stated with misleading affirmation. We find, for instance, that the

organic nature of Eozoön Canadense is assumed as unquestionable. This is not warranted in the present state of the discussion on that point. So, too, the extinction of the sun's heat within the period of 12,000,000 years must be regarded not as a demonstrated fact, but as an opinion based on certain data which may be extremely incomplete. Dr. Winchell has evidently felt the difficulty which every intelligent teacher of geology encounters—viz., that arising from the multifarious nature of the science. At every turn he found himself shut out of important divisions of his subject by the need of saying something about everything. So, for instance, Dr. James Croll's important hypothesis concerning the cause of glacial periods is left unexplained, though it affords one of the best matters for training the scientific imagination which can be found in the range of the science.

The truth is, that all our school treatises on geology attempt too much in essaying, as they do, to treat all the divisions of the science: they give the student the unenlivening elements of half-a-dozen sciences in a shape to afford him little enlargement of the understanding. The fact that scarce any of the masters of geologic science could pass an examination on any of our larger geological manuals, even on those they have written themselves, is evidence that too much is attempted. What we need for teaching geology to beginners is a small fraction of the matters which are commonly dealt with, and these carefully selected for their educational value, and systematically elaborated for that end. Even with such a treatise, geology will always be at a disadvantage as a subject for systematic school teaching; for school uses it is almost necessarily separated from demonstration in the field. Without this element of fact, gained in the field, it is impossible to use the science as an educational instrument in a profitable way. Dr. Winchell's book is a good specimen of its class, but it is unfortunate for education that our youth must enter the science by the thorny path of textbook teaching.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baring-Gould, S. Red Spider: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Bertron, Mrs. O. Edith: A Novel. Jenkins & McCowan.
Comstock, A. Gambling Outrages. American News Co.
Crépet, Eugène. Charles Baudelaire. Œuvres posthumes et correspondances inédites; précédées d'une étude biographique. Paris: Quantin; Boston: Schoenhof.
Cumberland, S. The Queen's Highway from Ocean to Ocean. London: Sampson Low; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $4.50.
Cummins, A. R. Grammar of the Old Friesic Language. 2d ed. London: Trübner & Co.
Desnoiresterres, Gustave. Le Chevalier Dorat et les poëtes légers au XVIIIe siècle. Paris: Perrin; Boston: Schoenhof.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

THE MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY

CENTURY.

As usual, the August CENTURY is rich in illustrations, and contains a great variety of articles, essays, poems, sketches, fiction, etc., making it a special holiday number.

Its opening paper, by F. Hopkinson Smith and J. B. Millet, with illustrations by George Wharton Edwards, and others, describes an excursion on the Raritan Canal, by a company of artists in search of the picturesque.

THE LINCOLN HISTORY presents an account, with extracts, of the Cooper Institute speech, and reviews, with illustrations, the John Brown raid and the Charleston Convention.

Joel Chandler Harris begins a three-part novelette, with full-page pictures by Kemble. Stockton's novel is continued, and a humorous sketch by Eva M. De Jarnette is given.

Other notable contents include a valuable economic paper by Edward Atkinson; "Our Kivigtok, by Gen. Greely, illustrated; "Songs of the War," by Brander Matthews and Julia Ward Howe; "Opposing Sherman's Advance to Atlanta," by Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, fully illustrated, as is also "Hood's Invasion of Tennessee," by Col. Henry Stone; an illustrated poem by James Whitcomb Riley; a hitherto unpublished letter from Gen. Grant on the Vicksburg Surrender; poems, etc., etc. Sold everywhere. Price, 35 cents.

THE CENTURY CO.

"We can cordially recommend this course of home study to our readers."—Brattleboro' Household.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

Germany.

PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügern, University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. Grinnell, Iowa.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S NEW VOLUME.

The Pleasures of Life.

By SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S.

CONTENTS:

THE DUTY OF HAPPINESS.
THE HAPPINESS OF DUTY.
A SONG OF BOOKS.
THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.
THE BLESSING OF FRIENDS.
THE VALUE OF TIME.
THE PLEASURES OF TRAVEL.
THE PLEASURES OF HOME.
SCIENCE.
EDUCATION.

12mo, cloth, 50 cents; paper cover, 25 cents.

Sir John Lubbock's Previous Books.

THE ORIGIN OF CIVILIZATION AND THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION of Man, Mental and Social Condition of Savages. Fourth Edition, with Numerous Additions. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $5.00.

PREHISTORIC TIMES, AS ILLUSTRATED BY ANCIENT REMAINS and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. Illustrated. New revised edition. 8vo, cloth, $5.00.

ANTS, BEES, AND WASPS. A Record of Observations on the Habits of the Social Hymenoptera. With Colored Plates. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or any work sent by the publishers by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.*

D. Appleton & Co., Publishers,

1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

LANGUAGES.

The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the only successful method ever devised for one to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks,

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, OR ITALIAN.

Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms $5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy. Part 1, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston, Mass.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York. Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

FREE.—A TRIAL PACKAGE OF THE celebrated Martin's Amber Wheat. Together with a full history of the same to any one sending me a list of names of 10 farmers, large growers of wheat.
L. D. STAPLES, Portland, Mich.

FOREIGN BOOKS.—French, German, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Hebrew, etc. H. ROSENTHAL & CO., 14 Cooper Union, N. Y.

CATALOG NO. 23, BEING "ODDS and ends" from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, N. Y., now ready.

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square,
NEW YORK,

Have constantly in stock GUIDE BOOKS to all parts of the world, all the NEW NOVELS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS on the day of issue.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

For any desired information about books published or that are to be published, old and rare books, English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian books, write to us and it will receive our immediate attention.

The West Point Hotel,

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. WEST POINT, N. Y.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR SIX months or more—A Queen Anne house, with Studio attached, with good top light; dining-room, drawing-room, and library; 5 bedrooms; 2 dressing-rooms; bathroom, with hot and cold water; lavatories, and very complete servants' offices and housekeeper's room, and small garden; the house quite recently furnished; 3 minutes from West Kensington underground station. Terms, five guineas a week. Apply W. J. STILLMAN, 3 Challoner St., Baron's Court, S. W., London.

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE PEOPLE. Quarterly. Pessimistic Essays on American Political, Economic, and Individual life. 4 numbers $1.00; single copies 30 cents. Address
HENRY W. CHEROUNY, 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

The Cruise of the Marchesa to Kamschatka and New Guinea.

With Notices of Formosa and Liu-Kiu, and Various Islands of the Malay Archipelago. By F. H. H. Guillemard, M. A., M. D., F. L. S., F. Zoölogic. Soc., F. R. G. S., etc. With numerous illustrations, maps, etc. 2 vols., medium 8vo, cloth, $16.80.

Memoirs of Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von Beust,

AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

With an Introduction containing Personal Reminiscences of Count Beust's Career as Prime Minister of Austria and Austrian Ambassador in London, by

Baron HENRY DE WORMS, M.P.

2 vols., demy 8vo, with Portrait on Steel, cloth, $12.80.

Count Vitzthum's Reminiscences.

St. Petersburg and London.

1852-1864.

Reminiscences of Count Charles Frederick Vitzthum von Eckstaedt, late Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James. Edited, with a Preface, by Henry Reeve, C.B., D.C.L. Translated by E. F. Taylor. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $12.00.

New Volume of the

"HANDLEY CROSS SPORTING NOVELS."

A Loose Rein.

By "WANDERER," author of 'Across Country.' With colored illustrations by G. Bowers. 8vo, cloth, $4.00.

Sports and Anecdotes of Bygone Days,

In England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, and the Sunny South. By C. T. S. Birch Reynardson, author of 'Down the Road.' With numerous illustrations in color. Demy 8vo, cloth, $4.50.

Through the Kalahari Desert.

A Narrative of a Journey with Gun, Camera, and Note-Book to Lake N'Gami and Back. Forty-six Illustrations, mostly from Photographs. By G. A. Farini. Diagram and Map. 8vo, cloth, $5.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."—R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M.A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.
"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M.A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with Notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS' DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

*** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. New Catalogue of Choice, Rare, and Second Hand Books ready. Special Net Catalogue of Books greatly reduced in price ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PAPER BOOKS

FOR

Summer Reading.

A. A. HAYES.

THE JESUIT'S RING. A ROMANCE OF MOUNT DESERT 50

ROBERT GRANT.

Cents.
FACE TO FACE..... 50

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

THE CHRISTMAS WRECK AND OTHER STORIES..... 50
THE LADY, OR THE TIGER? AND OTHER STORIES 50
RUDDER GRANGE..... 60

GEORGE W. CABLE.

DR. SEVIER..... 50
OLD CREOLE DAYS. In two parts; each complete 30

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE..... 25
KIDNAPPED..... 50
THE MERRY MEN AND OTHER TALES AND FABLES..... 35

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S..... 50

Lieut. J. D. JERROLD KELLEY, U.S.N.

A DESPERATE CHANCE..... 50

J. T. WHEELWRIGHT.

A CHILD OF THE CENTURY..... 50

MARION HARLAND.

JUDITH: A CHRONICLE OF OLD VIRGINIA 50

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP.

AN ECHO OF PASSION..... 50
NEWPORT. A NOVEL..... 50
IN THE DISTANCE..... 50

SAXE-HOLM STORIES.

FIRST SERIES. SECOND SERIES. Each complete. 50

J. S. OF DALE.

GUERNDALE: AN OLD STORY..... 50

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

A SECRET OF THE SEA, AND OTHER STORIES..... 50
THE LAST MEETING 50

BRANDER MATTHEWS. H. C. BUNNER.

IN PARTNERSHIP: STUDIES IN STORY-TELLING..... 50

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

AN AMERICAN FOUR-IN-HAND IN BRITAIN..... 25

CAPTAIN RONALD COFFIN.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. Illustrated..... 50

*** These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1887.

The Week.

THE platform of the Virginia Democrats on the debt question is, as the whole party's attitude has persistently been since the entire State succumbed to the demoralizing influence of Mahoneism, disgracefully wrong. It is interesting to see the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Barbour, appearing before the Convention, and declaring that while the dishonest Riddleberger settlement of 1883 must be adhered to, he is in favor of having the Federal Government assume a part of Virginia's debt burden. The arguments which he advanced in favor of this proposition are nearly or quite identical with those set forth by Mr. Blaine in his 'History,' and it is quite possible that it was from this source that Mr. Barbour drew them. On the question of repudiation, in fact, there is practically no difference in the attitude of the two parties in Virginia. Both are as hopelessly demoralized as they can be. The plank in the platform which is devoted to the tariff question is that fine old panacea for all social and industrial ills which has so long done duty in literature of this kind. It calls for a "revenue requisite for the support of the Federal Government by a tariff upon imports, limited to the necessities of Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, the development of our material resources, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to foster monopolies." No human being can object to a tariff of that sort. It is the very one that the whole world has been in search of these many years.

The amount of comfort and hope which the Republican newspapers are getting out of the Kentucky election is so great that in some instances it amounts to an assumption that the fate of next year's Presidential contest has been settled in favor of the Republicans. It is claimed by one organ that a similar reduction of the Democratic majorities throughout the solid South would transfer Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina to the Republican column, giving the Republican Presidential candidate the benefit of their electoral votes, making, with Kentucky's, a total of 54, though the organ in its zeal says the total would be 64. This threatening break in the solid South is alleged to be due to the spread of protection sentiment, combined with the disgust of hungry Democratic place-hunters. And all the basis there is for this imposing edifice of hope is the fact that several thousands of the Democrats of Kentucky, knowing that their ticket was certain to be elected, did not take the trouble to go to the polls.

It will be some days before the exact dimensions of the majority against prohibition in Texas will be known, but, however large it may be, it does not mean the end of the agitation. The Prohibitionists are bent upon getting their theory incorporated in the Constitution, and they will not be discouraged by their present defeat. Meanwhile, the agitation is temporarily transferred to Tennessee, which holds a special election upon a similar amendment on the 29th of September. If the Prohibitionists had succeeded in Texas, there would, we fancy, have been little doubt of another victory in Tennessee; as it is, the chances are against them. Mississippi will very likely be the next scene of an amendment struggle, the recent Prohibition Convention in that State having resolved to seek from the next Legislature the submission of such an amendment.

We point out elsewhere that, if Georgia should pass the law making it a crime to teach white and black children together, she would only be half a century behind Connecticut in her legislation to break up the Prudence Crandall school for colored girls in that State. The Boston papers show that Georgia is only forty years behind Massachusetts in the arguments by which she justifies her proposal. In 1845 the School Committee of Boston, being petitioned to abolish the separate public schools for black children, refused, in a report which strikingly resembles that made by the committee of the Georgia Legislature which recommended the passage of the Glenn bill. "The distinction," they said, "is one of races, and not of colors merely. The distinction is one which an all-wise Creator has seen fit to establish. No legislation, no social customs, can efface this distinction." The committee also held that "the less the colored and white people become intermingled, the better it will be for both races," and advanced the other familiar arguments of the Southern whites. It was not until 1855 that the separate-school system was abolished in Massachusetts.

Mr. G. W. Curtis began his speech before the National Civil-Service Reform League at Newport with a quotation from Lincoln, in one of his debates with Senator Douglas in the year 1858: "With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed." This maxim serves to explain to a large extent the failure of civil-service reform, if it has failed, under Mr. Cleveland. Public sentiment has not been up to the mark. It never is, in the beginning of any reform, for if it were up to the mark, the reform would be already accomplished. It would then be easier to be a reformer than not to be, just as it is easier now to be an anti-slavery man than a pro-slavery man, although it was not so when Lincoln debated with Douglas, and still less so when Garrison established the *Liberator*. It is the duty of those in high places, of those who have acquired large influence, to use their talents, their position, their influence to create so far as they may the public sentiment without which nothing can succeed. This may be done by both precept and example, but especially by example. The question is, whether President Cleveland's example has been upon the whole towards the creation and upholding of such a public sentiment. We think that it has been so, and in this view Mr. Curtis coincides. But Mr. Curtis insists upon the largest possible measure of adherence to right paths, and in this he is right. If the apostles are not firm and true, where shall the neophytes be found? If those who have to deal only with principles come short of the commandments, what chance will there be for those who are ever in close contact with the enemy? We do not say and we do not believe that there was any excuse for the appointment of such fellows as Higgins and Rasin in Baltimore, or for many other plain deviations from the path that the President laid down for himself before he assumed the reins of office; but we think that civil-service reform has gained more from Mr. Cleveland's Administration than from any other since the reform came to be talked of as a political issue, and we agree with Mr. Curtis's hopeful view for the future. And especially do we agree with him that the plain, unvarnished truth is the only tale that disciples of the civil-service reform can deliver to each other or to the country.

The Mayor's action in directing that the office of Chief of Bureau of Elections be placed within the competitive division of the civil service, is most commendable. It is universally admitted that this action is a deadly blow to John J. O'Brien's chances for reappointment. Not even his most devoted friends pretend that he could pass an examination for the place. He has held the office for three terms (nine years), and his doing so has been a public scandal. In 1884 he succeeded in getting the Republican Legislature to pass a special act exempting the Chief of the Bureau from the Civil Service Law, but it is held that this does not apply to his successor. O'Brien's term expired on the 13th instant, and his successor will have to be chosen by the Police Commissioners from the three applicants passing the highest examination. It is hinted that, since the Police Board is equally divided in politics, two members being Democrats, and two being not only Republicans but fellow-Boys with O'Brien, a deadlock will follow, and that thus O'Brien will hold over. There is some doubt about his being legally able to do this. It is greatly to be hoped that in some way the city will be rid of him. The impropriety of having the bureau which is in charge not only of the official election machinery, but of the election returns, in the hands of a man of O'Brien's character, is too obvious to need argument. His own party will no longer trust him with its campaign funds, yet it asks to have the city trust him with its election returns.

A grave defect in the management of the Signal Service is again exposed by the recent announcement that Sergt. Cole, who has been for six years in charge of the Boston office, had been unexpectedly and summarily

ordered to pack up and go to Portland, Me. Mr. Cole is a man of unusual natural qualifications for his work, who has devoted himself to its duties with the greatest assiduity, and won the respect and commendation, not only of the business community, but also of the scientists of Boston and Cambridge, who have been closely associated with him. His experience has rendered him capable of far better service than any new man could possibly render, and every consideration of the public interests dictates his retention in his present place as long as the Government can avail itself of his uncommon talents. That such a man should be subject to arbitrary removal and degradation—for the Portland office is both less important and less lucrative—shows the injustice of the anomalous system which places a service so essentially civil in its nature under the control of the War Department. The business exchanges of Boston and leading scientific men have interested themselves to secure a revocation of the order for Sergt. Cole's removal, and it is to be hoped that they may be successful. However the case turns out, it ought to result in strengthening the demand for a change in the relations of the Signal-Service Bureau, which shall put an end to the possibility of such outrages.

Senator Blair of New Hampshire is diligently engaged trying to "work up" public sentiment in favor of his educational subsidy scheme, and he has been very anxious to secure the endorsement of his own Legislature. Resolutions commending the scheme and urging Congress to pass it were accordingly introduced by one of his friends, with the expectation that they would be readily passed; but the Committee on National Affairs, after careful consideration of the subject, has decided, by a vote of seven to three, to recommend their indefinite postponement. This is a hopeful sign of a change of public sentiment since the character of the "Bill to Promote Mendicancy" has been exposed, and the wisest Southern educators have announced that they oppose further agitation of the subject.

The *Tribune* has been asking the opinion of Grand Army posts as to various pension questions, and among others as to whether they favor a service pension—that is, a pension to every soldier who served in the Union Army, whether he was at the front for four years or never got beyond the recruiting camp; whether he is now a millionaire or a tramp; whether he is vigorous or broken down in health. The replies show that the Grand Army is fast becoming unanimous in favoring this scheme, which was formally taken up by the State Encampment of Massachusetts three years ago. Among all the posts reporting we find but one which says "No" to the service-pension question—Frank Post of Greeley, Kan.—and unfortunately this post forfeits the credit which it might otherwise claim by favoring the wild scheme for an equalization of bounties, and the still wilder scheme of paying veterans now the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold during their term of service a quarter of a century ago. In most cases the replies state that the post is unanimous in favor of service pensions, these being some of the expressions used: "Unanimously yea"; "Yes 17, no 1"; "Yes, a clear vote"; "Yes, unanimously." "Not less than $8 a month" is the lowest sum proposed by any post, while the feeling appears to be growing in favor of $12 a month, and a post in Traver, Cal., wants $12.50 a month, or $150 a year for the rest of his life to every man who was mustered in. The *Tribune's* investigations leave no room for doubt that the Grand Army is already a machine for the procuring of pensions, and that it is fast becoming a machine for demanding pensions for every soldier, on the threat that "the soldier vote" shall be cast against any Congressman or President who opposes the scheme. The *Tribune* has done a great public service in bringing out these facts.

The determined attitude of the United Labor party against Socialism is creditable, but it is difficult to see where the line is to be drawn. If all advocates of socialistic doctrines are to be excluded from membership, how are Henry George and Dr. McGlynn to remain? Not only are their land theories pure Socialism, but the utterances of both men have at times been as thoroughly socialistic as those of any of the avowed Socialists whom Mr. George is expelling with so great a show of virtue. Indeed, Mr. George's nomination for Mayor originated in one of the worst hot-beds of Socialism which we have had here, the Central Labor Union, and it was from the same element that he drew his most active support in last year's campaign. Nothing, for example, could be more purely socialistic than McGlynn's well-known apology for killing the Czar, or his other declaration in favor of the assumption of all landed property by the State without a dollar of compensation to its owners. For George and McGlynn to turn Socialists out of their party is, in fact, as absurd as was the recent professed determination of McGlynn to bring suit against the Archbishop under the conspiracy law, on the ground that his excommunication amounted to a boycott. McGlynn apparently forgot for the moment that he belonged to a party which believes boycotting to be a sacred and inalienable right of every American citizen.

John Swinton has suspended the publication of the newspaper which he modestly named after himself, and the reason he gives is lack of support. He says he has sustained a heavy loss on every issue during the four years of its existence; that he "has been wrecked by this paper and in the labor associations, wherewith I have sunk tens of thousands of dollars, all of it out of my own pocket." This is a sad record for an apostle of Labor who started out with the avowed purpose of "Preparing the Way for the Establishment of the Natural Rights of Man: (1.) His Right to a Footing on the Earth; (2.) His Right to Labor; (3.) His Rights to the Fruits of His Work." The task was a self-imposed one, but was undertaken by Mr. Swinton with great enthusiasm and unbounded confidence. All that was necessary for its success was for Labor to come forward *en masse* and subscribe for the paper. This Labor declined to do. As weeks rolled on and the subscription list failed to swell, Mr. Swinton became more and more radical in his views on Labor. Some of his speeches were as socialistic and revolutionary as those of the most extreme German Socialists. At Labor's public meetings Mr. Swinton was received with uproarious applause, and there was hope that in time subscriptions to the paper would come in. But at this point Henry George appeared. Labor at once turned its back on Swinton and *Swinton's Paper*, and followed Henry George and his paper. The proposal to abolish poverty appears to have been more enticing than the proposals to establish the Rights of Man.

The "crank," Mooney, who attempted to set fire to the steamer *Queen* last week, had evidently been a close reader of the *Tribune* as well as the *Irish World*. He was an agent of some kind for the latter paper, and large bundles of it were found in his room. The language of his proclamation closely resembles that which both these Blaine organs are accustomed to use in their utterances concerning the course of the Cleveland Administration on the fisheries question. Both have repeatedly denounced the President and Secretary Bayard as too weak to use the powers conferred by the Retaliation Act of the last Congress, and have time and again spoken of the State Department as being more English than American in its sympathies. Mooney declares in his proclamation that the conduct of the Canadian officials towards American fishermen has been disgraceful and malicious, and that "there is no suitable means of redress which can be expected from any long-eared President associated with such a Cabinet, the majority of which are very extreme Anglomaniacs, and therefore more English than the English themselves." This is exactly in the tone of the comments of the Blaine press. We do not for a moment suppose that the Blaine editors had any idea of exciting anybody to burn a ship loaded with people, when they reeled off their ridiculous partisan tirades day after day; they were trying to gain votes by showing what a very different course would be followed if he were in the White House. But the danger of that kind of writing always is that some weak brained creature may take it in earnest, as Guiteau did, and as Mooney has done now.

The habits of the mackerel are not more remarkable than those of the gallant fisherman who pursue them. A few years ago these wanderers of the deep abandoned the three-mile limit and took to the broad ocean, with such unanimity and persistence that the fishermen said that they wanted nothing from Canada or Great Britain or anybody, and that they would be thankful if Congress would annul the Washington Treaty so far as they were concerned, and remit them to their rights under the Treaty of 1818. In this they were accommodated. But now the mackerel have changed their minds and run in shore again, the fishermen naturally following them. The right to fish within the three-mile

limit was conferred by the Washington Treaty, but was not included in that of 1818. To be caught fishing in those waters is to forfeit one's boats as well as one's catch. So when a couple of seining parties belonging to the schooners *French* and *Argonaut* were plying their vocation within a mile and a half of Prince Edward Island (according to the *Tribune's* report at the time of the occurrence), and when a Canadian cruiser went in pursuit of the seining parties, the schooners, although they were outside of the three-mile limit, made for home as fast as possible. Having arrived at Gloucester, they have reported to Capt. Babson, President of the Fishery Association, that their seining parties were at least four miles from shore, and that an excellent judge of distances has found other testimony which convinces him that the seizing of the seining parties of the *French* and *Argonaut* was a new outrage; for if they were really outside the three-mile limit, the Canadian cruiser had no right to molest them. Might it not be added that if they were outside the limit, the schooners to which they belonged had no right to abandon them to the enemy? Why does not the President of the Fishery Association give us his opinion of the two captains who had so little consideration for their own rights and their own men that they surrendered both without even making a protest against the seizure?

A great many inexplicable things happen in Wall Street, and one of the most common is a general fear of impending chaos at a time when the conditions of business, and earnings, and crops, and the foreign exchanges, and the money supply are all encouraging, so that nobody can put his finger on any general and wide-reaching fact that threatens the prosperity of the country. It is easily understood that "depression" results from the imagination of traders quite as often as from facts of an economical character; but when the street retires to a cave of gloom without any real cause it generally invents one, just as a hypochondriac sometimes imagines that a wart on his nose is the beginning of a cancer that is soon to terminate his life. Wall Street, being in a melancholy mood without good reason, found its wart in the Ives Stayner syndicate, and has been giving so much attention to the excrescence that it has been unable to see any considerable part of the heavens or the earth for some weeks. Whenever anybody asks why stocks go down, or why money is hoarded, or why new enterprises are not taken up, the answer is that everybody is waiting for the Ives-Stayner syndicate to carry out their "deal" or collapse. It seems to be considered immaterial which of the two alternatives happens, but until one of them does happen, everybody must clutch his pocketbook and hold his breath, and keep his eye on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

Now, what is the importance of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to the money market, or to the stock market, or to any market having its nerve centre in Wall Street? What would be the consequence if this precious thing were carried off by witches in the night time and nothing left of it but a right of way? The common stock of the company is between three and four millions; there may be perhaps as much more of the preferred somewhere. We know that something less than $2,000,000 of the latter is in the hands of Mr. Robert Garrett, which he claims to hold as winnings in a game of forfeits played with Ives & Stayner, and that the latter have brought a suit to recover it. There may be some other small amounts of C., H. and D. preferred pledged for other "deals"; but when it is all reckoned up, it is such a wart, compared with the Ossa of general finance in Wall Street, that we can only wonder how it has come to fill so large a part of the field of view, and absorb the attention of so many people whose sense of perspective is commonly good. Probably the explanation is, that the human imagination is always most powerfully affected by the unseen and the unknown. An idea has got abroad that the Ives & Stayner syndicate have borrowed a lot of money on collaterals that cannot be realized on; but whether the amount so borrowed is a few millions, something near the value of the railroad regarded as an investment, or whether it is pretty much all the money not in the Sub-Treasury of the United States, is the question. Here is abundant room for play of the imagination. Here, probably, we find the importance attached to the doings of a pair of small financiers whom nobody knew six months ago.

The text of Jules Ferry's speech, at which Gen. Boulanger took such offence that he thought it fitting to challenge the former to fight a duel, has been variously reported by cable. It has now come to hand in the French papers, and we subjoin the passage which so effectively pricked the inflation of the ex-Minister of War:

> "If we are to believe these new patriots, patriotism is not only the monopoly of one party, but it is the exclusive property of certain groups, of certain sections, of the party; and all who do not think like them, all who refuse to substitute in the management of the greatest interests of the country the irresponsible impulse of mobs for the free and reflecting action of the constituted authorities, and all who do not adore their idols, and do not rush with them behind the chariot of a café-concert St. Arnaud—all these are classed indiscriminately as the party of the foreigner."

St. Arnaud was a promoter of the *Coup d'État* of Napoleon III.

Milan Obrenovitch's recent change of Ministry, abrupt, unexplained, and apparently unprovoked as it was, has been a perplexing puzzle to the political press of Europe. Why should a Servian King known to be odious to Russia, and under the protection of Austria-Hungary, suddenly dismiss an obsequious pro-Austrian Premier and replace him by the chief of the Russian party—a cunning statesman, repeatedly tried and found wanting in fidelity to the dynastic interests of his master—and that at the very moment when the Czar has turned his back in disgust on the Slavic States of the Balkan Peninsula? The theory that Ristitch, in order to return to power, had promised Milan to carry through the divorce of Queen Natalie, which his predecessor, Garashanin, had been loath to do, has found no support in what has since transpired; for the Queen, semi-Russian by parentage and wholly Russian in her sympathies, has been allowed to return from the Crimea—whither she had gone to lay her national and personal grievances before the Czar—to the court of the fickle Obrenovitch. Nor is Ristitch's ambition so low as to admit of a solution of the Belgrade mystery so derogatory to his character. An entirely different solution has finally been offered, though not avowedly, by King Milan himself, in an interview arranged with the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*. It is this: His Majesty is anxious to unite with his Servian crown that of Bulgaria, and a new policy under the lead of Ristitch is to promote this object. The interview was a distinct announcement of the candidature. It was ably done, considering the difficulties of the case, for Prince Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha has just been elected Prince of Bulgaria, and the Servian candidate less than two years ago wantonly assailed the independence of that country and was shamefully beaten.

The substitution of Ristitch for Garashanin, the King explained, did not signify a change in his relations to Austria-Hungary and Russia. He had hastened to Vienna to dissipate that false impression. His was a purely national policy: "Servia must become quite independent and self-supporting." Garashanin had to go because popularly suspected of subserviency to the Hapsburgs; Ristitch would avoid the suspicion of favoring bondage to the Romanoffs. But the Balkan States are too weak to guard their independence; their rulers, necessarily leaning upon one mighty empire or the other, fall victims of national discontent: "In Servia, Milosh deposed, Karageorgevitch deposed, and Michael assassinated; in Montenegro, Danilo assassinated; in Greece, Otho deposed; in Rumania, Prince Cuza deposed; in Bulgaria, Prince Alexander deposed"; he himself felt to be in danger—the difficulties of his position (he frankly admitted) being aggravated by serious domestic dissensions. As to Bulgaria, he did not believe that Prince Ferdinand's election would be sanctioned by the Czar, nor that Ferdinand would go to Bulgaria without the Czar's approval. The disagreement of the Powers portended anarchy for Bulgaria. The remedy for all these evils was "the creation of one powerful Balkanic State," which "would do more to keep Eastern Europe in peace than the existence of several small States." If he had been elected, "as a Slav sovereign he could not have refused the appeal of his Slav brethren." At the same time he would act in "close alliance with the Porte." All this is clear: King Milan is ambitious, unpopular, and unsafe, and therefore inclined to risk a new venture. Ristitch, equally ambitious and restless, is ready to serve him in it, even against Russia. The Slav banner is to be flung aloft, the Bulgarian Sobranye won by the prospect of aid against Russia, Austria-Hungary's friendly neutrality secured, and Turkey lulled into the belief that her suzerain rights over Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia will be respected. The scheme is fine, but completely hollow,

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 3, to TUESDAY, August 9, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD of the Treasury on August 3 offered to anticipate the payment of interest on the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds up to January 1, 1888, with a rebate of 2 per cent., and invited proposals for the sale to the Government of the 4½ per cent. bonds falling due in 1891, to be applied to the sinking fund.

At the election of State officers in Kentucky on August 1 the Democratic ticket, headed by Gen. S. B. Buckner, was elected by a reduced majority, which is computed to be somewhat less than 20,000 votes. At the election of members of the Utah Legislature on the same day a minority of non-Mormon candidates was elected. They made gains chiefly because of the disfranchisement by the Edmunds-Tucker act of the women. At the election in Texas on August 4 on several amendments to the State Constitution, chief of which was one prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors, the prohibitory amendment was defeated by a majority of more than 75,000 votes.

The resolutions adopted by the Virginia Democratic Convention August 4 pledge the "cordial support" of the party to President Cleveland's "wise, conservative, fearless, and honest Administration," demand the repeal of the internal-revenue system as a "relic of war," favor a tariff upon imports "limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered," with incidental protection, approve the refusal of the Legislature to accept the bondholders' proposition regarding the debt, endorse the Riddleberger plan of settlement, ask for compensation from Congress for territory ceded to the Federal Government and for loss of the territory included in West Virginia, favor State pensions for Confederate veterans, and approve Federal aid to education. Senator Daniel in a speech opposed civil service reform.

The Glenn bill, making the education of white and negro children in the same school a penal offence, was passed by the Georgia House of Representatives August 2, by a vote of 124 yeas and 2 nays. The nays were cast by the colored members. A meeting of colored men in Boston, August 3, adopted violent resolutions of indignation against the proposed law.

Two leaders of a party of men who lynched a negro were brought to trial at Edgefield C. H., S. C., but were acquitted August 5. These were the first men ever indicted in South Carolina for lynching, and no white man, it is reported, has ever been hanged in Edgefield County, though during the last thirteen years more than 120 murders have been committed there, most of them by whites.

Émile Riverre and John Larrien, prominent Creoles of New Orleans, fought a duel August 7 with short swords about an article in the French paper, *L'Opinion*, of which Riverre is editor. Larrien was slightly wounded.

S. B. Turner, a colored editor of Springfield, Ill., has caused the arrest, under the State Civil-Rights Act, of the proprietors of a restaurant who refused to serve meals to him and two colored friends. J. P. Haynes of Galveston, Tex., a colored student of Dartmouth College, has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at that institution.

The Prohibitionists in Maryland nominated a full State ticket August 3, with S. Baldwin of Baltimore for Governor.

A member of the State Board of Health of Indiana has reported to the Board that the jails in Lawrence and Perry Counties are unfit for human habitation, that the poor-house of Lawrence County is in a horrible condition, and that the overseer takes the proceeds of the labor of all the inmates that he can hire to farmers at $1.75 per week. Young children are forced to sleep with old inmates who are afflicted with loathsome diseases. Other poor-houses and jails were found to be in a similar condition. Gov. Davis of Rhode Island has announced his intention to have the management of some of the State institutions at Cranston, about which complaint has been made, investigated.

A former warden of the Cook County (Ill.) Insane Asylum, four former members of the Board of County Commissioners, and seven members of the present Board, known as the Chicago "boodlers," on August 5 were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the county by false pretences. The verdict fixes the punishment of four at a fine of $1,000 each, and of the others at two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Civil Service Reform League met at Newport August 2. Reports were made from forty associations. Mr. George William Curtis, the President, in his address summing up the progress of the reform, said: "But while we may believe, as I certainly believe, that the President is an upright magistrate, who, looking at the vast and complicated range of his duties as the Chief Executive of a great nation, has been unable to accomplish in this department of his duty all that he would have gladly done—while we may willingly acquit him of insincerity or indifference—we must yet be as just to ourselves as to him. It would be a great wrong to the cause of which the League is the authorized national representative if it did not plainly and emphatically declare that it does not regard the Administration, however worthy of respect and confidence for many reasons, as in any strict sense of the words a civil-service-reform Administration." In the resolutions, which have the same tone towards the President as Mr. Curtis's speech, the League renews its recommendations that the civil-service rules be extended, and declares that nominations made by the President should be discussed in open sessions of the Senate, and that all appointments and removals, with the reasons therefor, should be placed on public record.

Chief-Engineer George W. Melville, the Arctic explorer, has been promoted to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

Wilford Woodruff, who is President of the Mormon Apostles, and has been in hiding for two years to escape prosecution under the Edmunds Act, has issued a proclamation assuming for the time the Presidency of the Mormon Church.

A company of "boomers" near Arkansas City, Kan., have announced their intention to march and take possession of the country known as Oklahoma, in Indian Territory. United States troops are near by to prevent such a movement.

A party of distinguished persons, including Senators Cameron, Vest, and Farwell, the Governors of Alaska and Montana, President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, and Miss Edwards of the Mount Holyoke Seminary, having made an excursion to Alaska, arrived at Tacoma, W. T., on their return on August 8.

Mrs. John Field of Philadelphia has presented a valuable collection of paintings, which was left by her husband, to Williams College.

August 3 Thomas J. Mooney, an Irishman, set fire to the British steamship *Queen*, lying at a pier in the Hudson River. When captured he had in his pocket a copy of a "proclamation" containing a diatribe against the English Government about the fisheries question, and announcing that all English ships in American ports are "liable to seizure, attack, or destruction from the 1st day of August, 1887, until the English Government shall make ample and suitable apology to the United States." Among his personal effects dangerous explosives were found.

There is an area of about 55,000 square miles in the Northwest extending from Madison, Wis., on the north, to Bloomington, Ill., on the south, and from Lake Michigan on the east to the Mississippi River on the west, where a destructive drought prevails. Crops are ruined and many cattle have perished.

A tornado on August 4 destroyed seventy-nine houses in the town of Millbrook, Kan., causing a loss of $68,000. The people are in great distress, and a relief committee has been organized to solicit aid for the families whose homes were swept away.

On August 7 the total number of cases of yellow fever that had been reported at Key West, Fla., was 221; deaths 45, cured 43, still sick 73.

The supply of natural gas near Albert Lea, Minn., is judged to be so extensive that a company has been organized to transport and to use it.

In a series of races off the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coasts by the New York Yacht Club, General Paine's new yacht, the *Volunteer*, has proved itself the fastest of those that were entered. The date for the first of the trial races for the *America's* cup has been fixed for September 13; if foggy, for September 14.

Among the noteworthy persons who died during the week were Joseph H. Rainey, the colored ex-Congressman, at his residence in Georgetown, S. C., on August 2; Allen Francis, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, Ont., August 4, of injuries received in a recent railway disaster; the Rev. Eleazer Root of Jacksonville, Fla., for many years a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, and the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State; Amos Reed, at one time acting Governor of Utah, August 7, at his home near Branchville, Md., aged sixty-four years; George Essex Montifex Drummond, Viscount Forth, on August 4, in St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, where the British Consul lately sent him to be treated for consumption. The Viscount, who was left an orphan at an early age, was the grandson and heir of George Drummond, fourteenth Earl of Perth, Earl of Melfort, and bore the French titles of Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose. He was born September 3, 1856. When fifteen years old he eloped with a woman of twenty-one, the maid of his maternal grandmother, the Hon. Mrs. Capel. They came to America and lived in great poverty, doing manual labor in this city and on Long Island. His widow and a son survive him. On August 7 Alpheus Hardy, one of the most prominent and useful of the older merchants of Boston, died. Horace Abbott, one of the best-known iron manufacturers and at one time proprietor of the largest iron works in the country, died August 8 at Baltimore, aged eighty-one years. Gen. A. W. Doniphan, a veteran of the Mexican and of Indian wars, and one of the most prominent lawyers in Missouri, died at Richmond, Mo., August 8. Henry Hastings, a well-known Boston merchant who had controlled a large fleet of merchant vessels, died August 9.

FOREIGN.

In the British naval manœuvres on August 4 the commander of the fleet who was instructed to attack England outwitted the commander of the defensive fleet, made a dash at Falmouth, anchored unresisted in the harbor long enough to have destroyed the whole town, landed an army corps, then steamed up the Channel, ran the Straits of Dover, and got into the Thames, where he had seven hours during which he could have seized Woolwich and destroyed all the Thames shipping and burned London. This suggestive success of the attacking commander has provoked serious comment on the possibility of invasion by many of the English journals.

The bill to allow the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Watkin, was rejected August 3 by a vote of 153 to 107.

The Land Bill passed through the committee stage in the House of Commons August 3, and passed its third reading two days later.

In reply to the question in the House of Commons, August 8, why the Government refused to submit a return showing the number of royal princes or persons allied to royalty by marriage who hold posts in the public service and draw money from the public funds, and how many officers have been passed over by such appointments, Mr. Smith replied that in the judgment of the Government such a return would be of an invidious character, and ought not to be granted.

A private conference of Liberal-Unionists was held August 4 in London to discuss means for checking the Gladstonian reaction. The speakers agreed in attributing their defeats partly to the enthusiasm and energy of the Home-Rulers in assisting the Gladstonian candidates, and partly to the want of united action on the part of Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives.

The Unionist members of Parliament gave a dinner to Lord Hartington August 5, over which Mr. Bright, who made a bitter anti-Gladstonian speech, presided. Lord Hartington intimated in his speech that he should join the Government during the recess of Parliament.

The statement of the claim in the case of Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the London *Times* for £50,000 damages for libel in its articles on "Parnellism and Crime," indicates that the leading Parnellites will be called to testify during the prosecution of the case.

A summons for perjury was issued on August 8 against the London policeman who arrested the young woman, Miss Cass, on the charge of being an improper character. A sensational trial is expected.

On the night of August 4, 4,000 employees of the English Midland Railway went on a strike. Freight traffic was partially suspended for several days.

The tribunal at Charleroi, Belgium, has awarded a manufacturer of glass $175,000 damages for the destruction of his works, which were burned during the labor riots at Jumet.

A loss estimated at nearly a half million pounds was caused by fire August 6 in Whiteley's large drapery and general stores and warehouses in Westbourne Grove and Queen's Road, Paddington, and several employees and firemen lost their lives.

At the village of Fotheringay, the scene of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, many visitors witnessed a series of tableaux vivants by ladies of the neighborhood, on the occasion of the tercentenary of her death, depicting the chief scenes in her life.

The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany underwent another operation in London August 4 by Dr. Mackenzie for the growth in his throat, with good results. His general health is excellent, and his voice is improving. The recurrence of the growth is the only alarming feature.

Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph met at Gastein August 6. They took a walk on Sunday, and later Emperor Francis Joseph paid a visit to Emperor William. At the end of half an hour they bade each other farewell, embracing at the top of the staircase. Emperor William remained on the balcony until Emperor Francis Joseph disappeared from view, the crowd in the street in the meanwhile cheering.

During the first half of 1887, 57,181 persons emigrated from Germany, as against 40,597 during the first half of 1886; 106 Government-aided emigrants sailed from Queenstown for Montreal August 6.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University at Göttingen was celebrated August 7.

The German feeling against France continues to find expression in newspaper comment and in irritating incidents. The *Deutsches Tageblatt*, in an article headed "German-Baiting in France," says: "If these persecutions continue, and the French Government adopt corresponding measures, we should simply regard France as a barbarous, uncivilized nation, and should break off diplomatic relations, discontinue railway and postal intercourse, and throw out a line of military outposts. If the French play at war against us in time of peace, let us do the same thing." Thirty-eight French railroad employees residing at Avricourt, Lorraine, near the frontier of France, were recently expelled from the country. It was reported August 7 that Baron Billing, late French Ambassador to Sweden, while visiting friends in Alsace, was expelled from the province.

Nor do the relations between Germany and Russia become more conciliatory. The press of Moscow and St. Petersburg make the death of M. Katkoff the occasion of fresh outbursts of hatred towards Germany.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* and other German journals attack the Danish Government for declaring the necessity of fortifying Copenhagen against Germany, and warn Denmark that an alliance between France and Russia might lead to the conviction that the annexation of Denmark to Germany was a maritime necessity.

The late Alfred Krupp bequeathed $250,000 for the benefit of his employees, and his son Friedrich has added $125,900 to the amount for the people of Essen. The Town Council of Essen has voted $15,000 for a statue of Alfred Krupp.

Prince Ferdinand, accompanied by his suite and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, left Vienna for Bulgaria August 9.

On August 7 the remains of Katkoff were conveyed to Moscow from the place of his death, a distance of twenty miles, for interment. The coffin was borne alternately upon the shoulders of relatives of the dead editor, workmen, students from the University, members of the press, and peasantry. There were 300 carriages in line, and the priests and choristers were dressed in white, with silver embroidery. The priests bearing holy water blessed every village through which the procession passed, and at every church on the route services were held.

The wheat crop of France is good. It is estimated that the yield will amount to 110,000,000 hectolitres, against 105,000,000 in 1886. Russian harvest reports are satisfactory. At Vienna, August 6, the price of wheat was lower than it had before been for twenty three years. The British Director of Agriculture of the northwest provinces of India has issued a note on competition between Indian and American wheat. He says that India possesses means to compel America to withdraw her hostile tariffs and open her markets to British industry, but is burdened by higher railway freight charges, excessive handling, and apparently, though not really, inferior quality. He advises London merchants to use their influence with the railways.

The French Council of State has been discussing the rescinding of the excessive tariffs imposed in Cochin China, which have had the effect of stopping all trade and of increasing smuggling enormously.

M. Magnier, editor of the *Événement*, fought a duel with M. Reinach of the *République Française* August 6. The weapons used were swords, and M. Reinach was wounded. The seconds of Gen. Boulanger and M. Ferry have failed to agree on conditions upon which their principals could fight, and the contemplated duel between them has been abandoned.

The *République Française* (Paris) on August 4 published a despatch from Rome which said: "The Pope has decided to take part in the political elections, and has appointed a commission to canvass the clericals. He hopes to secure a strong party in the Chamber of Deputies, and to force the Quirinal to make concessions."

It has been officially announced that the King of Italy will not accept the resignation of his Ministry.

All the gondoliers in Venice have gone on a strike because a night service has been started on the Grand Canal. All the bakers also have gone on a strike, and the waiters in the hotels and cafés threaten to follow their example.

There were 604 deaths from cholera in Catania in July. The Government has forbidden the holding of public festivals.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has appealed to Swiss in all parts of the world to aid the sufferers from the recent disaster at Zug.

Advices from Henry M. Stanley have been received which report that on June 6 his expedition reached a point not far from the furthest point reached by him in 1883. Navigation was difficult and slow, because the boats were carrying all necessary supplies for Emin Pasha in addition to the supplies of the expedition.

Three Chinese of influence on August 7 started from Shanghai on a visit to Washington, having secured an imperial decree sanctioning the formation of a banking syndicate. A dozen American banks, it is reported, will advance the money. Li Hung Chang will be Chairman, with a joint American and Chinese management, and the first work to be undertaken will be a railway connecting Pekin and Tien-Tsin and Canton.

The Executive Committee of the Central Farmers' Institute of Ontario in a meeting at Toronto August 4 declared itself strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, and decided to push the work of organization throughout the province.

The New England schooner *J. H. N. Perkins* has been seized by a Canadian sub-collector at Souris, Prince Edward's Island, on a charge of having shipped five men off the north side of the Island on July 30, and two men at Souris at a later time, within the forbidden limit. The Captain admitted having shipped four men as charged, but said that he supposed he was outside of the three-mile limit.

A company of Mormons from Salt Lake City have made application to the Canadian Government for homestead lands in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory, with a view to forming a settlement.

The number of deaths from smallpox in Santiago de Cuba during the second half of June was 130, and during the first half of July 187.

The information brought by the *Zealandia*, which arrived at San Francisco August 7, from Honolulu July 30, is that further trouble may be expected in the Hawaiian Kingdom. Conservative men doubt the stability of the new Ministry, which was chosen by an armed revolutionary league, bound together by oath and acting in secret. The natives are dissatisfied because a practically prohibitory property qualification is laid on electors and is required of members of the Legislature. Nor are foreigners required to renounce allegiance to their Government before participating in Hawaiian politics. Some of the natives contend that King Kalakaua had no power to abrogate the Constitution. His sovereign rights were derived from it, and the right to abrogate or amend it was not one of these. Therefore, his act was absolutely lawless, and without excuse except that of physical terror of death at the hands of the men who now constitute his advisory council. Added to these troubles is a grave financial danger. Ex-Premier Gibson put a loan of $2,000,000 on the market, but the new Ministry will have nothing to do with the bonds and there is danger of repudiation. Prime Minister Green asserts that the bonds are worthless. The holders who are in danger of suffering loss are English investors. Queen Kapiolani arrived July 26.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD'S CIRCULAR.

THE opinion of bankers and financiers in this city in reference to Secretary Fairchild's circular appears to be highly commendatory. The same opinion is reflected by the exchanges. A feeling of confidence has been exhibited in business circles which has been for a long time wanting, and which evidently nothing else could have supplied. It was in vain that crop prospects and railroad earnings and bank clearings were improving, and bankruptcies diminishing, so long as it appeared possible that the Treasury might absorb and lock up the money of the country, and thus blight the fairest fruits of the most promising business season. Much of the existing apprehension was unfounded. The possible evils were exaggerated. But for all practical purposes they might have been real and well grounded. The man who believes that a thunderstorm is coming will stay indoors. It may not come, but he will act as though it were coming. So, too, the man of business, however clear-sighted and however little superstitious he may be, will steer clear of any apprehended money stringency, arising from any cause or from no particular cause. He will do business from hand to mouth, and avoid anything that might expose him to disaster. It is of little importance to him whether the cash balance in the Treasury is larger or smaller than it was twelve months ago, in comparison with the question what the balance may be thirty, or sixty, or ninety days hence. If there is any doubt upon this point—if the operations of the Treasury are of a kind to draw money in large sums from business channels, and if the intentions of the Secretary regarding the surplus are veiled in mystery—he will cut all his undertakings and risks down to the minimum. He will hoard his own resources just in proportion as he imagines that the Secretary is hoarding his. And the two hoardings together may cause a panic.

To all men of the enterprising class the Secretary's circular is especially welcome, since it signifies to them that the Treasury is not to be a sinister factor in the money market, nor any factor at all so far as Mr. Fairchild can prevent. The difficulties of the situation are very considerable, but not insurmountable. The Secretary has no power to diminish his own income, but he can add to his outgo temporarily, and sufficiently to ward off present danger. He can anticipate his interest payments to an indefinite extent, and he can buy bonds in the open market at his own discretion. It is doubtful whether any large number of bondholders, except, perhaps, the national banks, will care to have their interest paid in advance if they have to accept it with a rebate, but they can be required to take it if it is offered to them in full. It is no loss to the Government to pay it without rebate, since there is no other use for the public money than to pay public obligations. Still, the Secretary would not be justified in paying the full interest in advance until he had tried the other way. We shall soon know whether the interest money is wanted in advance on the conditions named. The national banks, being in the money-lending business, may perhaps take their portion with the rebate. If they do, it will be because they can make it earn them more than 2 per cent. per annum.

When we turn to the Secretary's alternative measure, the purchase of 4½ per cent. bonds, we shall probably find that the offerings of bonds to the Government will be made at something above the current market rate. This, however, will be merely an every-day experience. When any large buyer comes into the market, whether for securities or for produce, he has to pay something above the current rate, and conversely every large seller has to accept something less than the current rate. Accordingly, if the Secretary should find signs of some speculation on his necessities, he need not hesitate on that account. There must be a reasonable limit to such speculation because the 4½ per cents have less than four years to run. All the premium that the present holders can ever realize they must get within that short space of time. Here again the Secretary would be justified in paying something more than a private person would pay, because he has no other investment for his money. A private person might use his surplus in a hundred ways. The Treasury can use its surplus only in paying debts. The purchase and cancellation of $1,000 of 4½ per cents stops the payment of about $180 in interest, saving that amount to the taxpayer. The present quotation of 4½ per cents is about 110. Any purchase at less than 118 is a saving to the Government. These bonds have so short a time to run that one would naturally look for considerable competition among sellers.

IMMIGRATION AGAIN.

THE Democratic platform of Virginia is unquestionably the most degrading public deliverance of the present year, but we would not stake much on the prediction that the Republican platform of the same State will not be a more disreputable one. Among the doctrines labelled Democratic by the followers of Thomas Jefferson is this:

> "We are unalterably opposed to the introduction of foreign pauper labor into this country, and we request the Congress of the United States to pass such laws as will prevent the immigration of such people who will become a burden upon the taxpayers of this country, or come in competition with honest American laborers."

It is easy to see what this means, for although the words "pauper labor" and "honest American laborers" are cunningly introduced, in order to convey the impression that only the pauper classes and the dishonest classes of foreign countries should be excluded, yet a careful reading shows that the intention is to exclude every class. This looks much like the Know-Nothingism of thirty years ago, but it is really something worse, and we do not believe that public sentiment, even of the artisan class, composed as it is largely of foreign-born citizens, is prepared to go that length. We think that the utmost that any large number of Americans, whatever their nativity, desire, is some effective discrimination between the good and the bad, the desirable and the undesirable, the thrifty and the unthrifty classes of immigrants; and the question is, how to make the discrimination.

It is a well-known fact that more than one European nation would be glad to diminish the emigration from its shores, or deflect it into channels where it would redound mainly to the interest of the mother country. The act of emigration implies a dissolution of all old political ties, and generally the acceptance of a new allegiance and new political relations. In the present political attitude of European countries to one another, this means a good deal. It means the loss each year of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men—men who have been nurtured at great expense to the State, and trained for military service, men who are producers, and of even greater value economically than as soldiers. Germany, Italy, Austria, and even Russia would be very willing to retain the services of these men, as there is every reason to believe that, should war come, each nation would require all its resources to meet its competitors.

It would be strange, therefore, if in this situation the Government of the United States and those of Europe could not arrive at some understanding in which the wishes of each might at least in part be met. It would be impossible to prohibit migration, as the means of evading such a prohibition are too many, but we believe it is possible to devise some wholesome checks upon migration which would greatly improve the class of emigrants coming to this country. Furthermore, we believe that these checks could be more effectively applied in the countries whence the movement originates than in the customs ports of this country. The Boards of Emigration now acting under national legislation are confessedly incompetent to carry out the full intent of their institution, and such bungling legislation as the so-called labor reformers would apply, and of which the "contract-labor law" is a fair example, is decidedly mischievous, and in fact only aggravates the evils of an unrestricted immigration by excluding the most desirable class of workingmen—the skilled labor of Europe. How, then, can these checks be applied?

It seems to us that the consular service offers the proper machinery for an attempt to improve the quality of emigrants from their respective districts. The consul is on the spot; he knows the general character of the population of his district; he has, moreover, at hand sources of information that would enable him to decide a case in doubt. The most reasonable test would be one requiring the intending emigrant to obtain from the nearest American consul a sort of certificate which will be issued only when the consul is reasonably sure that the applicant is capable of self-support and intends to support himself and family. This, after all, is merely applying the general rules which are supposed to be enforced at the leading centres of immigration in this country, and it is certainly easier to apply them to a small number of emigrants in their own country than to bodies of three or four thousand landed at our wharves in one day. The rules to be applied in the issue of certificates must of necessity be general, and their enforcement would depend upon the energy and honesty of the consul; but, great as will be the differences in in-

terpretation that must arise, they will not entail so much mischief as the loose action of the Boards of Immigration in this country, necessary as these Boards are, and eager as they are to perform faithfully the duties imposed upon them.

We said that even the foreign governments might assist in this control of migration. In past years there have been indications of a wish on the part of some of the European governments to dispose of their vicious and incapable population by shipping them abroad. This wish, however opposed to the rules of comity and friendship recognized by international law, is, after all, a very natural one, and only the strong remonstrances of this Government have prevented its being carried into effect. "Every society," wrote Mr. Marcy in 1856, "possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations both in peace and war"; and in 1872 Mr. Fish wrote positively that the Government of the United States "is not willing, and will not consent, to receive the pauper class of any community who may be sent, or may be assisted in their immigration, at the expense of Government or of municipal authorities." On one occasion, Austria checked an undesirable emigration of Mormons at the request of this Government.

Exactly how this participation of a foreign government in this plan for controlling emigration is to be exercised we will leave for future discussion. It is doubtful whether it would be necessary often to call upon a government for action, as the classes over which it has complete control—the chronic paupers, the insane, and the incapable—are already excluded from landing at our ports by positive statute. But it would be well to have such an agency to fall back upon should a special contingency requiring it arise. In the meanwhile, we think that the consular certificate or passport would be a step towards a proper solution of this intricate question. As the machinery exists, and can be put to work without expense, there is a fair field for a trial.

THE RACE ISSUE IN GEORGIA.

The lower branch of the Georgia Legislature has passed, with only two dissenting votes, what is known as the Glenn bill. The bill is entitled "A bill to regulate the manner of conducting educational institutions in this State, and provide penalties for the infraction of this act." It provides that no school, college, or other educational institution conducted for the education and training of colored people shall matriculate or receive as a pupil any white person; nor shall any school, college, or other educational institution conducted for the education of white people receive or matriculate any colored person as a pupil. Any teacher or manager controlling an institution violating this act shall, upon conviction, be punished under a section of the code providing as the penalty for misdemeanors a fine not exceeding $1,000, imprisonment not exceeding six months, or work in a chain-gang not exceeding twelve months—any or all in the discretion of the court. If the institution has a charter, not only the teachers, but the president, secretary, and trustees, who shall knowingly permit this act to be violated, are subject to indictment and similar punishment.

The act is aimed at the single institution in the State which has ever educated children of the two races together—the Atlanta University. This institution was founded by the American Missionary Association, shortly after the war, for the education of colored pupils, and is still chiefly supported by Northern benevolence, its only assistance from the State having been the allowance for some years past of half the $16,000 annual interest coming from its share of a national grant of public lands to the States for educational purposes. The University has never had a white pupil from a Georgian family, and the only white pupils are a half-dozen children of the professors and of a clergyman associated with the institution, who have been thus educated by their parents, partly from motives of convenience, as there is no other school in the vicinity, and partly from their desire to live up to their principles of disregarding the race line. No charge has ever been made that the professors have acted as proselyters in the cause of mixed education, and no evidence has ever been presented that their course was making mixed education so popular that native white parents were likely to imitate their example. The act simply means that if a professor in the Atlanta University teaches his own child in a class with a negro child, he may be sentenced to a year in the chain gang.

Georgia, like every other Southern State, and like many Northern States until recent years, has always maintained separate schools for the two races. The Constitution provides for "a thorough system of common schools," which "shall be free to all citizens of the State; but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races." In the existing condition of public sentiment on the race question throughout the South, public education could never have been established if the attempt had been made by force to bring the two races into the same school-room, and it would be overthrown in a moment if mixed schools were to be ordered now. The legality and the expediency of separate school systems are, therefore, not now in question. But it is one thing to provide that the races shall not mix in schools supported by public taxation, and quite another thing to declare that no school, however supported, shall teach whites and blacks together without subjecting everybody responsible for this policy to the risk of a year in the chain-gang. This is an outrage of the very worst sort, for which no defence that is even plausible has been made or can be made. It is simply an outburst of race prejudice in its most offensive form.

But much of the Northern comment upon this performance is quite beside the point. Many Republican papers talk as though this were a question of politics, and a matter for Congressional legislation; and appear to think that, if there were a Republican Administration at Washington, something would be done about it. A Connecticut organ, for example, has proposed to take the question of civil rights involved into Congress, and "appeal to the highest court in the land to have the law set aside." If the editor had read the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Civil-Rights Act passed by Congress unconstitutional, he never would have made such a proposition. He would have learned that, in the opinion of the highest tribunal, Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere in the matter of civil rights unless a State passes legislation which denies to any of its citizens the equal protection of the laws. But the bill in question applies impartially to whites and blacks. If the teacher of a white school should receive a black pupil, he would incur precisely the same penalty as the teacher of a black school who should receive a white pupil. The State has the right to dictate that attendance upon schools shall be regulated according to sex, boys only going to one set of schools, and girls only to another; and, in like manner, it has the right to dictate that attendance shall be regulated according to color, provided that the limitations and penalties imposed upon white and black offenders against the law are the same, as is the case with the proposed law. The Glenn bill would undoubtedly be held constitutional if submitted to the Republican Supreme Court, and it may as well be accepted that Georgia has the legal right to pass it.

The real appeal in such a case as this Georgia one is not to Congress or to the Supreme Court, but to the popular conscience and sense of justice. A lesson may here be drawn from the history of Connecticut. In 1833 Miss Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker woman, announced her intention to throw open to colored pupils her private school in Canterbury, Conn. Town-meetings were promptly called to prevent the consummation of the outrage. The school having been opened, attempts were made to frighten the pupils away and to fine Miss Crandall for harboring them. An appeal was made to the Legislature, and that body passed an act prohibiting private schools for non-resident colored persons, and providing for the expulsion of the latter, the news of its passage being hailed by the ringing of the church bells in the town. Under this act Miss Crandall was arrested and temporarily imprisoned in the county jail, twice tried and convicted, and only escaped sentence upon a technicality. Meanwhile attempts had been made to starve out the young white woman and her colored pupils; the shopkeepers would not sell them a morsel of food; their well was filled with filth, and water from other sources refused; the physicians would not wait upon them; the village meeting-house was closed against them; carriage in the public conveyances was denied them, and friends were forbidden under heavy fines to visit them; their house was assailed with rotten eggs and stones, and finally was set on fire.

This happened in Connecticut only fifty years ago. A white woman can teach colored pupils in Connecticut to-day, but not because the people have been compelled to allow her to do so by Congress or court. It is because they have come to see the injustice and inhumanity of their ancestors. If Georgia is to outgrow her present intolerant disposition, it must be in the same way. And if Northern Republican papers are impatient at the prospect that this will take a long time, they must remember that it was not until the year 1887 that the Northern State of Ohio,

which had been controlled by the Republican party most of the time for thirty years, reached the point where her Legislature would abolish the last of the "black laws."

SOREL'S MONTESQUIEU.

PARIS, July 29, 1887.

I GAVE an analysis of Boissier's little volume on Mme. de Sévigné. I have now before me another volume of the same series, 'Montesquieu.' It is not an easy task to write anything original or new on the author of the 'Lettres Persanes' and the 'Esprit des Lois.' M. Albert Sorel, the author of this new volume in the "Grands Écrivains de la France," has made himself known by a work on 'Europe and the French Revolution,' now in course of publication. His mind is more turned on diplomatic and historical questions than on pure literature; he has occupied for some time a post in the French Foreign Office, is one of the officers of the French Senate and a professor in the École Libre des Sciences Politiques.

The family of Montesquieu adopted the Protestant reform in the sixteenth century, and returned to the Catholic religion at the time of the abjuration of Henri IV. Charles Louis, the future author of the 'Esprit des Lois,' was born January 18, 1689, near Bordeaux, at the château de la Brède. "His father," says M. Sorel, "had the aristocratic austerity of the Vaubans and the Catinats; his mother was pious; they were both nobles who made themselves of the people, partly from a sentiment of the duty of their rank, partly from a Christian feeling. At the moment when Charles Louis was born, a beggar came before the château; they kept him and made him the godfather of the child, in order that this godfather might remind him all his lifetime that the poor were his brothers." This might be called an education *à la* Rousseau before Rousseau. The pious and philanthropic mother did not nurse her child, however, but gave him to some peasants, who kept him three years. Charles Louis lost his mother at the age of seven, and was sent to the Oratoriens, at Juilly, where he remained seven years. This education in an ecclesiastical school, away from his family, did not develop his sensibility; strangely enough, it prepared him for incredulity. The education at Juilly was classical, and, it might be said, Roman; young Montesquieu wrote at the age of twenty an essay to prove that the ancient philosophers did not deserve damnation.

After his law studies, he was made *conseiller* of the *Parlement* of Bordeaux, and married Mlle. Jeanne de Lartigue, of Calvinistic origin. M. Sorel tells us that his wife "had more candor than beauty, more timidity than charm, more virtue than *agrément*." He adds that *Parlement* and family "occupied little place in his life; he spoke of both with respect, behaved towards both with decency," but that was all. "His activity drew him towards the great intellectual curiosity" (Renan introduced this use of the epithet great, *la grande curiosité, la grande culture*). Montesquieu first gave his attention to scientific subjects: he studied anatomy, botany, physics—it was the fashion. President de Brosses was also devoted to science. Montesquieu's excursion in the scientific domain was shorter, but it gave him a method, a certain power of observing and classifying.

The first object of his philosophical observation was French society at the time of the Regency of the Duke of Orleans. He described it in a light form in the 'Lettres Persanes' (in 1721). Two Persians, one gay and critical, the other thoughtful, write letters to their friends in Persia and describe what they see in France. This idea of Persia was borrowed from the work of a celebrated traveller, Chardin. As a novel, the 'Lettres Persanes' are a mere *pastiche;* as a social study, they are still worth reading. In one year there were four editions of the 'Lettres Persanes.'

Montesquieu, though he was blamed by many, became a member of the fashionable and literary society of Paris, a friend of Maurepas, of the Chevalier d'Aydie, of the Comte de Caylus. He saw familiarly Mme. de Tencin, Mme. de Lambert, Mme. Du Deffand. He won the good graces of Mme. de Prie, who reigned at Chantilly with the Duc de Bourbon. He never lost his heart to any woman. "The society of women," he writes somewhere, "spoils our manners and deforms our taste." He was of a very timid disposition, and he affected not to feel any passion. "I was," he says, "in my youth happy enough to attach myself to women by whom I thought myself beloved; as soon as I ceased to think so, I left them suddenly." It is said, however, that he conceived an unhappy passion for Marie Anne de Bourbon, the sister of the Duc de Bourbon, who was called Mlle. de Clermont. She had extraordinary beauty. The Duc d'Aumale has in his collections a life-size portrait of Mlle. de Clermont, by Nattier. She has in it the simple dress of a Naïad, being represented as the deity of the spring of "Sylvie," one of the springs of the Park of Chantilly. Montesquieu composed, in order to please this charming goddess, a little pagan poem, called the "Temple de Gnide"—a fastidious poem in prose, artificial, quite unworthy of him, which would be entirely forgotten if there had not been a fine edition of it, entirely engraved, with beautiful illustrations by Eisen. (This book has a necessary place among the *livres à figures* of the eighteenth century.) I confess that I have read the "Temple de Gnide" without finding in it "the argument in prose of an elegy of André Chénier's"; that I did not suspect that "Chénier had much read Montesquieu"; and that it never occurred to me that Montesquieu "had been touched by the reflection of a ray of light coming from Greece." After publishing it, Montesquieu presented himself to the French Academy. The King, who did not like the 'Lettres Persanes,' refused consent to his nomination, under the pretext that he did not live at the capital. Montesquieu sold his office of *président à mortier* at Bordeaux, and fixed himself in Paris. He was reëlected to the French Academy in 1729, and this time admitted.

He began soon afterwards a long journey in Europe: saw Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Italy, England; he took notes for the 'Esprit des Lois.' But, while this great work was in preparation, he published the 'Considerations on the Causes of the Greatness and Decline of the Romans' (in 1734), and the 'Dialogue of Sylla and Eucrates' (in 1735). The 'Considerations' may be considered a model of what may be called philosophical history. The modern historical school somewhat despises this philosophy, believing in facts and documents, and draws no general conclusions: it is, so to speak, positivist—it does not believe in any final causes. Such works as Bossuet's 'Discours sur l'histoire universelle' are no longer considered as having any historical value. Montesquieu did not bring to the study of Rome and of the Latin writers the profound knowledge which characterizes a Mommsen; still, M. Sorel says "that, on the whole, the judgments of Montesquieu are just." He well understood the Roman civilization and the causes of its downfall. Modern historians care little for science, and many of them have good reasons for professing such indifference: it is not given to everybody to have the terse style of a Montesquieu. His picture of the world at the time of the Roman conquest, his analysis of the Roman genius, of the causes of the greatness of Rome, cannot be forgotten.

These 'Considerations' were an admirable preparation for the 'Esprit des Lois.' In this great work, Montesquieu undertook to analyze the various forms of government which are found in the history of mankind, to show their advantage and defects, to point out their relations with the race, the geography, the religion. Machiaval had done something of this kind in his 'Prince,' but nobody before him had treated the problem of the government of men in all its generality. This generality is found in the first sentence of the book, which is classical: "The laws, in their most extensive signification, are the necessary relations derived from the nature of things"—a definition so general that it can be applied to scientific as well as to social laws. The analysis of the various forms of government, into monarchical, oligarchic or aristocratic, and democratic, made by Montesquieu has become classical; the same may be said of his description of the English Government and its balance of powers. I will not dwell on these points, merely insisting a moment on the part which Montesquieu left to religion in his study of human societies. His mind was shut on the side of heaven; he was not an idealist. He introduces here and there a phrase on religion, for fear of the censorship and of the Sorbonne; but it is clear that these phrases are purely conventional. He does not formally exclude religion from the various elements which tend to constitute human society, but he gives it a subordinate place, after the army, after the political constitution, after the climate, after the geological nature of the soil, after trade, population, and police.

He is tolerant, of course, but his tolerance is mere indifference; the maximum of it is the Edict of Nantes. He dislikes religious propagandism, which he considers a cause of disturbance for the state, and which, in his opinion, ruins paternal authority in the family. His principles are thus summed up: "When you are master of receiving into a state a new religion or of not receiving it, do not allow its establishment; when it is established, tolerate it." He even goes so far as to show by what means a religion can be destroyed if its destruction is expedient for the state. He does not approve of violence and persecution, but says: "It is safer to attack a religion by favor, by the commodities of life, by the hope of fortune, not by an advertisement, but by what makes it forgotten; not by what excites indignation, but by what cools and calms people—by what excites other passions while the passions excited by religion remain silent. As a general rule, in matters of a change of religion, invitations are stronger than punishment." With such views, it is not to be wondered at if Montesquieu preferred a state religion, tempered by the indifference of many and the unbelief of a select few, as much preferable to the struggle of contending religions.

The 'Esprit des Lois' was printed in Geneva in 1748, in two quarto volumes. It bore no name, but everybody knew who the author was. The influence of this book can hardly be exaggerated. Voltaire was jealous of it; it inspired the men who tried in 1798 to establish a constitutional government in France; it is to be found in the diplomatic documents written at various times by Talleyrand; it inspired the works of Mme. de Staël, the 'Considerations on the French Revolution'; it inspired Tocqueville when he wrote his famous book on 'Democracy in America.' Sainte-Beuve has at various times criticised the 'Esprit des Lois'; he has reproached Montesquieu with placing humanity too high, with treating it too much like an abstraction, with

not making sufficient allowance for the natural depravity of the species. To use the modern phraseology, he considers that Montesquieu is too much of an optimist and not enough of a pessimist. Sainte-Beuve was clearly of the same mind as Paul Louis Courier, who said: "Of all the governments of men, the best is worth nothing." In history, Sainte-Beuve reproaches Montesquieu with giving too little place to the caprices of chance and to the follies of men; everything is too simple, and goes by rules in the 'Esprit des Lois'; accidents are ignored, and history follows a sort of high road. The criticism is just; "the law of nations" is still empirical; the economic laws are hardly yet understood; constitutional laws are no better than ordinary laws, though they are more difficult to change.

With all these restrictions, with all its imperfections and shortcomings, the 'Esprit des Lois' will nevertheless remain one of those great monuments of human thought with which every cultured mind must become acquainted. After so many political revolutions, it cannot give us the secret of our future, but it can teach us, at any rate, prudence and wisdom.

Correspondence.

THE ART OF HOUSE FURNISHING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Will you allow me to call attention to a significant change in literature? A few years ago all the heroines in novels were in the habit of retiring into their boudoirs, and presumably the rest of the house was in possession of the men. Now it is the hero who retreats into his "den," and leaves the house actually in possession of the women.

I presume we all agree that a woman who requires a room to pout in, and a man who has to have a place to growl in, are equally uncomfortable members of both the family and the community. The pouting woman is evidently a thing of the past, for boudoirs no longer exist. What can we do to abolish dens? Dens will not disappear either from novels or houses until men are allowed equal rights in the furnishing of our drawing-rooms or parlors. Most rooms are too much cumbered up with bows of ribbons on chairs, and scarfs tied on sofas, and tea-cups on little tables, for a man, if he is more than a carpet-knight, to be comfortable in them long. I have a feminine love of ribbons, but I think they should adorn women and women's apartments, and not take possession of the rooms that are intended for the use of both men and women.

Give the womanly element to rooms by a table consecrated to flowers and sewing, but don't make it womanish with too much of what is called fancy work. In one thing I am masculine—I detest tidies and scarfs of pongee, and all things that are so lightly attached to the furniture that they persistently adhere to one's clothing. All rooms that are attractive look as if they were occupied, and there should be nothing in them that seriously interferes with comfort. If a room is to be furnished, let it have in it first the things that are required for daily use, and afterwards add the things that society is supposed to demand. The successful furnishing of a room depends quite as much on taste as it does on the length of one's purse, and of course it cannot be reduced to rule; but there are some faults that may be avoided if attention is called to them.

People of moderate means should avoid spending too much for chairs and tables. The eye rarely rests on the table, but it always looks at the things on the table. Tables are almost always too small for comfort or for beauty. Many a man's happiness is wrecked if he has no corner where he can pile up newspapers; and for some men to be three feet from an inkstand or a dictionary is as trying as to be twelve miles from a lemon. Therefore, have a large table, with writing materials and ample room for books and papers, and banish the bric-à-brac to shelves above the danger of being swept off by the garments of the passers-by. Avoid gilt in wall papers, and velvet and plush in carpets and furniture, if your rooms are small. These are only suited to large houses, and they vulgarize small ones. Don't attempt painted floors with rugs, unless you have plenty of servants to keep them in order, and remember that even then they require a multiplicity of the non-essentials of life to take off the bare look.

If possible, compare wall papers and carpets to see how they affect one another, and don't take it for granted that if they are pretty in themselves they will be pretty together.

Give rooms that open from one another decidedly different tones of color, that the eye may be rested by the change, and not have to look out the details of the change. If economy has to be practised, begin by leaving off the borders of carpets and the wide frieze from wall papers; they absorb money that can be used to better advantage elsewhere.

If you want to beautify a room, use it constantly, and the things that accumulate because they are wanted will give the room the character that it needs, which will be the reflection of your own.—Very sincerely, M. N. S.

New Bedford, August 8.

SYMPATHY WITH CRIME.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: There is an unpleasant feature which characterizes the American daily press, and which is wholly peculiar to it, being found in the respectable papers of no European country: I mean a sort of underhand sympathy with crime. You shall read a very virtuous leading editorial in a very high-toned paper, being greatly edified thereby. This is written by the editor-in-chief; but, as you quickly discover, there is a wicked partner in the concern, and you shall presently find some small paragraphs detailing criminal news, put into shape by some one whose sympathies are evidently not with the victims. Often the very slang of the criminal classes is adopted in a manner indicating a charming familiarity therewith. This, perhaps, would not be so bad if it were not for the direct implication, necessarily involved, that the reader is also familiar with it and relishes hearing of exploits of "till-tapping" and "safe-cracking." One of the loveliest of these euphemisms is that which characterizes scoundrelly highwaymen as "road agents."

It is a curious proof of the extent to which this sort of thing has been carried, that even those among us who have the most cordial contempt for this sneaking sympathy with crime, have these expressions so constantly forced upon us by the daily papers that we are compelled to understand their meaning whether we will or no.

Is it not time for all our papers, except those which make no pretence of decency, to purge their columns from this sort of stuff? Once a beginning made in this way, we might hope for a gradual improvement, and in process of time find the sub-editor and reporter sympathizing with the victim instead of the victimizer.

M. C. L.

DIVINING-ROD LOGIC.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As a contribution on the above subject, I will state that several years ago an elderly witch-hazel conjurer, of some reputation, came to our office and proposed to convert us to his views by locating the under-floor positions of the water-pipes leading to faucets in our three rooms. He opened the faucets, as he required motion in the water to induce a corresponding current in the rod, and he successfully located the four pipes as they had been put in when the house was built. The points fixed by him corresponded also with the pipes in the floor of the next story below, and I ascertained that no water was running on the lower story.

Now, it so happened that one of our pipes had recently been moved to another position twenty feet away, and the witch-hazel crossed it repeatedly without giving any sign, while it had violent convulsions whenever it crossed the former location of the pipe. These convulsions could not well have been referred to the piping in the lower story, for the water on that story was not in motion.—Truly, etc.,

Fred. H. Smith, C. E.

Baltimore, Md., August 5, 1887.

Notes.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publish a translation by Mrs. Edmands of De Vogüé's 'Russian Novelists.'

Geo. Routledge & Sons announce Kate Greenaway's 'Queen Victoria's Jubilee Garland,' printed in colors; and 'Stories of Persons and Places in Europe.'

Charles L. Webster & Co. add to their subscription books 'A Library of Wit and Humor,' mostly prepared by Mark Twain; and 'The Myths and Mois of the Hawaiian Islands,' by King Kalakaua, assisted by ex-Minister R. M. Daggett.

Thomas Whittaker has in press 'Living Voices of Living Men,' "a collection of practical sermons by representative bishops and clergy of the American Church."

'Pen and Ink: Essays on Subjects of More or Less Importance,' by Brander Matthews, is the title of a volume of literary papers to be issued in the fall by Charles Scribner's Sons.

'An Anthology of the Novels of the Century: Choice Readings from all the Best Novels of the Last Eighty Years,' edited, with critical and biographical notes, by Mr. H. T. Mackensie Bell, is announced for publication in London by Chatto & Windus.

Mr. J. Gleeson White is preparing for publication in Mr. Walter Scott's series of "Canterbury Poets" an anthology of the poems written in our language in the various romance forms, the *rondeau* and the *ballade* and their fellows, which have been abundant in the ten years since Mr. Austin Dobson introduced them to us. Mr. White's volume will appear in November. It will contain a full selection from the younger American poets.

Chapman & Hall announce a book which ought to be interesting, viz.: 'A History of Vagrants and Vagrancy and Beggars and Begging,' by Mr. C. J. Ribton Turner. It will have numerous illustrations.

The amusing novels written in collaboration by Mr. Walter Besant and the late James Rice are to have the honors of a library edition, to the first volume of which, 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' will be prefixed an etched portrait of Mr. Rice, and an account of the partnership by the surviving partner.

By the middle of next month should appear the first number of the *Curio*, an illustrated monthly magazine of forty-eight pages quarto, devoted to Biography and Genealogy, Heraldry, Bookplates, Rare Books and Prints, Old Furniture

and Plate, etc., etc. The editor is Mr. E. DeV. Vermont, and the publisher Mr. R. W. Wright, at 6 Astor Place, New York city. Fiction is to have a place, beginning with Edgar Fawcett.

A triple number of the *Art Review* (New York: Geo. F. Kelly, 59 Carmine St.), to be issued this month, embraces May, June, and July, and will contain fifteen full-page copper photogravures.

The Albany *Law Journal* has published an index-digest of vols. 21-34 inclusive.

The Midsummer *Puck* is even more successful in its elaborate color-printing than was its elder, the Christmas *Puck*, and perhaps the letter-press is also improved. Certainly we recall nothing in the earlier publication as amusing and as delicate in its satire as "A Successful Failure," "written for Mr. Frank R. Stockton by H. C. Bunner." Some of the social drawings are also most humorous.

What is meant to be a piece of satirical *esprit* is put forth by Cassell & Co. with the title 'The Republic of the Future, or Socialism a Reality,' by Anna Bowman Dodd. It consists of seven letters from a Swedish nobleman, living in the twenty-first century, who recounts in them his travels among the inhabitants of New York, with the customs and the character of the people as they had been formed under a long-continued socialistic régime. The wonders of machinery play a large part; but most of the volume, which is no more than a brochure, is merely a carrying out into example of current notions that Socialism will result in dead levels, the equality of women with men in the State, the subjection of man, and the extinction of the nobler forms of love, and like propositions. These prophecies of the ruin to be wrought by "Socialism," one may observe, are identical with those which for many years were made concerning "Democracy." The mechanism and the phrases show a later date, but essentially the book belongs to a past age.

The latest issue in Mr. Wheatley's "Book-Lover's Library" (George J. Coombes) is a curious collectanea about the herbs, fruits and flowers, and the ornamental trees of England, under the title 'Gleanings in Old Garden Literature,' from the pen of W. Carew Hazlitt, whose 'Old Cookery Books,' in this same series, we have already had occasion to commend. For those who unite the tastes for gardening and for literature, this volume will be treasure-trove; and, in fact, as a kind of history of the cultivation of vegetables, the changes and ever-increasing variety of diet, with the views afforded of the tables of our forefathers, the volume serves to gather and compress a considerable amount of out-of-the-way information. On the ornamental side, one gets notices of famous gardens and some landscape gardeners; of the different fashions of the times, the arbors, the mazes, and the fruit-walls; and, throughout, the literary quality is never suffered to give way to a scientific or encyclopædic or historical method merely. The old books on gardening are catalogued, and some extracts are given; perhaps Bacon is allowed more than his due share of literary quotations. At the end there are a dozen or fifteen pages containing "A Short Account of Several Gardens near London, with Remarks on Some Particulars wherein they Excel or are Deficient, upon a View of Them in December, 1691," from an unpublished MS. by Gibson. We have found the volume one of the most entertaining of this very charming series. It should be added that its text hardly touches upon the present century, but is essentially antiquarian in subject-matter.

Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, Principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School, has collected in 'Educational Mosaics' (Boston: Silver, Rogers & Co.) passages from more or less famous writers upon the choice of studies, theories of instruction, and similar matters, together with a sprinkling of maxims and reflections kindred to the subject. There is no marked scheme or order in the arrangement of the extracts, which for the most part are from contemporary books, and represent the average ability and judgment of men who speak and write on the topic of education. The scales are kept even between the classics and the sciences, both of which are praised and discredited in turn; the elective system receives the same impartial treatment; the kindergarten, the trade-school, etc., are included with their older associates. Altogether, a catholic discretion has been exercised, and the volume may be described as a handy one to quote from for persons with poor memories and insufficient reading of their own.

We have received the second volume of Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Indian warfare and the contest over slavery are the subjects to which most space has been devoted; but many others, both of local and national importance, are treated. Several scarce county histories are reprinted, and there are the usual biographical notices.

It is perhaps not too late to mention a tasteful volume entitled 'Historical Sketch of the South Church (Reformed) of New York City' (A. D. F. Randolph & Co.). This church is the lineal descendant of that first set up by the Dutch in the Battery Fort in 1642. Its migrations in consequence of the growth of the city are illustrated by pictures of the several edifices from the beginning; and as these offer a curious study in architectural development, so the portraits of the pastors are interesting as successive types of clerical aspect. The little book belongs to the general history of New York.

The second annual issue of 'Poor's Directory of Railway Officials' (H. V. & H. W. Poor) shows a marked enlargement, the street-railroad system being now included; and the work is more than ever the best conspectus of the personnel of the great interest in question. From the list on page 371 it appears that twenty-nine States and Territories are now provided with railroad commissioners. Foreign railways on this continent south of the United States are described on pages 317-335. Bridge builders, car and rail manufacturers, and contractors come within the scope of this Directory.

We should hardly take so pessimistic a view of the race as "The world is chiefly filled up with sick folk," which we find to be the starting-point of Dr. Hanchett's 'Modern Domestic Medicine' (C. T. Hurlburt), and seems to be the excuse for that volume, and for its smaller 'Companion,' which is devoted to subjects not suitable for treatment in a family book. In his effort to be useful the author sets forth much excellent advice, but with it are some odd opinions, such as that woollen should never be worn next the skin until after the prime of life (p. 24), and that thousands have been killed directly or indirectly by overdosing with quinine (p. 241). The general tenets are those of the homœopathists.

An anonymous medical book for popular reading is doubly suspicious, but, as an exception to the rule, a cheap although well-printed little work on 'Accidents and Poisons, their Remedies and Antidotes,' published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, is excellent. Truly, when an emergency happens, there is little time to consult books, but those fond of this style of literature will find themselves forearmed if they study its warning when there is time. Nearly a third of the book is occupied with general hygiene, and all its teaching is sound.

There is comparatively little new information given in the extracts from Emin Pasha's Diaries published in the July *Fortnightly Review*, but they are full of bright and picturesque descriptions of the country and people with whom he is placed, together with, at times, detailed accounts of important events. When first summoned to surrender by the Mahdi's lieutenant after the capture of Lupton Bey, he called a public meeting of his officials and laid the matter before them. Unanimously they voted to surrender, but Emin, though ostensibly yielding to their wishes, succeeded in maintaining his position. He is very confident that, so far as the upper Nile provinces are concerned, the Mahdi revolt was fomented only by and in the interest of the slave-dealers. There are many touching allusions to his deserted condition; and yet, when about to start on one of his tours of inspection, he is as joyful "as a schoolboy beginning his holidays." The singular modesty of the man is shown in the ardent wish that he might meet Dr. Junker again. "How thankfully," he continues, "would I have learnt from him out of the stores of his experience!" Very natural too is the passage in which he describes his first impulse on reaching a river, the Welle, whose waters flowed west, "to plunge into its roaring waters and be borne by them to the west." The diary closes with an entry dated January 12, 1885, his period of greatest despondency, and yet he does not give up hope: "I have some belief in my good star." The extracts are introduced by a short introduction by Miss Felkin, to whom they were sent, as letters.

From samples that have already appeared we should expect much entertainment and solid scientific instruction from 'Ergebnisse naturwissenschaftlicher Forschungen auf Ceylon in den Jahren 1884-'86,' by Drs. Paul and Fritz Sarasin (Wiesbaden: C. W. Kreidel; New York: Christern.) The work will appear in four volumes, the first two being occupied with the zoölogy, the third with the anthropology, and the fourth with a general description of the island, concerning which the authors' explorations were so extensive that they venture to believe they have something new to tell. These three divisions can be subscribed for separately. There will be numerous plates.

In place of a Society for Mutual Autopsy like that established by eminent men of science and of letters in Paris in 1876, Milan has an Instituzione Loria, which undertakes an autopsy for any physician or private family that desires it. The complaint is made that, for the study of the brain, too much neglect has been shown in furnishing a life-history of the subjects examined by this institution. The *Perseveranza* for July 12 reprints the constitution of the Paris society above named.

Calmann Lévy announces for immediate publication a work by Prince Napoleon, of which the title is 'Napoléon et ses détracteurs.'

M. Noël Valois has reprinted in a pamphlet of forty-two pages a paper first published in the *Annuaire-Bulletin* of the Société de l'Histoire de France, concerning the 'Privilège de Chalo-Saint-Mard.' This total exemption from all imposts enjoyed by the descendants of Eudes-le-Maire, called Chalo-Saint-Mard, went back, it was pretended, to 1191. M. Valois shows how the treasury and administration of the realm were the victims of a successful imposition in the matter from the time of Philippe VI. to that of Louis XV. For those who enjoy the skilful disentanglement of obscure historical complications, the pamphlet of M. Valois will be full of interest.

M. Léopold Delisle has republished from the *Gazette Archéologique* an important notice upon the 'Exemplaires royaux et princiers du Miroir historial' (Paris: A. Lévy). The vast compilation of universal history known under this name is the translation into French of the famous 'Speculum Historiale' of Vincent de Beauvais,

made by Jean du Vignay at the command of Jeanne of Burgundy, the first wife of Philip of Valois, King of France. M. Delisle proves that the translation was made in 1332 and 1333.

Plon & Nourrit have published 'Les Sophistes allemands et les Nihilistes russes,' by Th. Funck-Brentano, professor at the École Libre des Sciences Politiques. This house had already issued, in a similar 8vo volume by the same author, 'Les Sophistes grecs et les Sophistes contemporains.' They have just published an 18mo edition of 'Le Marquis de Grignan, petit-fils de Mme. de Sévigné,' by M. Frédéric Masson, which appeared in the 8vo form in 1881.

Hachette likewise has published an 18mo edition of Caro's 'Problèmes de morale sociale,' which first appeared in 1876; and Perrin, in the same convenient form, 'Henriette-Anne d'Angleterre, duchesse d'Orléans: Sa vie et sa correspondance avec son frère, Charles II.,' by the Comte de Baillon. The first edition, 8vo, appeared in 1885. The 18mo editions of the same author's 'Henriette-Marie de France, reine d'Angleterre,' and of his 'Lettres inédites de Henriette-Marie de France,' were published several years ago.

In aid of the Academy at Ashfield, Mass., a fair is to be held on August 24, 25, at which will be sold the 1884 one-volume Macmillan edition of Tennyson, the 1881 volume of Selections from Browning, the two-volume Matthew Arnold of 1881, and the two-volume Riverside Aldine edition of Lowell's 'Biglow Papers.' All these except the last have been specially and handsomely bound in morocco; each contains the autograph of the respective poet; and all except the Tennyson have, besides, a verse of the author's in his own hand. It is proposed to open these volumes to competitive offers by mail, which should be addressed to A. D. Flower, Ashfield.

—We subjoin an extract from a letter of Dr. Caspar René Gregory, dated Leipzig, July 11:

"I have been asked to prepare a course of lectures upon 'Religion in America,' or 'Church History in the United States of America,' and I hope in the course of a year or two to do so. A difficulty arises in the want of books. The library here, as well as the libraries in the other universities, have been and are more occupied with Continental questions, and their slender resources do not permit them to keep up with the German books. They could not make extensive purchases in this American line. The question has arisen whether, just as I, as an American, wish to put America duly on record here, so other Americans will not wish to put their literature, the material for the history of their religious organizations, in a foreign library where it will be appreciated, and where it will be at the service of every German professor who desires to approach these questions. The German university libraries send their books about at need, and Leipzig affords a good centre for massing this American literature. Even if I should not succeed in carrying out my plan, which of course would culminate in a text-book for American church history, the collection of books here would be ready for another worker. I may add that I have already given the library all of my own books which I could spare. Personally, I should be indebted to any one who would give me a note of books for the earlier literature. But where churches or men could send the books and the pamphlets pertaining to their special societies, they would do a service. Everything historical, statistical, doctrinal, and practical, would be wished for, from reports to single sermons. Many such pamphlets are destroyed in America because of the room they take up. Of course church newspapers in sets would be of peculiar value."

We are requested to add that the documents specified above may be sent to Dr. Gregory, at Leipzig, Liebigstrasse 9, iv, 1; or Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer of Cambridge, Mass., will gladly take charge of and forward any books or pamphlets intrusted to him for Dr. Gregory.

—The Midsummer *Century* has for its leader a decorative article, of which the illustrations are taken from the scenes of a Jersey canal. The text is cast in the half-familiar, half-Bohemian style of which some prominent art books set the example in the last holiday season, but it is not a style which bears repetition with much success, and is hardly worth cultivating by a new writer. The cuts display some clever management of the spaces, but in their effects scarcely equal Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's usual sketches, and they do not deceive us into thinking that we possess a true corner of Holland in Jersey. Joel Chandler Harris begins a three-part story, "Azalia." The principal military paper is Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's account of his Georgia campaign before Sherman, in which he makes some unfavorable reflections upon Jeff Davis, places the whole responsibility for his own removal on the civil authorities, and "asserts" that if one of the other Lieutenant-Generals of his army instead of Hood had succeeded him in command, "Atlanta would have been held by the Army of Tennessee." The article is of interest for the illustration it gives of Davis's character, and of divisions in the Southern councils. The rest of the body of the number is taken up with the Lincoln biography and Mr. Atkinson's charts about wages, profits, and food. The Lincoln biography continues to degenerate into a wandering narrative about sundry things, not compact and comprehensive enough to be a history of the times, and not connecting personality closely enough with the events noted to have the interest of a biography. It is a succession of half-understood episodes. The figure of Lincoln is dwarfed by the method adopted, and even in such a critical point of his life as was the Douglas debates, and in such a commanding moment of interest as was the spread of his name through the nation, the authors have not had the ability to set forth their subject with its due power or anything approaching thereto. They write without the modesty of the historian who knows how much any man, or even two men, measure against so mighty a canvass, and they pronounce judgment as if their words were final, not only on Lincoln, but on the whole times in all their scope and intricacy of morals, events, and persons. The reader patiently waits for that original matter which is all that can now be hoped from the work. Mr. Atkinson summarizes his conclusions, of which the substance has been referred to heretofore, and, except for his curious attack on the conversion of corn into hogs, and his calculation that we waste enough fat and sugar to solve the question of housing the poor, his article is without any startling points. The discussion of the relation of gold and silver to the fall in prices is most worthy of attention, and the charts are as easy and convincing forms of argument as ever.

—Among the difficulties that beset those who seek to arrive at wise and just conclusions on the "woman question," not the least is our uncertainty as to the origin of such differences in physical and mental aptitudes as are exhibited by the two sexes to-day. Even if we knew to what degree these differences are due to essential natural requirements, and to what degree they have been developed by human institutions, this knowledge would, of course, by no means be conclusive with regard to the desirability of perpetuating some of these differences; still, it would serve to clear up the elements of the problem. Scientific men, or men assuming to speak in the name of science, have not seldom spoken contemptuously of the argument of Mill's 'Subjection of Women,' on the ground that he ignored the physiological causes which make women what they are, and attended only to the social causes; but it is certainly not too much to say that these critics have usually committed the far graver offence against science, of assuming a knowledge which science has not yet given us. A very interesting experimental investigation of the origin of a strictly physiological peculiarity of women is related in *Science* for August 5. It has been known ever since 1744 that the two sexes exhibit a decided difference in the mechanism of breathing; the breathing of males being chiefly effected by the diaphragm, that of females largely by the costal portion of the chest. It has been generally supposed that this restricted use of the diaphragm in females was "a peculiar reservation against the period of gestation, when the abdomen cannot allow of so free a descent of the diaphragm"; but Dr. Mays of Philadelphia, by a series of careful experiments upon eighty-two pure-blooded and half-breed Indian girls, has quite disproved this view, and made it highly probable that the peculiar type of breathing found in our females has been developed by "the constricting influence of dress around the abdomen." The full-blooded Indian girls were found in every instance to possess the strictly abdominal type of breathing, more or less divergence from this type being shown by those of mixed blood. Such a result cannot fail to suggest the danger of dogmatic attribution of sexual differences to inherent physiological necessities.

—The eleventh volume of Leslie Stephen's 'Dictionary of National Biography' (Macmillan) ends with Condell. The number of notables is smaller than in some of the previous volumes. Coleridge, who "alone among English writers is in the front rank as poet, as critic, and as philosopher," has a masterly notice from Mr. Stephen himself, and is judged of least import in the last-mentioned capacity. Cobden is naturally summed up by his biographer, John Morley. Other long articles are those on Lord Clive, Coke, Colenso (who is very sympathetically treated), Colet, and J. Payne Collier. The Shaksperian and other frauds of this singular man of letters are plainly set forth, and in literary matters he is alleged to have been apparently devoid of conscience. Among the army of Cliffords, the mathematician, William Kingdon Clifford, is fitly commemorated. It is curious to observe the failure to learn the origin or education of so recent and so popular a writer as Henry Cockton, author of 'Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist,' etc., though his son is living and would gladly furnish the knowledge he lacks concerning his pedigree. Cockton died before the day of the interviewer and the "personal" column. The number of Britons having more or less contact with this country is considerable, from settlers like Charles Clinton, grandfather of De Witt Clinton, or William Coddington, Governor of Rhode Island, or Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor of New York, to temporary residents like Cobbett, or like Arthur Hugh Clough, who came very near being an American indeed. Mr. Stephen writes of this poet with a general judgment inclined to that which he quotes from Lowell regarding him. Thick as hops are the admirals who (not always with that rank, however) paid us professional visits in the Revolutionary war or in that of 1812—Cochrane, Cockburn (he who destroyed Washington), Codrington, Collier, Collingwood. We may add Admiral Coffin, a Boston boy, who entered the navy on the eve of the Revolution. Sir Henry Clinton is also found in this volume, and so is Sir A. Cockburn, of the *Alabama* Claims Commission.

—The July number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Chas. Scribner's Sons), like all the numbers of this *revue*, has a special character of its own. This time the prevailing tone is that of reminiscence. M. Désiré Nisard of the French Academy gives three extracts from his *mémoires inédits*, under the general title "Ægri Somnia." In

the second of these he compares the impression made upon Alfred de Vigny by Royer-Collard, in the visit he made to him as candidate for a vacant chair in the Academy, when the old philosopher and statesman wounded the vanity of the younger writer so deeply by his celebrated reply: "À mon âge je ne lis plus, je relis," with that which he received himself in a similar visit, when the old man did him the honor to talk of his own life and not of his visitor's writings. A delicate and charming portrait of M. Nisard, by E. Abot, and a reproduction of one of Royer-Collard, in the costume of the *incroyables* of his earlier life, illustrate this portion of the article and add to its value. Comte Armand de Pontmartin, who has also reached the age when everything is tinged with recollections of the past, gives a little sketch which hovers between fiction and reality: "La véritable auberge des Adrets." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant recalls "Un promenade autour de Tunis avant les embellissements du Protectorat." M. Maurice Tourneux, with his usual conciseness and clearness, and with that perfection in the selection and arrangement of materials with which he is gifted, has made of the long and serious article, "La Fédération du 14 Juillet 1790," not only the most important, but also the most interesting, paper of the number. Among the numerous documents of the period of which M. Tourneux makes use, is a certain "Avis aux confédérés," by a most unexpected patriot and moralist, the famous, or ill-famed, Restif de la Bretonne. This pamphlet of the moment, of which the general good sense is as applicable to the present time as it was to the days of universal peace and good-will a hundred years ago when it appeared, M. Tourneux calls, with justice, one of the most curious pages of "l'œuvre informe et parfois prodigieuse" of its author. He also speaks of it as not mentioned by any of the recent biographers of Restif. There is a charming little poem, by M. Armand Silvestre, "Floraison"; and M. Pierre d'Igny, in his serial, takes his young countess to London in June.

—The brilliant article of the number, however, is "L'Archipel," by M. Gaston Bergeret, in which this charming writer relates, with the delicacy and grace of his always subdued sarcasm, the conquest, the pacification, and the organization of a colony in the Indian Ocean. All that relates to the Governor of the islands and to the *commissaire général* who supplanted him, and especially to the delightful savage tribes, the Niazous, is exquisitely indicated, with the lightest of touches. The only exaggeration is in the really charming Miss Dolly Simpson, the daughter of the English missionary; but she is caricatured with such delicacy, there is such an exquisite vagueness about the real meaning of her not too idiomatic French, that it all passes without opposition, and the final situation is so supremely comic that the reader turns the last page in the most complete good understanding with the author, and gratitude to him for a half hour spent with such cheerful gayety.

—It is evident from the onslaught made on Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, in the London *Academy* of July 23, in a review of the first fascicle of his 'Assyrian Dictionary,' that his recent veering around on what Orientalists call the Sumero-Accadian question has keenly nettled some of the orthodox students of the so-called pro-Chaldean, or pro-Semitic, cuneiform literary remains. We can imagine what the feelings of François Lenormant, author of the 'Études Accadiennes' and 'La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée,' would be if he had lived to see the most brilliant and most diligent Assyriologist of Germany deserting the camp of the Sumero-Accadists, and reinforcing the hitherto almost solitary post of the Frenchman's Parisian opponent, the "anti-Accadist," Joseph Halévy. And we are anxious to see what the impetuous Fritz Hommel, who, in his 'Die Semitischen Völker und Sprachen,' has poured out so much presumptuous learning and hair-splitting ingenuity on the "vorsemitische Kultur" of Babylonia, will have to say on this untoward turn in the Leipzig professor's Assyriological evolution. The story of this turn, gradually foreshadowed in various recent contributions to Assyriology, and now almost completed, is told in a very interesting way by Prof. Lyon of Cambridge in an extensive notice of the 'Assyrian Dictionary,' read before the American Oriental Society at its meeting in Boston in May last, and just published in its *Journal*. Some two years ago Delitzsch, after some guarded advances in the new direction, seized an opportunity "to recognize openly," as he wrote, "the high services of Halévy relating to the Sumero-Accadian question, above all to the question as to the existence of *original* Sumero-Accadian texts." It seemed to him "necessary to test anew, unbiassed in all details, this fundamentally important 'tradition' which has been delivered to us younger Assyriologists." Numerous remarks of the Dictionary show that, after doing a great deal of fresh testing, he is only one step removed from Halévy's tenet that the civilization of Mesopotamia was from its beginning distinctively Semitic—not borrowed, with its cuneiform system of writing, from a primitive race, Turanian or other, which preceded the Chaldeans; and that what was held by the Sumero-Accadists to be pro-Semitic literary remains, is only a hieratic way of writing Assyrian. It is needless to add that by the new accession Halévy's view, though considerably strengthened, is far from having become victorious, and that the old contest will only wax hotter. What is clearly shown is how shaky the ground is still on which the lofty Assyriological constructions of our time are being reared, and how much Delitzsch himself will have to revise and correct of what he has already announced as discovered and proved.

COLVIN'S KEATS.

Keats. By Sidney Colvin. [English Men of Letters Series.] Harper & Bros. 1887.

THE circumstances and general character of the life of Keats are already well known; the criticism of his works and of his temperament is abundant; little more remained for Mr. Colvin to do than to set down the result in a brief continuous narrative and to harmonize the features of the portrait. But each new writer brings something of his own, and in the case of one so individualized, so refined, and so self-confident as Mr. Colvin, this personal element in the work is bound to be very prominent. It first shows itself in a contemptuous reference to Leigh Hunt, and this tone of half-mocking, half-patronizing depreciation of that "writer of amiable memory and second-rate powers" is maintained throughout. It is much easier, no doubt, to tolerate Hunt's faults than to admit his merits, and to a later day the literary fashion of his cloth offers marks for ridicule, as is usual with fashions of all kinds once they are out of date; but he was the "man of taste" of his time, just as Mr. Colvin is of ours; one cannot help perceiving the points of resemblance in the literary type, though of course Mr. Colvin's taste is far purer, higher, and more exacting, in proportion as the culture of the time it is developed out of is richer and finer than that of the late Georgian age. This similarity, not between their characters and talents, but in their literary habit, points in certain ways the revolutions of "taste." There is a strain in Leigh Hunt, and in others besides Keats among his associates, of weakness, almost of pulpiness, which all the world is ready enough to condemn now. Thus, Mr. Colvin remarks of Hunt's "Rimini" that it has some "agreeable passages," but "for the rest the pleasant creature does but exaggerate in this poem the chief foible of his prose, redoubling his vivacious airs where they are least in place, and handling the great passions of the theme with a tea-party manner and vocabulary that are intolerable." A little later he goes on: "In matters of poetic feeling and fancy Keats and Hunt had not a little in common; both alike were given to 'luxuriating' somewhat effusively and fondly over the 'deliciousness' of whatever they liked in art, books, or nature." This is true, certainly, and hits off by emphasis the initial weakness of Keats, though it is somewhat too subtle a stroke to condemn it in Hunt rather than in the hero of the biography; and in the midst of the satiric and belittling sentences one remembers that "luxuriating over deliciousness" not unaptly describes the style of the æsthetic school now reigning about Oxford, and that in certain art criticisms Mr. Colvin himself is not altogether guiltless of it. Mr. Lowell went out of his way to say a good word for Hunt not long ago. Apart from his patriotic services and his books, not yet altogether dead, he had the distinction of pleasing through a long life an extraordinary variety of men of genius, and of being kindly regarded by them, from Shelley to Carlyle; and a biographer of Keats, whom he befriended, might fitly have spared the ridicule of him which is perhaps the most marked thing in this volume and the most inexcusable.

To come to Keats, the poetical legend about him is now fairly dissipated. He was not the bard killed by the reviewer. He was an English boy of the middle class, with much physical pugnacity and warm friendliness, and with courage and self-respect enough to make him ready to fight his way and take his fate. He was thoroughly ambitious, thoroughly sensitive, and he felt the weight of hostile criticism probably more than he confessed, and he seems to have shrunk into himself from the coldness of public indifference to his first works; but he had no thought of dying from the "article." Hereditary consumption seized him and killed him. A second part of the legend about him is less easily destroyed, but it is now fairly on the way to extinction—namely, the characterization of him as a sensuous poet without ideas. He had strong senses, of course; but he had also a growing mind, and was getting hold of the realities of thought and life with a strength and a width of vision in which alone is there any excuse for calling him, as Mr. Colvin does, "Shaksperian." There is little justice in the adjective, and it belongs to him only potentially, if at all; but in the thoughts of his letters there is often a maturity as marvellous as their felicity of phrase, and in "Hyperion" and in some of the odes there is more than the promise of intellectual power. His sense of style and his feeling for the color of words, together with his physical sensibility, count for much; but his clear and shining imagination, and that intellectual fire which is the centre of great poetry, were the prophecy of his immortality even then. No large portion of his verse is of the first order, but that third of it which really constitutes his fame, and is in its realm unique and perfect, gives, on analysis, imagination and thought as its constituent elements, equally with sensuousness of remarkable purity. Acquaintance and study only deepen the impression—which Mr. Colvin states, though he does not argue for it with anything like the total strength of his case—that in Keats English literature lost a poet of the life of man rather than of the shows of things. The growth and tendency of his mind and the bending of his conscious aim towards that issue are clear; whether the creative vision and the executive skill would

have been his in the grand proportion necessary for a great poet in that sphere, is hardly more than matter of speculation. But as it is a gain to character to know that he was not "snuffed out" by Lockhart, it is a still greater gain to find in him not the puerile idol of a sentimental sensuality, but a manly, natural fellow, in whom truth as well as beauty was a passion, and who was inspired poet enough to put man at the centre of all things.

Mr. Colvin, as has been said, presents this view of him, though he might have supported it better than he does. In point of the character to be ascribed to Keats, no one would find this biography lacking in essentials. He adopts, however, too broadly the theory of Arnold that Keats in his love was "passion's slave." One feels that Mr. Arnold objected to that less because of the fact, than because in his love-letters Keats expressed himself in what that eminent respectability considers an "underbred" way. The subject, with all its limiting and mitigating circumstances, need not detain us. In the criticism of Keats's works Mr. Colvin is less fortunate. Of general and illuminating criticism there is none at all. What there is is of the minute kind, as, for example, the fault he finds in the "Ode to a Nightingale": "By a breach of logic which is also, I think, a flaw in the poetry, he contrasts the transitoriness of human life, meaning the life of the individual, with the permanence of the song-bird's life, meaning the life of a type." This is just one of those plausible criticisms which are inapplicable because the magic of the poem keeps it outside of the mind while the poem is being read; and that is not really a fault in a poem which cannot be felt as a fault when it is being read. So, too, in the criticism with regard to the town that will be for ever "emptied of its folk," which readers will remember is one of the most charming passages of the "Ode on a Grecian Urn"—"In these lines there seems a dissonance, inasmuch as they speak of the arrest of life as though it were an infliction in the sphere of reality, and not merely, like the instances of such arrest given further back, a necessary condition in the sphere of art, having in that sphere its own compensations"; this is irrefragable, but it amounts to nothing. In other cases, as where he says:

"Neither is Milton a match for Keats in work like this:

> "Throughout all the isle
> There was no covert, no retired cave
> Unhaunted by the murmurous noise of waves,
> Though scarcely heard in many a green recess";

or where he condemns the lips that

> "poesied with hers in dewy rhyme"

as "an effusively false touch in the sugared taste not infrequent in his earliest verses"; or where he cites the fine lines,

> "Only the dreamer venoms all his days,
> Bearing more woe than all his sins deserve,"

as "a cry of the spirit vanquished by the flesh"—in all such cases we can only put a note of exclamation in the margin. The whole treatment of the works is too piecemeal and over-refined; the criticism lacks body, mass, comprehension, and is always pottering about the superficies of the poetry, the minor touches, the finish, the accidents of its imagery and movement, to the neglect of its substance.

On the whole, we are constrained to think that, bad as Leigh Hunt's poetry was at its worst, he was a better poetical critic than even Mr. Colvin. The latter's work in this branch of his subject by no means takes the place of the studies of others; one feels lacunæ in it everywhere. The sonnets, for example, are as inadequately represented in the total criticism as the wonderfully good letters in the biography itself. In the way of minute criticism, one point is made against Mr. Gosse which is worth mention. The latter has traced in "Endymion" the influence of the "Pharonnida" of Chamberlayne, upon which suggestion Mr. Colvin remarks that "there is nothing in his treatment of the measure for which precedent may not be found in the work of almost every poet who employed it during the half-century that followed its brilliant revival for the purposes of narrative poetry by Marlowe; . . . and to seek affinities for him among the tedious byways of provincial seventeenth-century verse seems quite superfluous." So it is, but "superfluousness" is a characteristic of much literary criticism in our time.

This Life, as is apparent, we cannot regard as a great success. It is much too good to be flawed as it is, and its excellent qualities only make one more irritated at its slips and failures. Owing to the shortness of Keats's life, the difficulty of writing it was great, and there seem to have been added difficulties due to ill-health. In all ways there is much to be pleaded in excuse; but the blemishes which have been dwelt upon do not seem to depend on any accidental circumstances surrounding its composition, or on the inherent slightness of the subject. It is, with all its faults, serviceable to the memory and truer understanding of Keats, and as such one welcomes it to a shelf where, among its companions of the same able series, it must be thought to hold a lower rank.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY.

History of the Confederate States Navy. By J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D. Rogers & Sherwood.

FEW men of this generation are cognizant of the gallant struggle that was made, during the four years of the civil war, by the officers of the Confederate Navy. They were beset by difficulties from which not only their opponents but their colleagues of the army were comparatively free. They entered upon the contest without the materials of warfare, and the state of the country was such that their deficiencies could never be properly supplied. At the outbreak of the war the United States, though far from being a great naval power, could bring into service some of the finest war ships in the world—the *Wabash* and her sister-frigates, sloops like the *Hartford* and *Richmond*, and side-wheelers like the *Mississippi* and *Powhatan*; while the fleet of the Confederacy was composed of the sunken *Merrimac*, a dozen or so of schooners belonging to the revenue marine and the lighthouse service, and a few small coasting steamers and river craft. The great commercial marine which furnished the navy of the Union with four hundred vessels and with nearly sixty thousand volunteer officers and sailors, belonged almost wholly to Northern seaports. Last of all, the want of workshops and shipyards, of skilled mechanics, and even of raw materials, made it impossible for the South to carry out anything more than a fragmentary plan of construction; while the Federal Government during the whole war was turning out new sloops, gunboats, double-enders, monitors, and river-ironclads, with a rapidity and completeness unprecedented in the annals of naval war.

The Confederate Navy, then, was composed not of ships or of seamen, but simply and wholly of a body of officers who, in accordance with the political views then prevalent at the South, had left the regular navy and attached themselves to the service of their States. The volunteers who joined their ranks were without naval experience—making such entries in their logs, says Capt. Parker, as, "The moon was over the port bow, and the wind was hard-a-starboard." They formed no material addition to the corps of regular officers. These latter carried with them the traditions of the service in which they had been bred, and of its collective ability they certainly represented a fully proportionate share. In the uncertainties of the political future, the Union officers moved at first with a hesitation that they would not have shown in a foreign war. The Southern officers, as might be expected, having once taken the revolutionary side, showed none of this uncertainty. The very desperateness of their situation seemed to arouse and stimulate all their energies.

With the imperfect means at their command, the efforts of the Confederate naval officers were necessarily confined to detached enterprises. During the whole four years they could never collect a fleet sufficient for harbor defence. Tattnall's flotilla at Port Royal had not even the semblance of a naval force, and that of Lynch in the North Carolina sounds was little better. The ironclads *Mississippi* and *Louisiana*, which were to have been the main elements of strength in the defence of New Orleans, could not be finished before the passage of the forts. The rams at Charleston created a twenty-four hours' flurry in the blockading fleet, but they did not succeed in raising the blockade, Gen. Beauregard's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Albemarle* for six months occupied the Roanoke River, a small stream of no strategic importance, but was unequal to the task of clearing the sounds. At Mobile the *Tennessee* fought a gallant battle, but its disastrous result might have been predicted with certainty. The *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, great as was the moral effect of her appearance, was checked in her career after she had only succeeded in destroying two vessels which were really unfit for purposes of war, and which should not have been in commission at all. In all these cases, the failure to accomplish greater results was traceable directly to the weakness of naval resources which compelled the officers to fight with imperfect weapons.

The officers themselves were rarely found wanting, and among them there were many whose record of bravery deserves to be rescued from the obscurity into which it has fallen. Of the whole number, perhaps the only one who achieved great distinction was Semmes, and in his case, unfortunately, the very undeserved abuse which was directed at him in the heat of the struggle has given him a reputation more akin to notoriety than to fame. It is an indisputable fact, which, however, few but professional men really recognize, that Semmes stands out as one of the most remarkable products of the naval war on either side. The unerring judgment with which the cruise of the *Alabama* was planned, and the skill and audacity with which it was conducted, give him a place almost unique among naval commanders. Of the others, the names to-day are almost forgotten. Foremost of all was Buchanan, who gave the clearest evidence of his fitness for a great command. Tattnall was a man of hardly less ability, though he had little opportunity of exercising it. Among the captains there were many whose daring, skill, and professional resource entitle them to eminence as naval officers. The bold dash of Brown in the *Arkansas* through the combined fleet of Farragut and Davis, like the passage of Maffitt in the *Florida* past the blockade of Mobile, was an act of the very highest professional merit; so was the capture of the *Underwriter* by John Taylor Wood, and the fight made by Kennon in the *Moore* at the battle of New Orleans. The raids made by the same Wood in the *Tallahassee*, and by Read in the *Tacony* and her prizes, were brilliant feats, only surpassed by the more ex-

tended cruises of the great commerce-destroyers. In other fields of professional duty must be mentioned the work done at Richmond by Brooke, the creator of the naval ordnance of the Confederacy, and in England by Bulloch, the agent through whose consummate tact and steadfastness of purpose the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Shenandoah*, and the *Georgia* were fitted out as Confederate cruisers.

In writing a book upon this great and attractive subject, Mr. Scharf has been fortunate in having an absolutely unoccupied field. Having been himself one of the pupils of the Naval Academy at Richmond, and having borne a creditable part in some of the famous exploits of his service, he has exceptional advantages for his task of authorship. He has shown evident diligence in accumulating materials, and his book includes a valuable collection of *mémoires pour servir*. A more careful revision would have saved him from many little inaccuracies in names and dates, and from occasional lapses in the use of his mother tongue. In many chapters his materials have been loosely thrown together, with little regard to style or to structural arrangement. In these respects the book is seriously defective.

The most extraordinary feature, however, of Mr. Scharf's otherwise useful book is the undercurrent of political animosity and bitterness which penetrates all his references to the causes of the war and the conduct and motives of the Union leaders. In holding that secession was a constitutional right, he only expresses the sincere conviction of the majority of Southern men before the war; but he goes far beyond this, and appears to think that no other view was possible to men of sincerity and average intelligence. Indeed, it is not quite clear that he regards the war as having done anything towards a settlement of the question. "Whether the theory of a national or a compact government," he says in his opening sentences, "be the true theory of the Constitution, now and hereafter, it is not necessary to discuss," which would seem to indicate that the question is still open for discussion. The condition of affairs at the beginning of the war is explained by the statement that "in 1861 events had presented to the States that most unexpected result—the soldiers and sailors, educated by the Federal Government in its character as agent of the States, were called on by that agent to fight against its principal—by the servant to make war on the master, by the creature to destroy the creator."

Starting with this "anomalous condition of the relations of the States to the Federal Union," as Mr. Scharf correctly designates it, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the war was a bloody work of repression, perfidiously undertaken by a tyrannical government, in the interests of a political party, and that the leaders in the secession movement were the innocent victims of a trick perpetrated by Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. This opinion recurs again and again, and its manner of presentation is more remarkable for the author's tone of unquestioned authority, and for a certain grandeur of diction, than for cogency of reasoning. A few passages will suffice to illustrate. Thus on p. 20:

"The recital of these facts, as they existed at the South in 1861, establishes beyond controversy that no preparation for war had been made by any Southern State prior to secession; that not one of the States desired war; that there ought not to have been war, and that there would not have been war except to 'save the Republican party from rupture.' The facts of the times and the acts of men cannot be covered up from the search and exposure of the historian, who, when he comes to write the causes of the terrible war of 1861-65, must discover and expose those who, to secure themselves in the possession of political place, deliberately played with the excited passions of the hour to involve the country in war, and dissolve the Union, so that its reconquest would perpetuate their party ascendency, or that the loss of the Southern States would deprive their political opponents of the great bulk of their strength, and thus secure for themselves the possession of power in either the reconstructed Union or in the divided and dismembered northern part."

Here is another passage:

"Mr. Lincoln and his advisers had outwitted and overreached all the precautions of peace taken at the South, and, by deftly and cunningly drawing the fire of the Charleston batteries, had inaugurated war. The latent spirit of devotion to the Union, which the echoes of the guns at Charleston aroused into such terrible force and proportion, stopped not to consider the trick by which the war had been begun. It only saw the flag of the Union in the smoke of battle, and, whether right or wrong, rushed to its defence. But neither that expression of loyalty to the Union, nor the extraordinary efforts in its defence, nor the triumphs of its army and navy, will be able to cover up and conceal from the reprehension of history the shameful subterfuge of provisioning Sumter as a start to war; but history will separate the glory of the people's defence from the shame of the politician's trick."

In regard to the Southern officers who resigned from the old navy, every candid student of history is ready to acknowledge that, during the trying period that preceded their resignation, they discharged their duties with scrupulous fidelity. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to give this lucid explanation of their conduct:

"They did not presume to take upon themselves the duty of dividing the navy among the States, notwithstanding it was the common property of all the States. In the excitement of the times, it would have been pardonable conduct to have brought their ships to the defence of the States; but their sense of honor, and a sailor's duty to the government whose commission he bore, required that he should divest himself of every selfish motive before he returned his commission to the Federal Government."

The author's comments upon persons and events are what might be expected from the general statement of his views. The hotel-keeper who killed Ellsworth at Alexandria is a hero. "Among all the acts of personal bravery during the war," says Mr. Scharf, "not one exceeds in heroism that total indifference to personal safety which inspired the noble Jackson to brave in his single person a whole regiment of the enemy." Farragut is an "apostate," who turns "at the prompting of self-interest against the people among whom he was born"; and his differences with the Navy Department in the last year of his life lead the author to moralize in this pathetic fashion: "It is the old story—they loved the treason, and they rewarded with honors and prize-money the exploits of the apostate son of the South, but they never took him wholly and singly to their hearts." If, as Mr. Scharf states, it was "petty malice" that led the Secretary of the Navy in the heat of civil war to designate the Southern naval officers as deserters, what shall be said of an author who, twenty years after the war is over, has the presumption to say that the great Admiral was induced by the "prompting of self-interest" to stand by the flag and the Union, and that his countrymen "never took him wholly and singly to their hearts"?

It would be a waste of time to dwell upon the preposterous absurdities of this kind with which Mr. Scharf has seen fit to mar his history. He exhausts the language of petulance in his criticisms of Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles. The climax of childishness is reached in a delightfully funny passage on page 428, in which the Secretary of State is charged with having "dirtied the pages of American diplomacy" by an indelicate allusion:

"The euphemism by which, when a household is gladdened by the birth of a babe, the convalescence of the mother is described in technical and courtly phrase, 'that the mother is getting on as well as could be expected,' was introduced by Mr. Seward in a despatch to Mr. Adams, as, 'The work of pacification in the region concerned *is going on as successfully as could be expected*. You hear of occasional guerilla raids, but these are the after-pangs of revolution in that quarter which has proved an abortion.'"

Mr. Scharf is hardly fair in lashing Mr. Seward so unmercifully for a metaphor which he does not hesitate to use himself. On p. 725 he speaks of "the prevailing ambition that the bosom of the James should bear ironclad ships over which the Confederate ensign should float," and he adds: "This pregnant desire gave birth to the *Richmond*." Indelicacy is a very grave fault, but it is well with this, as with other offences, for some one who is without sin to do the stone-throwing.

If Mr. Scharf, as he declares in his preface, is attempting to vindicate "the political views of Confederate officers," he has shot very wide of the mark; for it may be doubted whether there are many of his companions in arms who would subscribe to his extravagances. Capt. Bulloch, who did more than any other naval officer to sustain the Confederacy during its four years' struggle, and who may fairly be considered a representative man of his class, says, in a work every page of which excites admiration by its dignity, its clear insight, its breadth of view, and its moderation: "The South has accepted the result of the war; business and social relations are again intermingling the people of the two sections on terms of friendship and intimacy, and the great majority on both sides can now recur to the events of the war, and discuss them as historical incidents, and not as subjects for strife and recrimination." In his address in New York on the last 4th of July, Gov. Lee declared, with just pride, that "Virginia was not sulking in a corner." It is charitable to hope that sooner or later the historian of the Confederate Navy will emulate Virginia's noble example, and fall into line with Capt. Bulloch and his "great majority."

RECENT PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Preliminary Report of the Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to Investigate Modern Spiritualism, in accordance with the Request of the late Henry Seybert. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1887. 8vo, pp. 159.

Proceedings of the [English] Society for Psychical Research. Part XI. May, 1887. London: Trübner & Co.

THE first report of the Seybert Commission has been awaited with interest, but it is certainly somewhat disappointing. To be sure, the only disappointment that we here can testify to has little to do with the merely negative character of the results so far reached by the Committee. In common with most people who give themselves over to the modern spirit and like to trust its instincts, we, of course, have expected no positive results of any very serious importance. But then it has seemed to us that the Seybert Committee has a work to do that must go far beyond mere special criticism of the so-called "facts" of modern Spiritualism. Granted that one finds little but fraud and delusion in most classes of these "facts," is it enough simply to report one's failure, with a considerable display of literary skill, and with a manifest readiness to assure the world that one is not easily to be fooled? We think that this is *not* enough for men who have undertaken the peculiar responsibilities of the Seybert Commissioners. If up to the present time the Committee have found only deception and

foolishness in those spiritualistic "manifestations" that have come under their notice, it is more than ever their duty so to set forth their researches as to aid in the work of educating the people at large to the point where they also shall be somewhat better able to distinguish imposture from reality. The real task before the Committee is, in fact, plainly much *more* to instruct the general public than to "expose" this or that rascal. A Slade or a Mansfield may be very fair game to bag, and it is amusing enough to read how clever men like the writers of this Report have dealt with such spiritual influences; but it is unfortunate that the Committee have laid so much stress on this part of their story.

Seybert wanted them to "investigate" Spiritualism, as one of the "systems which assume to represent the truth"; and they have certainly labored hard and well upon this task as far as they have gone. But Seybert surely planned this investigation principally as an authoritative and persuasive method of teaching the people. He wanted the world to become Spiritualistic. He had faith that if an unprejudiced body of learned men, appointed by a university, could be induced to give time to the subject, they would become convinced of the truth of the faith that he himself followed. And his aim plainly was to have such an authoritative verdict used as a means of doing away with modern prejudices, and of gaining for Spiritualism a hearing in the world's best circles. Now, unfortunately, yet, of course, very naturally, the appointed judges find themselves so far unable to say one word that could satisfy Seybert's hopes and wishes were he alive to hear from them. It is surely but fair that, with such a preliminary result on their hands, they should at least bear Seybert's wish in mind enough to make their report a strong appeal, not to us who are sceptics and need no repentance and have always made game of Spiritualism, but to the lost sheep themselves, and to the still more important sheep who are in danger of being lost. To make this appeal the Seybert Commission need not have done any mere preaching. That, indeed, was not their affair and will not be. But they surely might have avoided a tone that is amusing enough to us, but which must be distinctly and solely offensive to the very class whom they were most called upon to assist.

Perhaps we are hypercritical, but to our minds the case stands thus: the belief of many people in spiritualistic phenomena of the illusory types that the Seybert Commission have so far met with, is plainly founded upon the very common popular confidence in any honest man's power to judge for himself whatever he personally sees, and to report accurately whatever he has seen. This confidence is an ancient piece of folk-lore. To get rid of it altogether is impossible. We can only fight it wherever we meet it. The untrained human senses are in no wise accurate instruments for the study of unwonted facts; and the untrained human memory both is, and, for the practical purposes of living, ought to be, a largely unhistorical faculty. These are simple truths, but folk-lore has been from the first against them. What a sensible man sees, is there; what an honest man relates, must have happened: these two superstitions form the rock on which Spiritualism builds. To do something towards mining away that ancient rock, is the business of any man who undertakes to deal with such beliefs. Now by implication, to be sure, the Seybert Committee set forth in their report considerations of genuine value for this purpose. They mention the difficulties of observation in just this field, and they relate a number of instances of plausible tricks that would have deceived most ordinary observers, but that did not deceive them. Yet they so relate these instances, and so mention these difficulties, that the moral will be lost on all who are in real danger of falling a prey to this particular delusion.

In short, this report offers to the ordinary "almost persuaded" Spiritualist the treatment of the north wind, not that of the sun. This almost-persuaded man says that he does not profess to understand it all so very well, but he did see his dead wife and his baby at the materializing séance, in the dim light. The spirits even spoke to him, and he did once find written inside the closed slate a message from his lost friend, which referred to a fact unknown, he is certain, to any one now living but himself. Furthermore, the trance-medium did once tell him this or that wonderful thing. All this he is sure of, because he saw and heard it himself, and he has heard similar tales from numberless other people at "fact-meetings" and in private talks. However it all may be possible, then, the dead, he declares, do live again, and, after a fashion, do come back. Such an "inquirer" now turns, let us suppose, to this report, and he finds simply what he will call scoffing. Logically it may be justified, but practically it will be only mischievous to him. He says, "I saw so and so: I remember plainly such and such startling things." The Seybert Commission say, with much humor and great neatness of language, that they went to various places and never managed to see anything but tricks, and have remembered nothing but vanity. Experience shows that this mode of treating an honest and deluded man only hardens him. He loses confidence in your powers, because he loses the sense of your sympathy. To his "I saw," you respond with a smiling "I saw nothing." To his "fact" you have nothing to oppose but your private inability to find any facts. His bag is full of what, in his ignorance, he calls game. You are tolerably sure that the "game" is only crows and sparrows; but you do nothing to instruct him adequately about that. You only assure him that your own bag is so far empty, and you report that you suspect the woods of being empty too. This makes, to his mind, a poor "preliminary report." He only doubts your sportsmanship, and tenderly lugs his bag of crows homeward.

In a passage of magnificent humor, Bunyan makes Christian and his fellow meet one "Atheist," trudging along with his back to the heavenly glow that marks the direction of the Celestial City. "Where are you going?" says Atheist to the Pilgrims. "To the Celestial City," is in substance their response. Atheist bursts into uncontrollable laughter. "You fools," he says, "I have been hunting for that place these twenty years, and have seen nothing of it yet. Plainly it doesn't exist." We cite wholly from an inaccurate memory, and can only hope to remind the reader of this once familiar short and easy method of refuting theism. Now, while the Seybert Commission are not so dogmatic as was Atheist, and profess themselves still open to conviction, their method of telling their tale will seem to the spiritualistically inclined almost as unpromising as his. Yet they surely might have avoided leaving this impression, had they shown more care in rendering their account. We should have said, in the first place, that all their humor and their scorn of fraud—feelings perfectly justifiable in themselves—must be rigidly suppressed in this Report. The facts have their own humor, and the reader might have been left to see it if he would. But the man in danger from Spiritualism is in danger partly because he lacks, in considering just this one topic, all sense of humor. You can never help him by making sport of him, or of the type of mediumship that he chances to like best. What you can hope to do is to show him, in plain and dry speech, not so much that fraud is possible (for that he knows), but that his untrained senses no more give him in this field protection against fraud than his finger-nails would give him protection against the claws of a pack of wild-cats. Do this for him and you have helped him. But just this lesson, which the Seybert Commission had so much chance of teaching, they have kept, as it were, purposely in the background. All their stories of meetings with mediums are not only related in the first place as particular incidents, but, in the summing up, are still left as such for the reader's amusement. Little effort is made to show how far these forms of "manifestation" are typical of the generally reported "facts," or how far the sorts of fraud actually discovered do represent the means whereby the untrained observer is commonly misled. The effect of the whole mass of evidence will therefore be either baffling or harassing, or both, to nearly all who need the help of the Committee's advice; and thus far, for the amusement of the ninety and nine, the lost sheep is not only left in the wilderness, but is laughed at and hooted further off still.

All this criticism turns upon our own conception of the important and delicate task of the Committee. Accepting as they do the trust of a Spiritualist, they are especially bound to act so as to meet the actual and very serious mental needs and perils of the class most inclined to Spiritualism. They are bound, that is, to remember their function as teachers, and they must not take refuge behind the mere word "investigate," when the didactic object of the investigation was plainly so prominent in Seybert's mind. They must, above all, try to keep the cordial confidence of sincere and still moderately rational Spiritualists. For the rest, of course, we have perfect confidence in the accuracy of the results of the Committee's work as far as it has gone. We regret that gentlemen of such ability should have worked so long without more to reward them. But when they accepted their task they knew the chances. If they some day tell their story in a more useful form, we believe that their labors for the cause of general enlightenment will become far more significant than they as yet seem. As for one further matter, the best particular investigation in the book seems to us to be Prof. Fullerton's report on the actual evidence that exists in support of Zöllner's interpretation of his famous experiments with Slade. A more successful reduction of a wondrous tale to its lowest and wholly insignificant terms is seldom met with in so brief and convincing a statement. The result was quite worth the European trip which was in part devoted to Prof. Fullerton's research; and the account of the whole is given in a style to which our foregoing criticisms scarcely at all apply. The very instructive story is told with perfect sobriety and simplicity.

In the number of the English Society's Psychical Research Proceedings now before us, a very successful attempt occurs to do what we have blamed the Seybert Commission for not undertaking. To expose a slate-writing medium is one thing; to show the entire untrustworthiness of every ordinary and untrained observer of slate-writing manifestations is quite another and a much more important thing. A slate-writer exposed is, at best, only one fraud the less in this world of the father of lies; the next fraud has almost an equal chance of being believed. But if you can get a series of observers to attend slate-writing exhibitions that are actually only conjuring tricks, and if you can promptly get full written reports from these observers, there is a chance of showing conclusively, by a comparison of the various reports with one another and with the actual facts, how worthless the best untrained witness is as to all the critical incidents of such an exhibition. Such a result is compara-

tively general in its character. It may thus be possible to convince intelligent but untrained men that their observation and their memory are alike worthless in such a region. If they become aware of this, perhaps the next slate-writing medium who offers them his services will find their curiosity more languid, and their judgment of his miracles less confident. In the paper on "The Possibilities of Mal-Observation and Lapse of Memory, from a Practical Point of View," Mr. Richard Hodgson and Mr. S. J. Davey have set forth the outcome of just such an experimental investigation as this. Mr. Davey furnished the conjuring for the experiments, and Mr. Hodgson conducted the greater part of the work of criticising the reports that were written out by the observers. Result: a most interesting study of human fallibility. To be sure, the study is still very inexact, for obvious reasons. If the investigation is to go much further, instantaneous photography, or some other mechanically accurate method of registering certain of the actual events, must be introduced to control the reports of the observers. But meanwhile a fine piece of work has been done, and one that gives new reason to hope for very good results from Mr. Hodgson's stay in this country as Secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research.

The number of the Proceedings before us contains several other interesting papers, two of which bear witness afresh to the endless and rather dangerous ingenuity of Mr. F. W. H. Myers. Into the boundless and silent sea of recent hypnotic research this modern mariner's ship bursts with an appalling speed. The white foam flies, and the furrow streams forth free. We do not assert, indeed, that the mariner himself has ever yet killed the albatross of truth. We advise him, however, to be very careful of his cross-bow.

REBER'S MEDIÆVAL ART.

History of Mediæval Art. By Dr. Franz von Reber, Director of the Bavarian Royal and State Galleries of Paintings, Professor in the University and Polytechnic of Munich. Translated by Joseph Thacher Clarke. With 422 illustrations and a glossary of technical terms. Harper & Bros.

Dr. Reber's 'History of Mediæval Art' has in its degree the same excellences as his volume on 'Ancient Art,' translated by the same writer and issued by the same publisher five years ago, and then reviewed in the *Nation*. The earlier volume had the advantage of covering a more arable field, and one in which Dr. Reber was more entirely at home. The divisions of the subject were more distinct, its branches less intricately interlaced, its material more manageable. Indeed, it would be hard to find a subject less patient of a condensed historical treatment than mediæval art. The only predecessor who had adequately treated it, so far as we know, was Schnaase; and Dr. Reber has set himself the harder task of condensing into a single octavo volume the theme which in Schnaase's 'Geschichte der bildenden Künste' occupies five.

If, therefore, the present book has not so much directness, decision, and clear exegesis as the last, nor so many interesting deductions and suggestions, it is not to be wondered at. It is only matter for congratulation that the work is well done, and the result valuable. Dr. Reber's plan differs somewhat from that of most of his predecessors in favor of more compactness and continuity of arrangement. His distribution of his subject seems to us just and well balanced, his opinions on general questions eminently reasonable, and there is a commendable absence of partisanship. The intricate mingling of Latin and Byzantine influences in western Europe, the domination of the Latin; the successive preëminence and subordination of Saxony, the Rhinelands, the southern and northern provinces of France; the Gothic supremacy of central France; the late awakening of Italy—all these have their due place and value. The leading place is necessarily given to architecture, which was in the Middle Ages, even more than in preceding ages, the mother and queen of the arts. Guided by this clue, the reader finds the development made as clear as he could expect. The web is a very tangled one, and to present it with all the threads laid out in a plain pattern would be to misrepresent it. The discussion of the development and complication of Romanesque architecture in Germany is lucid and judicious, though somewhat overloaded with detail. The rise and spread of pointed architecture is equally well described. In all this a geographical arrangement of the discussion seems inevitable. When it comes to painting and sculpture, political, physical, and even ethnical boundaries seem to be much less significant, and the lines of development to be disturbed or effaced, rather than displayed, by a geographical treatment. Here, we think, Dr. Reber might with advantage have pruned down his work still further. The leading lines in this part are much fewer and the facts multiply. The distribution which seems necessary for architecture gives the book the character of a handbook. The commentary must be either very minute or very sparing, and to give the facts without full commentary offers a dry and bony result.

Here and there a salient point is slighted, which we should have liked to see dwelt upon with more emphasis. For instance, the transfer of architectural control, at the end of the twelfth century, from the monastic orders to the laity, was one of the most important phenomena in the history of mediæval architecture. The influence of the Church, and especially the cloistered clergy, in conserving and developing the arts from the sixth century till the twelfth or thirteenth, is indeed so important that no mediæval history is adequate which does not insist upon it. Something more might have been said with advantage, perhaps, about early Christian mosaics, about the use of vegetable forms in the ornament of the thirteenth century, and the change in plan due to the addition of lateral chapels to churches in the fourteenth century. If the exposition of such points as these had taken the place of some cataloguing of artists and works of art here and there, the book would hardly have lost by it. In truth, its chief literary fault is the accumulation of detail which merely makes a fuller record, but adds no ideas, and rather cumbers the narrative with facts.

The reader will still notice a little of the overassurance in explaining things from the inside which was visible in the older volume. Dr. Reber never seems quite able to get away from the classic point of view. He is apt to accuse the Romanesque builders of not understanding the classic buildings about them, or of failing in their efforts to imitate them; and to forget that, while the Teutons were content to take hints from the work of their forerunners, they appear to have preferred their own ways of using them. We think he is tempted to press too far the theories which Semper and other acute German writers have imprinted on the criticism of their countrymen—theories of definite climatic forms, of architectural details derived directly from the processes of other arts. These theories are of substantial value, but of too facile application. The dogmatic use of them is repellent, and tends to divert the reader's mind from the effort for artistic effect, which is always present, and is responsible for many things, we believe, for which nowadays it gets no credit.

Every one who has busied himself with this sort of investigation knows how difficult is absolute accuracy of detail, and is disposed to be indulgent to minor errors. That there should be more or less of them in a book of this kind is to be expected, but we find slips that seem unnecessary. We may warn the reader against some we notice. Thus, on p. 43, the author cites the Mosque of Omar at Bethlehem. There is no Mosque of Omar in Bethlehem, we believe, and Dr. Reber must mean the building popularly so called in Jerusalem, but more properly known as the Dome of the Rock. In describing Mohammedan architecture, the name *Mihrab* is given to the covered part of the mosque, wherein the worshippers assemble, and the prayer-niche is called the *Kiblah*. In reality, the *Mihrab* is the niche, and the *Kiblah* properly denotes the direction of Mecca, towards which the niche is set; but they are often confounded. On pp. 176 and 177 we find a plan and section of the "Mosque of Jumma at Bijapur." The unskilled reader will probably interpret this by the analogy of the Mosque of Omar or of Amru. The usual form of the name is Jama Masjid (or Jumma Musjid), which means Assembly Mosque or Chief Mosque. Most Mahommedan cities have mosques so named, and commonly spoken of in English as the Friday Mosques, because service is held there on Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath. The interior view given of the Mosque of Amru, by the way, does not agree with the description on the next page, the arches being depicted as semicircular, but described as pointed horseshoes. There is an analogous discrepancy between the plan and section of the Cathedral of Noyon, where the plan shows four-part vaulting, which is correct, and the section six-part vaulting. Dr. Reber takes pains to assign the first appearance of the horseshoe arch to Sassanian architecture, forgetting that the Buddhist Chaitya halls and Viharas, before and about the Christian era as well as later, are full of it. The exchange of names between the spires of Chartres and the church at Vendôme, p. 495, is a blunder in proof-reading; to speak of Chartres as having piers alternating with round shafts may be a slip of the same kind. In several places the main or central tower of a mediæval castle is called the *barbacan;* but this is the keep, and the barbacan is an outwork. Ste. Nicaise for St. Nicaise is venial; and *al fresco* (in the open air) for *a fresco* (fresco painting) is more amusing than serious. The indiscriminate and inaccurate use of "cloister" for monastery and convent comes evidently of translating too phonetically the German generic word *Kloster*. It saves some trouble, but makes difficulty where both the generic and specific are required, as where we have "the Cloister [*Kreuzgang ?*] in the Convent [*Kloster ?*] of Gerusalemme, Bologna," which was really not a convent, but a monastery.

We have not seen the book in German, and cannot speak of the translation from comparison, but it seems to be in general exceedingly well done. It is terse, clear, and vigorous; only once in a while does the terseness impede the clearness. Mr. Clarke, however, now and then shows an unaccountable reluctance to subject himself to the received terminology of architecture. He gives us "Kernel" (German *Kern*) for the bell of a capitol, "vaulting-post" for vaulting-shaft, "arcade" (French) for a single arch, "surmounted" arches for stilted. "Trapeze-shaped capitals" smacks more of athletics than of geometry, and "chapiter" for capital is perhaps as "surmounted" as the arch it sustains. We cannot believe in these liberties; it is difficult enough at the best to maintain order and clearness in architectural language, and if every new

writer is at liberty to reform it according to his own preferences, the confusion will be beyond hope. We have the same objection to the neologism of Romanic for Romanesque. The last is well established, and its meaning will not be clarified by a substitute. Mr. Fergusson would have had us say Romance, but he did not prevail. Neither is it likely that the English world will consent to say Romanic.

The illustrations are abundant and very well selected, many of them new to books of this compendious kind, and a pleasant exchange for the familiar ones. They are, of course, reproduced from other works, some very well and some very ill. The glossary at the end is necessary and well done, clear and concise, and not often too concise to be clear. A great improvement on the previous volume is the bibliography. This is not formal, and does not assume to be complete, but the notes give authorities enough to show the student how to continue his studies in all parts of the field. The authorities are the best, and recent ones are not neglected, though we wonder that in writing of Italian Romanesque so important a book as Dartein's 'Architecture Lombarde' should have been overlooked. But, after all deductions, we commend Dr. Reber's book as the best account of its subject that the English reader will find.

Court Life in Egypt. By Alfred J. Butler. With Illustrations. Scribner & Welford. 1887. Pp. vii, 298. 8vo.

TEWFIK PASHA had been Khedive about six months when the author of this book went to Egypt, in January, 1880, as tutor to his children. For more than a year Mr. Butler lived in constant and familiar intercourse with him, and had abundant opportunities for studying his character and observing the spirit which he brought to his work as ruler. It is an interesting and remarkable picture (and one in most respects very different from the popular impression of Tewfik in England and in this country) which is drawn of a Turk who never smokes, is the husband of one wife, has neither slaves nor harem, is simple in his tastes and pleasures, and, though a devout Mussulman, is a member of a sect which believes in education and progress. How such a character could have been formed amid the corrupt influences of Ismail's court, it is difficult to understand, and yet there can be no question that the new Khedive, though less brilliant and energetic than his father, was an upright man, earnestly intent on reforms, and solicitous for the welfare of his wretched subjects. This is shown not only by numerous facts, but also by the reports of some of the frequent conversations which Tewfik held with Mr. Butler on public affairs. We may cite the abolition of the Dôsah, that part of the celebration of the Prophet's Birthday peculiar to Egypt, in which a sheikh, mounted on horseback, rides over the bodies of hundreds of dervishes. Mr. Butler witnessed this scene shortly after his arrival, and his description of the "dreadful and revolting spectacle" is the most vivid we remember ever to have read. From his place in front of the Khedive's tent, "my feet touching the line of heads, I could see with horrible clearness all that happened." The sheikh was a large man, and the horse a stout cob shod with iron:

"Many of the natives had told me that the horse did not tread on the bodies, but merely stepped across them, planting his feet between. This I soon saw was false; the bodies were packed so close that the horse *must* trample upon them. On he came I saw the dreadful yielding of the bodies as thigh or ribs, spine or shoulder felt the crushing weight of the hoofs, and I saw the writhing of the poor tortured forms. . . . For a moment after he passed, the dervishes lay still; all bore the first shock in silence, for this is the proof of their faith. But after an instant's pause all rose or tried to rise. Some were unhurt and jumped up pell-mell; others, as they tried to move, shrieked and yelled and fell back fainting. . . . The wounded are sent away from Cairo and the dead are buried secretly, and no one ever knows the number of either, lest it should be said that the Prophet's miracle was not accomplished. Accordingly the natives believe that no one ever is hurt."

So deep an impression did this scene make upon the Englishman that he lost no opportunity of impressing upon the Khedive (who, it should be said, "remained in his tent, preferring to see little or nothing of the barbarities enacted") the duty of putting an end to the practice. This he did with such tact and persistency that the required order was given, and the next year the sheikh was preceded by "a strong body of police, obviously meant to prevent any fanatics at the last moment from throwing themselves under the horse to be trampled."

It was Mr. Butler's good fortune to arrive in Egypt just in time to accompany Tewfik on a journey up the Nile to the First Cataract, and also to Damietta and Rosetta. This gave him a chance to see the country in gala dress, for every town and village was decorated and at night brilliantly illuminated, while processions, banquets, and receptions without number were given in honor of the new Khedive. At one place "all the streets were adorned on either side with continuous arches of painted woodwork, and every arch was hung with flags and lanterns. Here and there, perched in boxes over the roadway in mid-air, groups of musicians or story-tellers recited or sang, to the great amusement of the crowd below. . . . Whenever we reached the house of a notable or rich merchant, a band of music struck up a salute, slaves salâmed, and carpets were spread for us to walk upon across the courtyard." Mr. Butler was struck with the fact that "the men as a rule make a great deal of obeisance, but are silent; they do not know how to cheer; but the women on the housetops raise their shrill 'ul-ul-ul' (doubtless the Latin *ululatus*), which is used to express either joy or mourning." At a place in the Delta the tents of the sheikhs "were of great magnificence; they were adorned inside with the *appliqué* work common in the country, the designs consisting of flowers, fruits, animals, conventional symbols, and verses of the Korân arranged with wonderful taste and symmetry. One tent is said to have cost £2,000." Mr. Butler is enthusiastic over the beauty and charm of Rosetta, with its gardens and colonnaded streets lined with ancient palaces the windows of which "are covered with exquisite mushrabîah or lattice-work set with tiny oriels; and within-doors abound splendidly carved and painted ceilings of woodwork, and dadoes and pavements of marble mosaic."

The chief interest of Mr. Butler's book, however, is to be found in his account of life in the palace, and of the persons who formed the Khedive's court. His pupils were two boys, 'Abbas Bey, six years old, and Mohammed Ali, barely five. "They were, of course, as fair as most Europeans; had bright, pretty faces, and most winning manners," and had "good abilities." A glimpse into the character of the elder is given in the following anecdote: "One day the younger was rather sulky and refused to work. 'Come, Prince,' I said to him, 'it must be done.' 'Abbas Bey, the elder, at once caught me up, and said, 'Prince! he is no prince; he is a fellah.' 'Why do you say that?' I asked. 'Why, because he is idle and won't obey.'" The pashas and court officials were generally Turks or natives of the old stamp, ignorant and prejudiced, hating the foreigner and always dreaming of the independence of Egypt. Curious stories are told of them and their predecessors which read like chapters from the Arabian Nights. Some of these were related to the author by Tewfik himself, who conversed with him in English, a language which but a single one of his courtiers understood. "When any name occurred which would have betrayed the subject, the Khedive spelled it, or gave the first two letters; so the pashas were not much the wiser. They sat in glum silence, and I fear the thoughts of their hearts to me were not tender." At one time Tewfik gave a curious account of divination in his presence with a ring which he had borrowed from its owner for this purpose. It was "a plain hoop of gold set with a red stone, which is said to have come from Mecca." This was put into the hands of a little girl eight years old, "an ignorant child, unable to read or write," the daughter of one of the palace servants. Upon her head was laid a silver plate engraved with verses from the Koran, and "almost immediately she cried out, 'The stone has turned to white.' The Khedive then asked questions about persons whom the child had not seen, and received correct descriptions," the supposition being that she saw them in the ring. Questions were also put by other persons present which were answered promptly and correctly. The Khedive's conclusion was, "I cannot believe it, and yet I cannot understand it."

Mr. Butler resigned his position when Cairo was still agitated by the mutiny of the three colonels, which led eventually to the bombardment of Alexandria and the occupation of Egypt by the English. He is very severe in his strictures on the pusillanimity shown by the advisers of the Khedive at this time. The latter talked with him long and frequently on the subject, saying on one occasion, "I fear we were guilty of great weakness." The impression which the author leaves upon us is that Tewfik is an intelligent man, who thoroughly understands the situation of affairs, and, if he had the power, would act with wisdom and energy. He is hampered, however, not only by his own ministers, but more especially by the conflicting interests of the foreign Powers. Some curious instances of the manner in which these embarrass the action of the Khedive are given, though none, it should be noted, relate to France, which is hardly mentioned in the book. In social reforms Tewfik has greater liberty. Not only does he "detest" slavery, but he "has the greatest horror of the harîm, not merely because of the moral corruption, but also on account of the ignorant, fanatical, and superstitious ideas of the women." As a first step towards reform in this direction, he has himself started a sort of high school for girls in Cairo. We cannot but regret that the author has not shown, so far as it was possible for him to do so, what Tewfik is to-day—whether or not the difficulties and discouragements of his position have weakened his character.

Scotland as It Was and as It Is. By the Duke of Argyll. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THIS book is a most striking illustration of the truth of the saying that a man must have an income of five thousand a year in order to indulge in the luxury of opinions of his own. The Duke of Argyll's income is many times this sum, and the multitude of his opinions, as well as the positiveness with which they are expressed, is in due proportion. His wisdom in his own conceit justifies the hopelessness of Solomon. It is so unbounded as to constitute a most conclusive argument against the very position to establish which he has written his book. His whims are obtruded even in the very printing and publishing of these sumptuous volumes. Nothing could have been easier for so rich an author than to adorn a book upon this most romantic and picturesque of all themes with an abundance of the most superb

illustrations. Instead of showing this moderate degree of consideration for the reader, he has chosen to disfigure his work with some wretched woodcuts taken from drawings of his own. These, as he states, pretend to no artistic merit, and were made chiefly for geological purposes. They are of little value even for such irrelevant uses, and are really introduced by the arbitrary will of the author, who takes pleasure, as he tells us, in reflecting that although all superficial objects, such as buildings, trees, etc., are of comparatively recent date, yet the outlines of the mountains and the contours of sea and land have remained unchanged for many centuries.

The Duke of Argyll finds the existing definitions of political economy "confounding and confusing." Of them he says:

"Land, Labor, and Capital are the orthodox Three. . . . The definition, therefore, altogether is scholastic and artificial in the highest degree teaching nothing, suggesting nothing—because none of its distinctions correspond with such great dividing lines as exist in Nature. One of these lines runs along the seeming gulf between Mind and Matter, and another between our own share in both of these, and the boundless volume of them which is external to ourselves, but with which, nevertheless, we have close relations These dividing lines are familiar to us all in our thoughts, in our actions, and in our language. They seem to point to a better Three than Land, Labor, and Capital. Mind, Matter, and Opportunity would be the amended list. Mind is that which we know—as we know nothing else Matter is that which is ours also in Muscle, and in all that it acts upon, or that reacts on it. Opportunity is a convenient term for every kind, degree, and variety of condition and of circumstance which helps to stimulate our desires, to clear our aims, or to facilitate the attainment of them."

Accordingly, his Grace having swept away the fictions of the economists, proceeds to elucidate the history of Scotland with the aid of a science of his own construction; and here at least the exclusive rights of ownership will be respected. The title of the Duke to all rights of property in his own private system of political economy is far more secure than his title to his lands. Neither armed rebellion nor legalized robbery can ever molest him here, and even envy will avert her malignant glance from this possession. The fundamental principle of this system is the absolute right of ownership in land. The whole history of Scotland is one long testimony to the beneficent results of this right. In the case of the Island of Tyree, documents in the possession of the author "prove in the greatest detail that every single step towards improvement which has been taken during the last hundred and fifty years has been taken by the Proprietor, and not by the people. Not only so, but every one of these steps, without exception, has been taken against the prevailing opinions and feelings of the people at the time." What is true of this island is true, according to the Duke, of the whole of Scotland. Her great landowners—for by ownership we are to understand the proprietary right of a great landlord, not of a peasant—have made her what she is. They lifted her out of the miseries of Celtic feudalism by granting charters, they established their beneficent rule by enforcing covenants, they stimulated improvement by judicious leases, and enforced a rational agriculture in the teeth of the persistent opposition of an ignorant and brutish tenantry.

Somewhat more than a hundred years ago, another distinguished Scotchman, Adam Smith, observed, "The statesman who should attempt to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals would not only load himself with a most unnecessary attention, but assume an authority which could safely be trusted, not only to no single person, but to no council or senate whatever, and which would nowhere be so dangerous as in the hands of a man who had folly and presumption enough to fancy himself fit to exercise it." In the opinion of the Duke of Argyll, not only is he himself fit to exercise this authority, but also every one into whose hands it may happen to fall. He entirely omits the qualification of Aristotle, who justifies despotism only when the ruler excels all other persons in the community in virtue. In fact, his argument, so far as it is an argument, would justify the institution of slavery. We do not find it difficult to believe that the tenants in the Island of Tyree or elsewhere in the domains of the Campbells should have opposed the measures of their landlords if they resembled the present Duke. We can easily understand how the most judicious scheme may have been presented in a manner so offensive as to compel a self-respecting tenant to reject it on principle.

So far as the argument of this book is directed against doctrinaires of the Marx and George type, we have no criticism to offer. If any one chooses to believe that the condition of the tillers of the soil was better under the hideous barbarism of the tribe or the clan, and that communal property resulted in anything more than universal poverty, he will find the case against him stated with very telling force. It appears clearly enough from these pages that the tenant under the existing law is far better off than the clansman could ever have been under the "coin and livery," the "bonacht," the "coshering," and the "tallages" of the chief. But the author looks in the wrong quarter for his enemy. Attacks either upon property in general or landed property in particular will be repulsed whenever proprietors really become alarmed about them. But landlordism is a very different thing from ownership. The Duke of Argyll wholly fails to show that when the feudal chieftain ceased to fulfil the office of a sovereign, owing to the development of the national sovereignty, he was justly entitled to retain those attributes of sovereignty which immediately assumed the form of absolute proprietary rights in the soil. The land had been given to him and his followers in the first place. It was his to dispose of only among them and while he was their ruler; and when a greater ruler appeared, the rights of the chief ought to have been extinguished. The author also fails wholly to consider that the individual ownership of land by those who occupy it is a very different thing from the right of a single subject to dispose absolutely of a considerable portion of a kingdom.

It would be unjust to deny that there is a great deal of interesting and valuable information scattered through these pages. Neither the absurd pedantry of the author nor his intense bias can altogether avail to conceal his real knowledge or to discredit his genuine patriotism. But his view is so entirely one-sided that it is impossible to accept his account of the development of Scottish society as historical. He misrepresents not intentionally but because he cannot help it. Yet if we can make allowance for this, we may enjoy his graphic accounts of the wild deeds of the clans, and the quiet grace of his descriptions of the scenery of the Highlands. It is impossible not to regret that such powers of narration and such exceptional opportunities should be thrown away in a ridiculous attempt to maintain an obsolete theory. The book might easily have been made a fascinating history; but as all its historical references are introduced to support a certain proposition, we feel sure that there are other interpretations to be put upon them, and that half the case has been omitted. Considered as an historical argument, the book seems to us to be a monumental failure. We feel disposed to give judgment against the plaintiff on his own showing. His plea discloses an arrogance so offensive that it makes the very name of landed proprietor odious. A few more arguments of this kind would certainly put an end to the system of great estates in land. The Duke of Argyll would do well to cease his appeals to the public, taking to heart the advice of an ancient philosopher to the unregenerate sailors who, when a tempest arose, began to call upon the gods: "Peace! Let them not know you are here."

Philadelphia, 1681–1887. A History of Municipal Development. By Edward P. Allinson and Boies Penrose of the Philadelphia Bar. Baltimore: Publication Agency of the Johns Hopkins University. 1887.

THE title of this excellent book sufficiently indicates the purpose of its authors. Although their judicious treatment of the subject required the best legal furniture of their profession, as well as the thoughtful and digested learning of the historian, yet its great value will be to the student of social science, to whom the present extraordinary development of wealth and population is constantly presenting new problems of no easy solution. Notwithstanding the fabulous tales of ancient cities and their exaggerated populations, it is necessary to accept and realize the fact that at no former time has the tendency of population towards great centres been so remarkable; and no branch of science has so lamentably failed to keep step with it, by applying knowledge to new social conditions, as that which aims especially in that direction, and which we rather indefinitely call social science. The reasons of this tendency are well understood by publicists, and are likely to continue and possibly to increase in force. They are closely connected with the progress of mankind, and we would not modify them if we could; but none the less are they tending to alter many or all the conditions of social, and therefore, in a free country, of political life.

In a single generation modern cities have grown from thousands to millions, and every succeeding census exhibits their constantly increasing percentage of the aggregate population. As long as labor continues to be further divisible, and the forces of nature can be more and more harnessed to the work of man, so long will economy of production and distribution be promoted by these great municipal aggregations; and therefore, under the ceaseless spur of competition, the process must go on, and must be regarded as a permanent fact, calling for the most enlightened and effective application of all that we know of both political and social knowledge. To study, collect, and preserve an important part of the knowledge valuable for such purposes has been the aim of our authors. Discarding the sentimental trash which too often swells the bulk of such local histories, they have with excellent taste confined their work to tracing from innumerable, but distinctly quoted, sources the actual political origin and history of a great municipality, pointing out with impartial fidelity the constant efforts, and almost as constant failures, to keep municipal administration fairly up to the civic wants.

First we have a general and most entertaining sketch, tracing back some distinctive corporate peculiarities through our English and Teutonic ancestors to the earliest usages of the Aryan race, and clearly distinguishing the three systems of local administration brought to the new world by the first colonists of the Eastern, Middle, and Southern colonies respectively, all of them equally of pure English race. Passing briefly over the Delaware River settlements of 1620–1681, and approaching the subject proper, we next have the earliest proprietary charter of 1691, which was lost for nearly two centuries, and found by the authors, after most of their book was written, among the private papers of an old city family (Biddle). The strictly mediæval character of

that instrument—which is far more antiquated than its date—and its gradual modification and development towards modern views, are carefully and ably traced by methods which could scarcely be improved. We have a vivid picture of the steady growth and complexity of municipal wants, and the consequent ceaseless crop of charters and law-making—all pushing the difficulties a little further ahead, but all equally futile to dispose of them—down to the latest charter taking effect April, 1887, of which such great hopes are now entertained. Even this last charter has required, to get itself enacted, thirty years since its principal features were outlined in 1856 by the then Mayor, Mr. Vaux, in an able official message which has only now borne its fruit.

Before the law, our modern municipal corporations are only artificial persons, as the rest of us are natural persons. Their duties should be solely financial and administrative. They have nothing to do with the political or legal rights of persons or of things, and consequently there is no political significance in our authors' conclusion, which we think must be shared by the intelligent portion of the public, that most of the failures of our local administrations are traceable to the universal tendency to usurpation of executive functions by legislative bodies. In Philadelphia certainly—and probably in most American cities—the usual course has been to start out with a reasonably strong and responsible executive, and then for the councils, by establishing a multiplicity of so-called "departments," with a standing committee for each, and an obedient agent called "chief of department," to grasp all patronage, and meddle with every purchase and contract, till waste, failure, and ruin startle the public to demand more law and a new start.

The new charter now has aimed to sweep aside this legislative usurpation by concentrating responsibility in the executive, and vesting the appointments directly or indirectly in him, on the theory that power and responsibility are inseparable, and as much as is refused of one must fail of the other. But this necessary concentration of power has been carefully checked by subjecting the appointments to systematic tests of selection by public competitive examination, thus seeking to vest the patronage in an impartial system, instead of in an individual with personal friends to reward, and perhaps enemies to punish. If we were willing to express a single dissatisfaction with this excellent work, it is that the authors have omitted to point out this important check to autocratic power, since all friends of the charter would admit that, without it, such power vested in one man would be offensive and dangerous. It is of the more importance that this feature should have been fully dwelt upon, because if the public, through carelessness or want of appreciation of its importance as a restraint upon the selfish use of executive power, should permit it to be evaded or frittered away, an indifferent individual might become an intolerable despot.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia. By Jos. A. Waddell, Member of the Virginia Historical Society. Richmond: Wm. Ellis Jones. 1886. Pp. vii, 374.

It was in September, 1716, that Gov. Spotswood scaled the Blue Ridge, forded the Shenandoah, and formally "took possession for King George the First of England." Chaplain Hugh Jones, in his contemporary account of the expedition, intimates that the Governor took with him "a sufficient Stock of Provision"; and the honest diarist, John Fontaine, who was one of the party, shows us that the Jamestown minister was not misinformed. He says:

"We had a good dinner, and after it we got the men together and loaded all their arms, and we drank the King's health in champagne, and fired a volley, the Princess's health in Burgundy, and fired a volley, and all the rest of the royal family in claret, and fired a volley. We drank the Governor's health and fired another volley. We had several sorts of liquors, viz., Virginia red wine and white wine, Irish usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, two sorts of rum, champagne, canary, cherry punch, cider, etc."

Those were droughty times, and if that sort of thing held for forty years, Thackeray did not exaggerate in describing the feats of the drinkers at Castlewood. This was the expedition of the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe"—Chaplain Jones will tell us why so called:

"For this expedition they were obliged to provide a great Quantity of Horse-Shoes; (Things seldom used in the lower Parts of the Country, where there are few Stones): Upon which Account the Governor, upon their Return, presented each of his Companions with a Golden Horse-Shoe, with this Inscription: *Sic juvat transcendere montes.*"

Peyton, in his 'History of Augusta County,' has the astonishing reading *jurat* for *juvat*, and the more astonishing translation, "Thus he swears to cross the mountains."

Finding that Augusta County now covers only about nine hundred square miles (it has been limited to that since 1791), one will be tempted to think that a great amount of sentiment, to say nothing of good liquor, was indulged in by its first discoverers. But a glance at the map of the county as it existed, or was supposed to exist, from 1738 to 1770, shows a vast empire, running in the old lordly way clear to the Mississippi and up to the Lakes, embracing all of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky, with generous slices of Tennessee, New York, and Pennsylvania, justifying the bumpers and the volleys and the new order of knighthood.

Mr. Waddell has done a piece of good work. He modestly disclaims anything beyond the title of annalist, but it is exactly in such explorations of musty old records—tax-lists, parish books, newspapers, and private journals—that the best contributions to local history are made. Peyton's 'History,' for example, is far more ambitious and discursive, but is not to be named with the present work for painstaking accuracy, for resources, for a reproduction of the form and pressure of the time. We are glad that Mr. Waddell was not deterred from publishing his material by the fact that Peyton's volume appeared but five years ago. From the first, Augusta County has had a large Scotch-Irish element in its population. Religious exiles from the north of Ireland, as many of the early settlers were, pushing emigrants from Pennsylvania, as were others, their presence in the valley, their characteristics, social, political, and, above all, religious, determine the history of the first two or three generations. Dissenters, they yet managed to live peaceably under the Virginia Establishment, partly through the lax enforcement of ecclesiastical laws, partly by means of easy consciences in taking the oath "to be conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England." Indeed, the subscription of that time was of a sort to be called Jesuitical in the case of any not so loud in denouncing the Papacy and all its works as were the Virginia colonists; Chaplain Jones recording the grievous fact that even in the ministry of the Establishment "some have been suspected Presbyterians inwardly in their Hearts." In other respects, certainly, there was no lack of Puritan profession and practice.

Violations of the Sabbatical laws were followed by presentment by the grand jury; in 1750, Jacob Coger was presented for "a breach of the peace in driving hogs over the Blue Ridge on the Sabbath." More intelligible was the sentence of Edward Boyle to be put in the stocks for two hours, and to be fined twelve shillings, "for damning the court and swearing four oaths in their presence." It was a proverbially Irish proceeding, that the court should have ordered the construction of a ducking-stool in 1751, without reflecting that there was no water deep enough for its use within reach of the court-house. It does not appear to have been built—though, if so, it was not for lack of material to exercise it on, if we may judge from a record setting forth that one Anne Brown went into the court and "abused William Wilson, gentleman, one of the justices for this county, by calling him a rogue, and that on his coming off the bench she would give it to him with the devil." To the presence of Irish flax-workers was certainly due the choice of Staunton, by the Legislature, as the site of a manufactory for making sail duck, in the early years of the Revolution, when Virginia undertook to provide a navy. And it is a curious anticipation of a modern Irish expedient that the county committee recommended, in the case of the Rev. Alexander Miller, accused of denouncing as rebellion the opposition to the measures of the British Government, that "the good people of this county and colony have no further dealings or intercourse with said Miller until he convinces his countrymen of having repented for his past folly."

The trials and terrors of the long Indian wars, frequently wiping out promising settlements, find faithful and painful record in Mr. Waddell's pages. Before the first militia company organized after Braddock's defeat, the Rev. Samuel Davies preached a sermon, notable for an allusion to "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." Frequent price-lists and returns of taxable property light up the past for us. A proof of growing luxury, which would have delighted the heart of Carlyle, is encountered in a return of 1787 which names the two owners of gigs. Augusta County's part in the Revolution was honorable, though humble. Mr. Waddell puts in a dutiful plea for the priority of his county in looking towards independence, appealing to the journal of the Virginia Convention, under date of May 10, 1776, which states that "A representation from the committee of the county of Augusta was presented to the Convention and read, setting forth the present unhappy condition of the country, and representing the necessity of making the confederacy of the united colonies the most perfect, independent, and lasting, and of framing an equal, free, and liberal government that may bear the test of all future ages." "This," says Mr. Waddell, "is said to be the first expression of the policy of establishing an independent State government and permanent confederation of States, which the parliamentary journals of America contain." The distinction is too technical to be of great value; at best, Augusta County was a year behind Mecklenburg, and far less outspoken than Buckingham, whose delegates to the Virginia Convention were bluntly instructed "to cause a total and final separation from Great Britain to take place as soon as possible."

It is in keeping with the antecedents of Augusta County people that they should have had an anti-slavery delegate in the Legislature in 1831-32, who presented a petition, signed by 215 ladies, praying for emancipation; that they should have been pretty steady Whigs in national politics; should have been "earnestly in favor of maintaining the Union"; and should have promptly acquiesced in the Thirteenth Amendment. Mr. Waddell gives but few pages to the rebellion—those very suggestive, however, being made up almost entirely of extracts from his own diary—and fewer still to the era of re-

construction. He closes his annals with 1870. He might have made a better index than he did. On early ecclesiastical history he might have consulted Prof. Briggs's 'American Presbyterianism' to advantage. Excepting these and a few other minor deficiencies, his work is excellent both in conception and performance.

Letters of Horatio Greenough to his brother Henry Greenough. With biographical sketches and some contemporary correspondence. Edited by Frances Boott Greenough. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.

THIS volume does not purport to give a complete biography of our first sculptor, but it serves for one; and, indeed, from these open and amiable letters and the modest narrative that connects them, the reader obtains a view of Greenough's life and an impression of his character that are all sufficient. He was born into a talented family, several of whom won distinction and led useful lives, and he was educated at Harvard College. It was while there, and before he was twenty years old, that he made the model for Bunker Hill monument which, for form and proportion, was adopted. Soon after graduation he went to Italy, and there, he said, he "began to feel nature's value: I adored her before, but as a Persian does the sun, with my face to the ground." He was compelled by illness to return after a short stay, and, on reaching his own country, went to Washington, where he had commissions for a while; but it was not long before he was back in Italy, where, by the aid of Boston friends and the kindness of Fenimore Cooper, he remained at work until his reputation was established, and thereafter he made Italy his home for the greater part of his life. He was a warm patriot, however, in speech as well as in sentiment; he enjoyed his visits home, and he had the good fortune to die in his native land, December 18, 1852. He was only forty-seven years old.

Such a life is naturally told with much completeness in the letters written home. These are, however, in the strictest sense home letters, and they have the charm of familiarity, and occasionally something of the tedium of personal affairs and the limitation of view within the family horizon natural to such epistles. The best of them are those written in youth, when the freshness, the uncertainty, and the ambition of the chase for fame had their hour. There is a frankness, a genuineness, a real boyishness about these earlier confidences and experiences that keep them still vital; and with them must be included the package of return letters, written by his brother Alfred, which give us a passing glimpse of Boston at the beginning of the thirties, when John Hancock's house, in which the family were living, still commanded "a view of the whole city, country, and harbor," and when Greenough *père* was "the only real-estate dealer." We learn from this same batch of letters that Mr. Ticknor had the only copy of Shelley "in the country" (about Boston, let us hope) in 1831, and the editor adds that he was generous in lending this and other rare works by "Elia, Goethe, Bulwer, and Disraeli."

Horatio's later letters are occupied largely with his orders and with other details of business and family interests; very little is to be found in regard to art or books or famous persons. But constantly one comes upon some little incident, some picture of nature, or pithy remark, or gets near to great events like the revolutions of '48, so that at the end there is a little wonder that such slight materials have turned out so well. The editor has handled his subject very deftly and pleasantly, and made it all interesting. It is painful to observe how Greenough was troubled and hurt by the difficulties of his negotiations with our Government in regard to the disposition and payment of his public works. His ideal statue of Washington has found few defenders, but his protest against the point of view from which it is now regarded, and his own intention that it should be seen in a closed chapel, are to be remembered. Independently of artistic merit, however, he was much vexed by the practical business involved in his engagements by the Government, and he took it very much to heart. He could bid the critics who suggested tossing his great work "into the Potomac" a very satisfactory defiance from the vantage ground of his ideal art; but no reply so solacing was to be found when the Treasury withheld a draft. He behaved very well, nevertheless, and, after his death, matters were properly settled. There is an account of Priessnitz, the founder of the water-cure, and of his establishment and manner of life at Graefenberg, and also a picturesque passage about the Malvern Hills and Wells. Greenough's love of wild nature was strong, and his eye for the salient points good; he seems to have been not unwilling to pen "a description" in his earlier years, and probably he was not greatly offended when the irrepressible Willis published a letter from "a young artist in Italy, as it is so redolent of the land from which it came, though not intended for the public eye." But it was in other days than ours that the lover of nature, too long cramped in his "bird's-eye Florence," breathing once more the New England sweetbriar of a May morning, could write it down—"God is great and Newport is His abode."

With this gem of a former age we take leave of the volume, which those will like to read who are interested in the people and nascent art feeling of old Boston, and who enjoy the words of a simple and unbookish man to his own folk.

Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

THIS volume contains the lectures and extempore discussions offered at the Milwaukee Literary School in August, 1886. This institution appears to be an imitation of the Concord School of Philosophy, or perhaps we should rather say an offshoot; at any rate, no less than five of those who contributed to the Concord lectures upon Goethe in 1885 were present at the Milwaukee school, and are represented in the volume before us, which is thus, as we should expect, very redolent of the Concord aroma. From Mr. F. B. Sanborn we have a repetition, with some additions, of his Concord lecture upon "Goethe's Relations to English Literature," and from Mr. Denton J. Snider a chapter of his work on "Faust," noticed in the *Nation* of February 10, and also an ultra-Pindaric anniversary ode. One-third of the volume emanates from Dr. W. T. Harris, who contributes two formal lectures and a number of lengthy extempore discussions. A lecture by Mr. James McAlister upon "Goethe as a Scientist" is given according to a condensed report in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. As reported, the performance has little or no value, and seems to have been inserted only as a peg upon which to hang Dr. Harris's attempted "rescue" of Goethe's theory of color. The best essay in the collection is one by Mrs. Maria A. Shorey upon the 'Elective Affinities,' which is a thoughtful and suggestive study, couched mainly in the literary English of the world's people. Even this, however, exhales in patches the Concord aroma, as witness the following sentence:

"Indeed, I think it will some time be admitted that he often grasped intellectually, if he could not continuously hold, the underlying principle of all progress from the slime, up through the struggling, teeming ranks of life to that half-poetic, half-prophetic dream (which haunts us all) of a race of men and women whose souls, purified by the discipline of the generations into harmony with celestial currents, know at last neither sorrow nor striving, but exist in peace, stirred only by the ebb and flow of the mighty ocean of divine desire and happy attainment."

The book is edited by Mrs Marion V. Dudley, Secretary of the School, who in a prefatory note commends her work to the public in these words: "To emphasize the value of ideas; to stimulate profounder research; to cultivate immortal youth, is its earnest purpose." On the title-page, for some occult reason to us inscrutable, stands the motto, "Das Ewig-Weibliche zieht uns hinan.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. No. 3. The *Century* Co. 50 cents.
Burbank, Rev. W. H. Photographic Printing Methods. Scovill Manufacturing Co. $1.
Dostoyevsky, F. Prison Life in Siberia. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Dumont, A., and Chaplain, J. Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre: Vases Peints. Paris: Firmin, Didot & Cie.
Fenn, G. M. The Bag of Diamonds. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Finck, H. T. Romantic Love and Personal Beauty. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Gaboriau, E. Marriage at a Venture. Geo. Munro.
Grammaire Albanais. London: Trübner & Co.
Greg, P. History of the United States. 2 vols. London: W. H. Allen & Co.
Gréville, H. The Princess Roubine. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 50 cents.
Holtzendorff, F. von Handbuch des Völkerrechts. Vols. 2, 3 Hamburg: J. F. Richter.
Horton, S. Dana. The Silver Pound, and England's Monetary Policy since the Restoration Macmillan & Co. $4.
Howorth, H. H. The Mammoth and the Flood. London: Sampson Low.
In an Evil Hour, and Other Stories Geo. Munro.
Jackson, T. G. Dalmatia, The Quarnero, and Istria. 3 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. $10.50.
James, Henry. Tales of Three Cities. 5th ed. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Karr, H. W. S. Shores and Alps of Alaska. London: Sampson Low; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.50.
Meade, L. T. The O'Donnells of Inchfawn. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Meyer, C. F. The Chancellor's Secret. New Bedford: Jas. M. Lawton, jr.
Morfill, W. R. Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language London: Trübner & Co.
Nettleship, Prof. H. Passages for Translation into Latin Prose. London: Geo Bell & Sons.
Pavlovsky, Isaac. Souvenirs sur Tourguéneff. Paris: A. Lavine; Boston: Schoenhof.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

INFORMATION AGENCY, 109 EAST 9th St., New York. Send doz. stamps for hints on finding books, buying and selling, market values, reviews, etc.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.

Programmes of the instruction offered, for the academic year beginning October 1, 1887, to Graduate, Undergraduate, and Special Students will be sent on application.

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE PEOPLE. Quarterly. Pessimistic Essays on American Political, Economic, and Individual life. 4 numbers $1.00; single copies 30 cents. Address HENRY W. CHEROUNY, 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.

DURING HOT WEATHER EAT CURED MEATS.

IT SAVES IN COOKING.

HAMS!

DAVIS' DIAMOND BRAND.

Sold by Grocers and Provision Dealers in United States and Canada.

S. DAVIS, JR. & CO., 303 to 313 Broadway.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

The Week.

THE decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to accept no offering of 4½ per cent. bonds at higher rates than 110, including the accrued interest (which on the first of September will be 1⅓ per cent.), has probably caused some disappointment in the circles of speculation, but we think that he would not be justified in going above that figure at present. Each outstanding bond of this class may now be considered in the light of a call loan from the holder to the Government. Call loans on Government security can be had at about 3 per cent. A 3 per cent. bond subject to call would, therefore, be worth about par, and if running, in four years, perhaps, 2 or 3 per cent. above par. A 4½ per cent. bond would be worth as much more as its interest would yield in the four years, *i. e.*, 6 per cent. Putting the time premium and the excess of interest premium together, we get 108 to 109 as the present value of the 4½ per cents to the holders. Of course the Secretary could afford to pay a much higher rate, since the total sum he has to pay if the bonds run to maturity is 118. But he must be able to show to Congress and the people that he has not paid more than was necessary. He must give no color to the charge that he has favored speculators or has allowed them to "corner" him. He is perfectly justified in taking as a starting point the net worth of the bond, which is, at a close calculation, 109 ex-interest, or 110 including interest to date. He has advertised his intention to pay out his surplus whenever the money market has sufficient need of it to pay 3 per cent. interest for it. The offerings made show that the 4½ per cent. bonds are to a considerable extent in the hands of men in active business, as distinguished from trustees and mere investors. The latter class are growing less numerous from day to day. As the date of maturity of the bonds draws near they will sell the 4½s and buy the 4s. The 4½s will fall more and more into the hands of bankers and brokers, and thus be brought within the reach of the Secretary at fair prices. For the present there is nothing like tightness in the money market, and therefore no reason for complaining that the Secretary has not come to the relief of business.

The Civil-Service Commissioners have summarized the results of their investigation into the charges affecting the management of the Philadelphia Post-office in a long "opinion," the points of which may be briefly summarized. They found that the complaints by the local Civil-Service Reform Association, that Postmaster Harrity had violated the rules in making appointments to fill vacancies, were not sustained by the evidence, and state that "in no way, so far as the evidence develops the facts, did he violate either the Civil-Service Act or the rules." That the overwhelming majority of the new appointees entering under the rules were Democrats appears to be true, but the reason seems to be the same as that which caused the overwhelming majority of those who entered under the same system while a Republican was Postmaster to be Republicans, viz., the impression that members of the party opposed to the Postmaster for the time being would not stand much chance of appointment, and so had better not waste their time in passing examinations. The charges that appointments were distributed evenly among the election districts of the city proved to be untrue, as also the charge that men who could not spell or write correctly had been appointed, and the charge that political assessments have been made in the office. As for the charge that numerous removals have been made for political reasons, the Commissioners say that even if it were true, which they do not admit, they could take no action, as the law does not make removals for such reasons an offence. Messrs. Oberly and Lyman think that a rule requiring reasons for dismissal, to be filed with the order for dismissal, would be wise, but Mr. Edgerton dissents from this view.

A signal of distress is hoisted by the Republican party of Massachusetts in the pathetic appeal, signed by Senators Dawes and Hoar and a long list of other magnates, and addressed to the Prohibitionists, imploring them not to be so foolish as to vote for the third party, when the Republican party, with its "splendid national history," etc., is ready to promise them anything—before the election. There is reason for the Republican alarm. The spirit manifested in the town of Conway, where a pledge to support the Prohibition party has been signed by about half of the Republican voters, is shared by many other members of "the grand old party"; and at a largely attended meeting in Northampton a few days ago, the speakers announced their desire and purpose to beat the Republican party as the surest way of ultimately reaching their end. Any fresh promises which the Republican managers may now make will count for little, in view of the fact that the party last year pledged itself to submit a prohibition amendment, and then failed to keep the pledge when the question came to a vote in the Legislature.

Fuller returns from the Texas election confirm the impression that the vote of the native white Democrats, certainly outside the cities and large towns, was pretty evenly divided, and that the great majority against Prohibition is chiefly due to the negro and German Republicans. Twenty-five counties gave majorities for the amendment, and in each of twenty others the adverse majority fell below 100. These 45 counties in which the Prohibition sentiment was so strong contained only 27,557 negroes to 191,980 whites in 1880, and cast 38,849 votes for Cleveland to 8,388 for Blaine in 1884. On the other hand, the six "black counties" of Fort Bend, Harrison, Marion, Matagorda, Walker, and Waller, which contain 47,334 negroes to 23,471 whites, and cast 7,135 votes for Blaine to 3,970 for Cleveland, rolled up 6,849 majority against Prohibition.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* last week published the official returns from 110 of the 119 counties of Kentucky. The remaining nine will add about 10,000 votes to the total, divided nearly equally between the Democrats and the Republicans. The full returns, therefore, will vary but little from these figures: Buckner, Democrat, 145,412; Bradley, Republican, 125,567; Fox, Prohibitionist, 8,256; Cardin, Labor, 4,841; Buckner's plurality, 19,845; total, 284,076. This is by far the largest vote ever polled in a State election, and, indeed, exceeds the highest total ever reached in a Presidential year, the aggregates having been 259,608 in 1876, 267,131 in 1880, and 275,913 in 1884. The results in 1884 and 1887 compare thus:

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Labor.	Total.	Dem. Plural.
1884....	152,961	118,122	3,139	1,691	275,913	34,839
1887....	145,412	125,567	8,256	4,841	284,076	19,845

This shows that the Republicans have gained about 7,500 votes and the Democrats lost about the same number, while the Prohibitionists and Labor parties together have gained something over 7,500, or practically all of the total increase of the vote in the State.

We have pointed out that the fatal obstacle to an effective Republican campaign in the South next year is the fact that the Republican party still remains a sectional party, and abuses as "rebels" all Southerners who vote against it. There is one other serious obstacle in the way of making the Republican party respectable and strong throughout the South, and that is the fact that in the single Southern State which has been carried by the Republicans during the past ten years they have been represented by Mahone, one of the most disreputable politicians ever seen in public life. Mahone and his subservient followers have just held a meeting at Richmond as the Republican State Committee of Virginia, and the Republican campaign this year is to be made openly and avowedly for the purpose of sending this wretched demagogue back to the United States Senate. It would be an insult to the white men in the North to ask them to support the Republican party if its chief local representative was Mahone; it is equally an insult to white men in the South under existing circumstances.

The general Republican talk about candidates in this State is extremely edifying. The managers are all in favor of offering the head of the ticket to Gen. William H. Seward, but are in doubt as to his willingness to accept. They are also in favor of Col. Fred Grant, Senator Comstock, and others equally removed from merely partisan politics for various positions on the ticket. It is noticeable that there is no longer any talk about Theodore Roosevelt and the ambitious young gentlemen who gathered themselves about him a few months ago for the avowed purpose of taking possession of the Republican party in the State. Not one of

them is even mentioned for a place on the ticket. Still, we have no doubt that they can have all the places they want. The Platt-Hiscock combination is perfectly willing to have that ticket composed of "good men" throughout, since there is very little prospect of its election. The work of the combination will be concentrated upon the nomination and election of a Platt majority in the State Senate. We doubt if there is a Republican politician in the State who expects to see the party's State ticket elected in November. The "hopeful" tone which they all adopt is similar to that of this reply of Senator Knapp of the St. Lawrence district when he was asked by a *Tribune* reporter if the Republicans could carry the State: "The answer to that lies in bringing out the vote. If the feeling on the Presidential question is strong enough to get the voters out, the Labor diversion will offset the Prohibition vote, and we shall win. The prospect looks fair for success."

The apparently authoritative announcement, made by that good Blaine organ, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, that the Republican nomination for Congressman in place of Senator Hiscock has been settled on James J. Belden of Syracuse, is extremely interesting. It shows as plainly as Platt's leadership does the rapid down-hill pace at which the Republican party is travelling in this State. Belden was one of the leading men in the old Canal Ring which Gov. Tilden broke up. He was for years a professional lobbyist, and was one of the most skilful of his species at Albany. Jacob Sharp, among others, found his services valuable. Sharp testified before the Senate Investigating Committee that he paid Belden $65,000, and when asked for what reason he paid him so large an amount, replied: "Well, Mr. Belden is a man who don't stir round for nothing. He expects to make something." That is the most accurate description ever given of Belden. He was a devoted Blaine man in the last campaign, and has always taken a deep interest in everything in which he was able to see "various channels" of usefulness.

The sober second-thought of Georgia and of the South is making itself felt against the Glenn bill, which threatens with the chain-gang any person who teaches white and black children together. The Atlanta *Constitution* publishes a letter from Mr. Sidney Root, who shows much familiarity with the work done by Northern benevolence in the education of the negroes, and who says: "Unquestionably mistakes have been made, but, on the whole, I believe substantial good has resulted." Mr. Root says of the pending bill: "It will probably be found that penal legislation is unnecessary. Undoubtedly the State has the right to say how its appropriation shall be expended, and it seems to me that a simple declaration of the principles involved, and a resolution forbidding the payment of the public money to support schools where the two races are educated together, will be all that is necessary." Dr. Atticus G. Haywood, the well-known Southern Methodist and manager of the Slater fund, protests against the bill as unwise because it is unnecessary. He thanks God that he knows the white teachers whose children attend the negro college, and he honors them fully as much as he does his own sister, who is now engaged in missionary work in China. He says that there are only fourteen white children in colored schools in the State, and he thinks that Georgia has no reason to be scared. He closes with this very pertinent observation: "There is a law in Georgia against intermarriage—a law more violated, ten to one, if not in the letter, in the reality and spirit of it, than the law against mixed schools. If now the Legislature will give us a law placing the parents of mulatto children in the chain-gang, it would be worth while." The Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the leading Democratic paper of Florida, protests against the measure; and the Memphis *Avalanche*, which speaks with authority for Democracy in Tennessee, says that "the censure which the Georgia Legislature is everywhere receiving for the serious consideration which it has given to the bill making it a felony to teach a white pupil in a negro school, is well deserved."

The public have become very much hardened on the subject of railroad accidents, but now and then one occurs of such appalling magnitude that everybody stops for a few moments to reflect upon the mysteries of life and death, and to wonder whether he or she will die in bed surrounded by the consolations of religion and human love, or underneath a pile of iron and timber, and in the torture of devouring flames. The accident on the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad is certainly one of the most horrible that ever happened since railroads were invented. It is so horrible that no words can describe it. We can only shudderingly ask who is to blame, if anybody, for such an awful destruction of human life and such desperate wounding and maiming of men, women, and children. The testimony taken in the Coroner's inquest does not sustain the theory that the bridge was set on fire by robbers. There was nothing to support that theory in the beginning. If the train had been on time, it would have passed over the bridge in safety, but, being an hour late, the timbers had been so much burned that they could not support the weight of the locomotives. If the fire had been started by robbers, they would have made their arrangements to suit the case of a train running on schedule time, instead of one an hour late. Moreover, it appears that the only thieves on hand were on the wrecked train, having come along with the excursionists for what they could pick up. The origin of the fire is still to be learned. But the responsibility for having a pestilent wooden bridge at that place, and having it insufficiently watched at a time when the prairies were burning or liable to burn at any time in consequence of the protracted drought, can hardly be doubtful. The Toledo, Peoria aud Western Railroad was a shoddy concern in the beginning, put together by hook and by crook in the great mania for cheap roads in the period immediately after the war. We suspect that little has been done to improve it since. It went bankrupt in 1873, was reorganized and taken into the Wabash system, went bankrupt again with Wabash, was taken out of the Wabash medley and set going on its own account. Probably this accident will bankrupt it the third time, but that will be the least of the calamities that are involved in the slaughter at Piper City.

The government of Washington is again the subject of much discussion. Ever since the experiment of popular suffrage at the national capital broke down, the District of Columbia has been under the control of a board of three commissioners, two of whom are taken from civil life, and the third from the regular army. When President Cleveland reorganized the Board a year and a half ago, he was most fortunate in being able to secure as the representative of the army Col. William Ludlow, a graduate of West Point, an accomplished civil engineer, and an official of proved executive capacity through three years' service as Chief Engineer of the Water Department of Philadelphia, reëlection to which position was refused him because he had run the Department on business principles and refused to make it a part of the Republican Machine. Col. Ludlow naturally became the leading spirit of the Commission, and he has discharged his duties with the same fidelity which caused the Philadelphia *Press* to say of him, when he was leaving that city, that he was "the most efficient and competent officer the Department has ever had," and that he was "thrown overboard because he *is* a good officer, and because his office is administered strictly on business principles." Such a man is pretty sure to institute changes and establish reforms which are disagreeable to some people, and thus to incur criticism; but a candid examination of the charges brought against him and the Board of which he is the most active member, shows that they are the result of ignorance and misunderstanding, where less creditable motives may not be suspected.

Referring to the recent rejection by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury of an account for the purchase of horses for the Secretary of War, submitted by Col. Batchelder, as late Depot Quartermaster at Washington, the *Evening Star* of that city reminds its readers that there is an almost continuous conflict of authority between the accounting officers of the Treasury and the War Department; that Mr. Maynard, as Second Comptroller, was at variance with the Secretary of War in refusing to recognize as sound the theory that an account for expenditures ordered by the Secretary could not be questioned, and that the conflict continues under the new Second Comptroller, Mr. Butler, on the same ground. It is not a correct inference from this that there exists a hostility between the War Department and the Treasury, or that the correspondence caused by the holding up of these accounts differs from that which has been maintained for many years between the Comptrollers and the heads of the various departments. There is simply friction in our system. Under all administrations it is observable, and it is to be regretted that it should be now pointed out as an indication of want of harmony between Mr. Butler and Mr. Endicott.

A case in point occurred thirty-five years ago. Lieut. Jones of the navy, while on leave of absence in Paris, was severely wounded by accident during the revolutionary outbreak in that city. The Secretary of the Navy sent him $1,000 to pay the expenses attending his injuries. The accounting officers charged this sum against his salary. This presented as clear and as strong a case as can be conceived to test in the courts the legal power of the accounting officers to question the acts of heads of departments. The Supreme Court of the United States (U. S. vs. Jones, 18 How. 92) decided that the propriety of applying this money to the payment of the Lieutenant's expenses growing out of the accident was peculiarly within the jurisdiction and direction of the head of the department, and that the officer could not be charged with the amount so transmitted. Then followed these words, which should be engraved upon the desk of every Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury: "The Secretary of the Navy represents the President and exercises his power on the subjects confided to his Department. He is responsible to the people and the law for any abuse of the powers intrusted to him. His acts and decisions on subjects submitted to his jurisdiction and control by the Constitution and laws do not require the approval of any officer of another department to make them valid and conclusive. The accounting officers of the Treasury have not the burden of responsibility cast upon them of revising the judgments, correcting the supposed mistakes, or annulling the orders of the heads of departments." This decision would bring about, if respected, a state of affairs such as the English people have at last established. In England, if a payment exceeds the amount prescribed in the particular instance, or if it is for an object outside the appropriation, the accounting officer of the Department is held responsible for making the needful representation to his superior officers. If this representation is overruled, the accounting officer presents it in writing, and then countersigns the order if still required to do so. The theory there is that his function is to assent or dissent, not to administer or to overrule administration. But the Jones case has received no more respect from Treasury officials than John Marshall's Cherokee decision received from Andrew Jackson.

Up to 1881 the Grand Army did not interfere with pension bills, but merely accepted the gifts which a grateful country made its members; and the steps it then took were the legitimate ones of furnishing information to assist in the more rapid and equitable adjustment of claims. In 1882 the national encampment took its first action intended to have effect on pension legislation, and during the following March the Committee on Pensions were able to persuade Congress to pass an amendment which they favored to what was known as the $40 pension bill. The new departure and its success apparently made an impression on the soldier vote, for the organization increased in the following year by 80,745 members, an extraordinary rate, never equalled before or since. In 1883 the then Surgeon-General of the order advanced the idea that pensions were not gifts from a grateful country, but debts accrued by contracts or obligations. He argued that, unless the soldiers had won the battles of the republic, its bonds would have been worthless, and that, therefore, the Government was under no more obligation to pay the bondholders than to make good all detriment received by the soldiers in the war. This view was readily and enthusiastically accepted by many members of extreme views, and was even improved upon by calling all such pension bills as the soldiers might ask for demands of right, that should take precedence over bondholders' claims. The extremists were equally delighted with the Surgeon-General's idea that "the millions which flowed from the Treasury into the soldiers' hands lubricated the wheels of commerce."

Happily for the organization, such impudent claims have hitherto been steadily outvoted by a more moderate majority whenever the question of official action has arisen in the national encampment. Thus, in 1883, a resolution favoring a law to give all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors $8 a month, provided they had not received a pension before—in other words, giving all such honorably discharged veterans a present of that amount—was voted down. Yet so dissatisfied were the hot-headed minority that more than 1,000 posts petitioned Congress not only to pass this bill, but to make it apply to all veterans, whether they had received a pension before or not—that is, to pass a service-pension bill. In 1884 the latter proposition was again voted down, as well as the resolution that every veteran should be presented with a warrant for 160 acres of land, whether he occupied the land or not, and that the difference between the value of the greenbacks they received for their services in war and gold should be made good to them. In 1885 the $8 pension bill for all veterans was once more voted down, and in 1886 the national encampment showed the same good sense by a vote of 327 to 86.

The dry season in Mexican politics is not passing without giving some indications of the way events are likely to shape themselves in the future. The reëlection programme is being carried out smoothly, the Legislature of Sonora having approved the proposed amendment to the Constitution on June 18, and Sinaloa going through the form on the 27th of the same month. President Diaz as yet gives no sign of what his determination will be, but there can be little doubt that he will acquiesce in what his friends tell him is the demand of the country. Meanwhile, the clerical reaction which has been going on steadily for the past half-dozen years appears to have received a serious check. The Juarez anniversary, on July 18, served to call out a remarkably widespread expression of popular distrust of the Church party—an expression so strong that the Administration was forced to side with it. The President and his Cabinet were conspicuous at the commemorative services held in the capital, Secretary Mariscal delivering one of the orations. Federal troops in large numbers were ordered to join the parade, the Government organ had frequent editorials recognizing and approving the popular feeling; a rampant Catholic editor was arrested and sent to jail. Nothing, in short, was left undone to commit the Administration to the Liberal revival. Probably no other name than that of Juarez could have had power to unite, if but temporarily, the factions of the Liberal party in such a way as to draw from even the intransigent *Monitor* expressions of satisfaction. The glum tone of the Church press adds to the significance of the situation.

The circumstances under which Prince Ferdinand of Coburg-Gotha mounts the throne of Bulgaria are apparently as unfavorable as they possibly could be. The conditions stipulated by the Treaty of Berlin for the validity of a choice include the unanimous recognition by the Powers, and this cannot be obtained, owing to the hostility of Russia, whose Government has gone too far in its assertions of the incompetency of the late Sobranye to elect a ruler, to recede now from its position. France has steadfastly sided with Russia since the downfall of Prince Alexander; and out of complacency to these two Powers, the Sultan, whom they so recently supported in his assertion of sovereign rights in Egypt, will undoubtedly withhold, for a time at least, the express sanction of the Tirnova election which it is his right to bestow as suzerain in advance of foreign recognition. Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, and England may all secretly favor the choice, but none of them has reasons for driving Russia to an open rupture by an infraction of the solemn treaty terms on which the order of things in the Balkan Peninsula rests. Ferdinand will thus long remain the unrecognized ruler of a nation whose very status as such is still open to dispute. Besides, if he is not to forfeit the enthusiasm which has greeted him on his accession, and which he tries to nourish by displays of ardent zeal for the young nation's independence and greatness, he must assume also the government of Eastern Rumelia—the southern Bulgaria—to which he, however, has no legal or international title whatever; for his predecessor was acknowledged by the Porte as ruler of that autonomous province, after the *coup d'état* of September, 1885, not in the capacity of Prince of Bulgaria, but as Imperial Governor, deriving his powers from a special personal appointment. Ferdinand's entering Philippopolis as Prince will thus be a new usurpation. Add to all this the certainty of continued intrigues by tools or partisans of Russia, of Zankoff and his fellow-conspirators, of King Milan of Servia, and Prince Nikita of Montenegro, and surely the prospect is disheartening enough. But Prince Ferdinand reckons on the strength of accomplished facts; on the rivalry of the Powers, which will not allow intervention by one or two against him; on the weakness and apathy of the Porte; on his dynastic connections as a scion of the houses of Coburg and Orleans; on the sympathies of the central European nations, and especially of Austria-Hungary, springing from anti-Russian impulses; on the favorable disposition of Rumania, and chiefly on the patriotism of the Bulgarians and his own resources as a courageous adventurer.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 10, to TUESDAY, August 16, 1887 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD on August 10 accepted the offer of the Suffolk Savings Bank of Boston to sell $260,000 registered 4½ per cent. bonds at 110 flat. All the other proposals which had been made were rejected, as the rates were not considered favorable.

The Secretary of the Navy on August 15 awarded the contracts for United States cruisers as follows: Cruiser No. 1, the *Newark*, to Cramp & Sons, for $1,245,000, according to the Department's plans for the hull and the contractors' plans for machinery; cruiser No. 4 to Cramp & Sons, according to the contractors' plans, for $1,350,000; cruiser No. 5 to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Department's plans for hull and machinery, for $1,428,000; and gunboats Nos. 3 and 4 to N. F. Palmer, jr., & Co. of New York (Roach's assignees), at $490,000 each.

The Secretary of the Interior on August 15 revoked the order of withdrawal of indemnity lands for the benefit of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and, in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, directed that they be restored to settlement under the Preëmption and Homestead Laws. It is estimated that between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres are involved in this decision in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Company alone. The order applies also to a number of other railroads.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has interpreted the Indian Severalty Act as a "law sufficient to constitute any Indian 'born within the territorial limits of the United States, who has voluntarily taken up within said limits his residence, separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life,' a citizen of the United States, 'entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens,' without action on his part." "Should any such Indian be denied or refused any of such rights, privileges, or immunities," the Commissioner explains, "he should appeal to the proper courts, in the same manner as it would be necessary for other citizens to do in case of similar refusal or denial." This interpretation opens the way for all the educated Indians who are scattered over the country to be counted as citizens, without forfeiting any of the property rights which they have as members of tribes.

A sheriff with a small posse of men recently went to the White River Indian Agency in Colorado, to arrest two Indians who had been indicted for horse-stealing. Chief Colorow of the White Utes refused to surrender them, and his warriors fired at the sheriff's men. In the fight one Indian was killed. There has been fear of murder and plunder by the Indians since that time.

It is reported that in a fight with the Indians on August 9 four Utes were killed. The situation is regarded as threatening, and the Governor of Colorado has ordered State troops to the region where the Indians are, and has asked aid of Gen. Crook.

Before the Pacific Railway Commission, in session at San Francisco, Charles F. Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company, and Senator Stanford both refused to say whether or not the Central Pacific had paid any money for influencing State or national legislation.

In the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on August 15, Judge Sawyer issued an order citing Senator Leland Stanford to appear and show cause why he should not be compelled to answer questions asked him by the Pacific Railroad Commission in regard to the expenditure of funds for the purpose of influencing legislation.

Having been beaten in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in his long contest for the continued custody of "Blind Tom," the feeble-minded negro pianist, Gen. James N. Bethune, through his attorneys, made a motion in the Supreme Court Chambers in this city August 11 to vacate the order made in March appointing Mrs. Elise Bethune, widow of Tom's late manager, custodian of Tom's person and property. The motion was denied.

The official returns of the recent Kentucky election give Buckner (Dem.) 17,015 plurality over Bradley (Rep.).

The New York State Convention of the Union Labor party at Rochester August 11 nominated candidates for a part of the State offices, and adopted a resolution favoring a protective tariff. This is the smaller faction of the Labor party, the larger being the United Labor party, of which Mr. Henry George is a leader.

Prominent members of the National Colored Press Association at Louisville, Ky., on August 10, expressed the opinion that the negroes should be independent in politics of the slavish following of any party. The resolutions adopted denounce the acts of the Legislatures of Indiana, Virginia, Tennessee, and other States making intermarriages a penal offence, while crimes committed against colored women by white men are overlooked, and call the Glenn bill in the Georgia Legislature unjust. The attempt to organize a national organization of colored people to work politically was not favored, but local organizations adapted to the peculiar circumstances of places and people were. The Association recommended the establishment of a National Bureau of Information to ascertain the extent and nature of lawlessness and mob violence against colored men.

Rain fell August 10 in a large part of the area in the Northwestern States where vegetation had been destroyed by drought, but it came too late to revive the crops. There have been many destructive fires in this region. Much timber and many fences have been destroyed, and a few dwellings.

On the night of August 10 a train of sixteen cars, filled with excursionists bound for Niagara Falls, was wrecked on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad by running into a burnt wooden bridge near Chatsworth, Ill. More than eighty persons were killed, and at least a hundred more were badly hurt. The bridge was a short one and was burnt from the bottom. There was no blaze visible to the engineer, and the track did not yield until the first engine passed over it. It is probable that it caught on fire from burning grass or from a spark from a locomotive that passed late in the afternoon. The supposition that it was set on fire by persons who wished to rob the passengers, is not supported by the testimony of the railroad officials and of persons who live near the scene of the wreck.

A west-bound express thirty miles east of Tucson, Ariz., August 10, was ditched and the express car robbed by four men of $3,500.

The Giant Powder Works at West Berkeley, six miles from San Francisco, blew up August 11. Buildings were shaken and windows broken in San Francisco, and one man was fatally, and ten others were seriously hurt.

The handsome Masonic Temple, the Hamilton Block, Campbell & Dick's carpet warehouse, and a number of adjacent tenement-houses in Pittsburgh, all valued at $500,000, were burned on the night of August 12. It is thought that the fire started from a match thrown in a waste-paper basket by a man who was smoking.

United States Senator Riddleberger was sentenced, at Woodstock, Va., August 12, to pay a fine of $25, and to imprisonment for five days, for contempt of court. He was released from jail the same night by a mob, but on the next day voluntarily returned to the cell.

At Rockaway Beach August 9, T. S. Baldwin, a San Francisco aeronaut, jumped from a balloon at a great height, and came down with the aid of a parachute. He alighted near the shore in a few feet of water. The time of the descent was a trifle over one minute and twenty-four seconds.

In the series of races by the yachts of the New York Yacht Club off the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coast, the *Volunteer* has in every one been the winner.

The Scotch yacht *Thistle*, the new challenger for the *America's* cup, arrived at this harbor on the morning of August 16. She left Gourock Bay, Scotland, on July 25, at ten o'clock in the morning, and made the passage to Sandy Hook in twenty-one days twenty-one hours.

The Rev. Dr. Curran, a Catholic priest, recently filled an appointment at a picnic of the "Anti-Poverty" Society with Dr. McGlynn, and thereby exposed himself to the censure of his ecclesiastical superior. He expressed to Archbishop Corrigan his sorrow that his presence in company with Dr. McGlynn had been interpreted as favoring contumacy and disrespect to the Holy See, and he has promised to abstain in future from anything that might give rise to such interpretation.

The corner-stone of a monument commemorative of the Revolutionary battle at Bennington, Vt., was laid August 16, with Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a distinguished company of persons from Vermont and the adjacent States.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science held its thirty-sixth annual session in this city August 10-16. A large number of papers was read, among which were one by Prof. Atwater on economy in the use of food, one by Prof. James of the University of Pennsylvania on the condition of the laboring classes, wherein he opposed the view of Mr. Edward Atkinson that laborers are better paid than formerly, one by Thomas A. Edison about his efforts to produce electricity directly from coal, and one by Mr. Yan Phou Lee on the anti-Chinese law from a Chinese point of view. Among the resolutions adopted was one directing the appointment of a committee to devise methods for obtaining from Congress a reduction of the tariff on scientific books and apparatus. The Association will meet next year at Cleveland, O., the fourth Wednesday in August.

Funds have been provided for the establishment of four or five fellowships at Princeton College for the year 1887-88, the amount of each fellowship being $400 or $500. Applications for these may be made by graduates (A. B. or B. S.) of Princeton College of not more than five years' standing. The Fellows must reside in Princeton during the entire academic year, and engage exclusively in the studies of the departments selected.

Mr. George W. Vanderbilt has made arrangements to build and equip, at a cost of about $70,000, a branch library for the New York Free Circulating Library. Plans for the structure have already been prepared. This new branch, like the Ottendorfer branch, and that now building by Miss Catharine Bruce, will be under the charge of the main library.

John M. Clay, aged sixty-five, died at his stock farm, near Lexington, Ky., August 9. He was the only living son of the late Henry Clay, and was a well-known turfman. Gen. Charles Hughes died at Sandy Hill, N. Y., August 10. He was a member of Congress in 1853 and 1854, and was Clerk of the Court of Appeals in 1859, 1860, and 1861. During the war he served as Provost-Marshal of Washington District. Mr. Davis Collamore, one of the oldest merchants in this city, died August 13. Ex-Senator Aaron A. Sargent died at San Francisco August 14. In 1861 he was elected a member of Congress from California. He subsequently served in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and in 1873 entered the United States

Senate. On March 2, 1882, he was appointed Minister to Germany by President Arthur.

FOREIGN.

At Tirnova on August 14 Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took the oath of office as Prince of Bulgaria and signed the Constitution. The Prime Minister on his behalf read a proclamation, saying: "We, Ferdinand I., by the grace of God and the will of the people Prince of Bulgaria, announce to our well-beloved people that we assume the Government of the country. We will rule in accordance with the Constitution, with intent to promote its glory, greatness, and development. We shall always be ready to sacrifice our life for its happiness." The proclamation concluded with, "Long live free and independent Bulgaria!" and there was no reference to Russia in it. Neither Turkey nor any of the Powers has replied to his note asking their approval of his election. The London *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: "England, Austria, and Italy have sent Turkey an identical note declaring that they consider the election of Prince Ferdinand legal. The Bulgarian situation now depends entirely upon Russia, who, through the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires at Constantinople, has handed to the Porte a formal protest against Ferdinand's proceedings, which protest Russia expects Turkey will endorse."

It is reported that Austria, England, and Italy have informed the Porte that their agents will remain in Bulgaria and continue relations with the Government. Russia insists that the appointment of Artin Effendi as Turkish Commissioner to Bulgaria be cancelled. The *North German Gazette* says the manifesto of Prince Ferdinand appears to be intended as a declaration of Bulgarian independence, and aggravates the breach of the treaty of Berlin, of which he has been guilty, and that Germany cannot approve of Prince Ferdinand's course.

On August 11 the House of Commons' amendments to the Irish Land Bill were adopted by the House of Lords. The Duke of Argyll warned the House that the bill in its present form was an immense development of the Gladstone Land Act of 1881, and one that in the future would lead to some defection.

At the Lord Mayor of London's annual banquet to the Ministers August 10, Premier Salisbury made an evasive speech, in which he said that the Government had done everything to give effect to the country's mandate to preserve the unity of the empire. Extra powers had been placed at the Government's command, and the country had a right to complain if those powers were not used discreetly but firmly. This was construed to mean that the Government will proclaim the Irish National League. Regarding Egypt, the Premier said that England must see real security in that country; that before the British troops are withdrawn Egypt must be free from internal sedition and safe from external attack.

The British Cabinet had a long session first on August 9, then on August 12, and again on August 13, to decide whether to proclaim the Irish National League. The majority were reported to be against proclaiming it, but no decision has been announced.

The most important of all the bye elections of members of Parliament was the election on August 13 in the Northwich division of Cheshire, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. Verdin, Liberal-Unionist. It resulted in a victory for Mr. J. T. Brunner, Gladstonian, who received 5,112 votes, against 3,983 for Lord Henry Grosvenor, Liberal-Unionist. In the last election the Liberal-Unionist candidate was successful by a majority of 458. Lord Henry Grosvenor, the defeated Liberal-Unionist candidate, is a son of the Duke of Westminster.

Mr. Brunner, in an address to the electors of his district, said: "You have won a victory for Mr. Gladstone and for Ireland. The issue between the classes and the masses has been made absolutely clear for the first time. The significance of this message of peace to Ireland it is impossible to overrate."

Mr. Maude, the Secretary of the Liberal Union, has resigned because he disapproves the attitude of the leaders towards the Gladstonians and refuses to support the Tory programme.

Sir J. Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in the House of Commons August 9 that England had never acquisesced in the presence of French troops in the New Hebrides, and that the English Government were unwilling to believe that the French occupation would long continue; and he declared that the Government would in no wise consent to a postponement of the withdrawal of the French until an agreement respecting the neutralization of the Suez Canal had been reached.

Several Parisian newspapers have announced that the English and French Governments have agreed upon the basis of a plan for the neutralization of the Suez Canal; that a convention embodying these principles has been framed, and that its signature by the two Governments may be expected.

In the second set of British naval manœuvres on August 12, the torpedo-boats failed to do what was expected of them. Expert opinion is that not one of them would have fired its charge or escaped capture or destruction.

The five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry V. was celebrated at Monmouth, August 9. The bells of St. Mary's Church, which Henry V. brought from France, were rung in honor of the day.

On August 11, in Northumberland, the twelfth centenary of St. Cuthbert was celebrated by a pilgrimage to Holy Island, near Berwick, where the ruins of the abbey stand which Cuthbert inhabited as Bishop. The place is approachable at low tide only by wading three miles on the sands. Ten thousand pilgrims, men, women, and children, made the journey, all barefoot, and singing ancient hymns as they marched. An altar was fitted up in the open air on the ruins of the abbey. The priests, more than a hundred in number, and a thousand kneeling worshippers, made an impressive spectacle. Among the waders were all the old Catholic gentry of Northumberland of both sexes, and side by side with them were Irish dock laborers from Newcastle.

A service in commemoration of the centenary of the American Episcopate was held at Westminster Abbey August 12. The Bishop of Iowa preached the sermon, and the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote special prayers for the occasion.

A manifesto written in behalf of Prince Victor by Clément de Royer was read at Bonapartist banquets in France on Sunday. In it M. de Royer says: "Prince Victor intends in future to be sole chief of all the Imperialist committees in France. By the Prince's order I am to continue to communicate with the committees of Paris and the different departments. Under his personal direction we shall achieve the concentration that is necessary to success. This policy is destined to restore the Empire."

Gen. Boulanger sent a telegram of condolence to Mme. Katkoff on the death of her husband. He added that his military duties prevented him from attending the funeral. Prince Krapotkine has written an indignant letter to M. Rochefort, protesting against the enthusiasm of republican France for M. Katkoff. Rochefort refused to publish the letter, though he says that as a Socialist he agrees with its contents; but in his comment on it he asks: "Who shall say that we shall not be compelled to talk German in our old age? Anybody who will save us from that shame will be worthy of gratitude."

M. Jenot, a French professor at the Lyceum at Nancy, was arrested August 16 near a German fort on suspicion of being a spy, and lodged in prison to await an inquiry. He protested against his arrest, saying that he had simply wandered to the fort from a village where he was spending his holiday.

A severe wind storm on August 15 destroyed much property at Bordeaux, and caused the collision at Arcachon of two excursion trains. Several cars were wrecked and seventeen persons were hurt.

Among the notable persons who have died within a week are Jules Etienne Pasdeloup, the eminent French musician, at Paris, August 14; at Constantinople on the 15th, Behram Agha, the Sultan's chief confidential adviser, who virtually directed the state affairs of Turkey; on the same day Meier Goldschmidt, the Danish poet, novelist, and journalist.

A St. Petersburg firm has equipped and started for central Asia an expedition which will establish cotton plantations, and make an analysis of the soils of Turkestan and the Transcaspian Territories.

It is reported from Simla that 70,000 persons died from cholera in the Northwest Provinces of Asia during June and July.

Fishing vessels returned from Icelandic waters report great destitution among the natives of Iceland.

The report of the Hudson's Bay exploration expeditions, sent out last year by the Dominion Government, calls attention to the monopoly of the Americans in whaling in Hudson's Bay, and recommends that since Canada's rights in Hudson's Bay are unquestioned, a proper method for Canadians to secure a part of this business be pursued.

The American schooner *J. H. G. Perkins* has been released by the Customs Collector at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and it cleared August 12 for North Bay. The Dominion Law Agent caused a writ to be served on the captain, McDonald, for $2,000. Capt. McDonald has put in a defence and will contest the case on its merits. He will take action against the Dominion Government for damages.

Two Canadian steamers, the *Hastings* and the *Kathleen*, were seized by the Custom-house officers at Charlotte, N. Y., August 14, on the ground that neither of the boats had been inspected by the United States Inspectors. The forfeiture is $500, and the boats were allowed to proceed upon giving bonds to the amount of $1,000.

At a public meeting at Winnipeg August 15, which was reported to be "thoroughly representative of the commercial interests of the Canadian Northwest," speeches were made favoring closer commercial relations with the United States, and the meeting was unanimously in favor of this view. Among the speakers was Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto.

Bishop Perry of Iowa was unanimously elected Bishop of Nova Scotia by the Anglican Synod at Halifax August 10.

Because of the prediction of Zuniga, a pretended earthquake prophet, who declared that there would be a severe shock in the City of Mexico August 10, the churches were thronged with nervous worshippers. Zuniga disappeared, fearing rough treatment. But many superstitious people bought his pamphlets and read them with avidity.

Advices from Honolulu of date of August 2 are that the new Constitutional party had already held a number of caucuses, and placed in nomination candidates for Nobles and Representatives. Of the nominees nearly all are men of property and old residents of the island, but the most of them are of American birth or parentage. The King's Chamberlain had issued a public notice that after August 1 no debts on account of King Kalakaua and the royal household would be recognized unless authorized in writing by the Chamberlain. F. H. Hazeltine, son-in law of ex-President Gibson, had been arrested on a charge of forgery.

THE TREASURY POLICY.

THE *Journal of Commerce* criticises the action of the Secretary of the Treasury for "going out of his way," as it says, "to relieve the money market by anticipating payments of interest not yet due from the Treasury, and offering to purchase a portion of the unmatured debt." This policy it calls "assisting the speculators." "There was a pressure for money," it continues, "and it is said that a panic in stocks, and possibly in some articles of produce, might have ensued if the Secretary had not come to the relief of the market. This was no doubt the substance of the plea made to him and the reason he would assign for his action." Then the *Journal* makes some very proper reflections on the duties of public officers, and especially the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep his hands off the money market and leave speculators of all kinds to their own devices and their deserved fate.

If the Secretary were asked to assign any reason for his action, it would, we think, be very different from that imagined by the *Journal of Commerce*. In the first place, there was no pressure for money at the time when he issued his circular. The pressure had come and gone some time earlier. It had been felt when the wheat speculators and the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati succumbed. It had culminated on the 24th of June, when the Manhattan Railway speculation failed. The liquidation in stocks and produce which followed those disastrous adventures had been concluded, and the money market had resumed its normal tone of comparative ease, before the Secretary took any action whatever. The circular announcing the Treasury programme was issued on the 5th of August, on which day the quotations for money on call were 4 to 5 per cent. If any "plea" had been made to the Secretary of the kind imagined by the *Journal of Commerce*, it would have been manifestly false. It is not probable that he would assign as a reason for his action a state of facts which did not exist.

But, of course, he must have had some reason, and we look in vain through the long article in the *Journal of Commerce* for some hint or suggestion of it. It is pretty well known to commercial bodies and commercial newspapers that the Treasury Department for many years, under all administrations, has been using its surplus—the excess of current receipts over current disbursements—to redeem the public debt. The bond calls have been as regular as the seasons, varying only as the ordinary income and outgo varied. For all purposes of meddling with the money market, assisting speculators, etc., etc., a call of matured bonds is identical with a purchase of unmatured bonds. Both serve to keep the Treasury surplus down to the requirements of Treasury business. Both serve to keep the Treasury out of the money market rather than in it. So long as the Secretary keeps his balance down to his needs, he is not a factor in the money market. When he accumulates money beyond his needs, he becomes such a factor, and a pernicious one. If it be asked what his needs are, the answer is that a trained body of officials are kept in Government employ to compile the appropriations of Congress, the requisitions of the departments, and the receipts of revenue, in order to know what the needs are at any time, and what they will probably be one month, three months, or six months hence. For the purposes of public discussion we may assume that the average balance of "good times"—the average amount which other Secretaries have kept on hand in fairly prosperous times—would be the proper amount, and that any considerable excess of accumulation in the Treasury would be an act of meddling with the money market, altogether inexcusable if the law afforded any means of escape from it. We remark in passing that the balance kept on hand in the first year of Secretary Manning's administration was necessarily larger than is now required, because the public receipts, owing to the depression of trade, were on the decline, and it was impossible to tell what the shrinkage might be. The tide has turned, public receipts are on the rise, the working balance of the Treasury ought to be smaller, and is so.

We have said that the disbursement of surplus funds to cancel a matured debt operates upon the money market and upon speculation and all the things that the *Journal of Commerce* treats of, exactly as a like disbursement to purchase an unmatured debt. The act in each case is an act of restoration to private business of what belongs to private business. The Government is one branch of the aggregate business operations of the country. It has an army, a navy, a post-office, courts, lighthouses, public lands, and a variety of other things to administer, to provide for, and to pay for. It also has a debt, the interest upon which is one of its current expenses. It was never contemplated in law, or in political economy, and still less in the public conceptions, that the branch of business which has charge of the common defence, the carrying of letters, the administration of justice, etc., should draw a hoard of unused capital to itself to be sat upon in time of peace and in a period of augmenting revenues. No administration could justify itself in the forum of reason in pursuing such a policy.

Of course every officer of the law must find his warrant in the law for what he does. The Secretary of the Treasury has cited the laws which authorize him to purchase portions of the public debt when there is no part of it subject to call and redemption at par. One of these laws is mandatory in terms, requiring the Secretary to set apart a certain portion of his receipts from customs duties for the "purchase or payment" of one per centum of the public debt each year, counting as debt all bonds in the sinking fund. It may be said that the reason for this law no longer exists. But the law exists, nevertheless, and the word "purchase" is as plainly written in it as the word "payment." No Secretary having the means in his hands to comply with it would dare to overlook or come short of it, unless the bond market had been so cornered against him as to require an extortionate price for his purchases. In such a case he might reasonably postpone action until he could lay the facts before Congress and ask for advice. No such case now exists. The Secretary not merely is within his authority, but, failing to exercise it, would be exposed to attack upon legal as well as economical considerations.

"It is not wise to interfere with the operation of natural laws," says the *Journal of Commerce*. Precisely so. This is the maxim that the Secretary of the Treasury appears to be acting upon. If there were no other laws than natural ones, there would be neither Treasury nor surplus. All the money in existence would be in circulation or available for circulation. The establishment of a Treasury with the necessary means is the least infringement upon natural law compatible with the social state. The accumulation of means not necessary is a glaring interference with natural laws, and one which everybody is interested in putting a stop to. In counteracting it as far as possible, the Secretary is in accord with public interests and, we are convinced, with the overwhelming weight of public opinion. Whatever he may do, somebody will find fault with him. If he does nothing at all, still more will he be blamed. We presume that he made his reckoning with all possible fault-finders when he accepted the office which he holds.

THE IVES SWINDLE.

THE affairs of the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co. have not yet been fully exposed, but sufficient is known to warrant some general reflections upon the state of business which enables an impecunious rascal to get possession of a first-class railroad and within a few months clear out its treasury, overissue its stock to the extent of $10,000,000 or more, and incur liabilities to the amount of $19,000,000. These figures have all the air of Oriental romance. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad is one of the oldest railroad corporations in the United States. It dates from the year 1845. Its capital stock was small, its bonded debt smaller still, and its obligations in the nature of leases and guarantees very moderate for the mileage operated and the earnings received. It happened that a controlling interest in the stock of the company had been collected together some years ago in a trust, for the purpose of turning its freight business over to one of the New York trunk lines. This trust was in course of time declared to be illegal and void by the courts of Ohio. The stock thus "bunched" in one holding was accordingly sold, and in some way Ives & Co. got hold of it, paying about $140 per share, borrowing for this purpose all the money except a broker's margin. How they obtained the margin is not yet entirely clear, but as soon as they got possession of the road they found money and available assets in the treasury sufficient to make good their margins on the original purchase-money and to do many other extraordinary things, which have been from time to time reported in the newspapers. Their aim from the beginning was to exploit the credit of an old-established property well known to investors, in such manner as to work off some millions of bogus securities on the public and retire with the proceeds.

In order to accomplish this it became necessary to borrow large sums of money to tide over the interval which must elapse before the new securities could be created and brought

out in legal form. Here we find the occasion for the first reflection on the prevailing methods of business. Ives was a man little known in the Street, and what was known of him was altogether bad. He had been engaged in an attempt to swindle a number of members of the Stock Exchange by both selling and buying a stock which was really non-existent, although the formality of striking it from the list of securities dealt in on the Exchange had not been complied with. This characterless person found little difficulty, however, in borrowing enormous sums of money on collateral security. It is much easier for lenders to examine collaterals than to inquire into the character of borrowers. The habit of looking to the security and ignoring the person has become ingrained with most of the large lenders of money. Under no other conditions could Ives have carried on his operations at all. That he was an adventurer everybody knew. That he was a rogue anybody might have known by a very little inquiry. Yet his collaterals were good, or seemed to be, and so he got the money which he required to pave the way for the greater operations that he had in view.

Now, we affirm that such a fellow ought not to be able to borrow large sums of money on any kind of collateral whatever, not even on Government bonds. The rule should be posted up in every banking-house and trust company in Wall Street and in every other Street, "Never have any dealings with persons unknown." The rule never to have any dealings with a scoundrel is supposed to be in force in every responsible house, but we fear is not always obeyed if money happens to be easy and the collaterals are undoubted. The other rule should be as rigidly observed. No well managed bank would accept a deposit account from a stranger, although the acceptance of such account puts the bank to no risk except that of forgery, a risk which it runs more or less every day in the ordinary course of business. Still less should loans of money be made to one who, if not an entire stranger, is one grade worse, in that any attempt to find him out would show him to be a knave.

We are glad to see it stated that District Attorney Martine considers it his duty to institute an official inquiry into the performances of Henry S. Ives & Co. We believe that he will find more than sufficient cause for the criminal prosecution of the adventurers composing that firm. The officers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company can put him at once in possession of the facts and figures relating to the spiriting away, without the slightest extenuating circumstance, of over two millions of cash and nearly five millions of preferred stock from the treasury of that corporation. Nor is this all. Conclusive evidence may be found that Ives has also helped himself from the Treasury of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company to something like one million and a half in cash and securities, and taken from the Mineral Range Railroad Company about $450,000 in cash. As in the case of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, he acquired control of those two companies by the purchase of a majority of the stock for the evident purpose of getting possession of the funds in their respective treasuries. In both of the latter cases, his stealing from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton furnished the means for the purchases. The Mineral Range Railroad is a small concern, and its control did not cost him much over $200,000, which he at once got back, and $250,000 more, by emptying its treasury into the hands of his firm.

The method pursued in the plunder of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Company was unique. Ives took the stock of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company in the treasury of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, sold it for a million to Thomas J. Emery of Cincinnati, and with the proceeds bought the majority interest in Terre Haute and Indianapolis stock from W. R. McKeen of Terre Haute, the President of the company, for about $1,500,000, paying about two-thirds in cash, the balance payable in six months. This purchase was nominally made for account of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company. Thereupon, McKeen surrendered the Presidency to him. Ives immediately had his firm constituted fiscal agents, and transferred the $1,400,000 cash on hand to New York for its account. Besides this large amount of cash, the company had on hand several thousand shares of its own stock and some hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of first-class bonds. Ives took both stocks and bonds, pledging them for the loans of his firm. He made some payments subsequently out of the cash for the company, but the books of his firm show an indebtedness of about $1,500,000 to the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Company. In short, the District Attorney ought to have no difficulty in securing berths for a long term of years for Ives and his aiders and abettors in the State prison, if the courts of this State have jurisdiction of the offence.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE June number of *Consular Reports of the United States* embraces a synopsis of the special report of M. Amédée Marteau to the French Government on the industrial progress of Germany during the past ten years. The attention of the French authorities was directed to this subject of investigation by the annoying discovery that German goods have been finding a market in France in increasing quantities from the year 1878 onward, so that whereas French exports to Germany had in the year 1875 exceeded imports from that country by 77,000,000 francs, the balance had turned the other way to the extent of 137,000,000 francs in the year 1881, and each year was showing a remarkable excess of imports. That the former supremacy of French technique had been challenged by Germany was proved by the great increase of the latter's exports of manufactures to other countries than France, the total of such exports having more than doubled in ten years. But when this flood came pouring into France and underselling French houses, and displaying superiority in many of the finer products of industry in which French art had been hitherto unrivalled, it became absolutely necessary to discover what it all meant. Hence M. Marteau's investigation.

Without going into all the details of the report, which is a fine tribute to the perseverance and unflagging attention to details which characterize the German nation, M. Marteau finds the principal cause of their growing industrial supremacy in the technical schools, which are increasing in number and efficiency from day to day, and of which there are now more than 250 in operation in the country. In these schools young men are taught everything known to human science and art relating to the practical means of earning a livelihood. Mining, metallurgy, textile industries, pottery, porcelain, and glass, and all the intricacies of machines here open their mysteries to the youth of Germany, who not only are raised to the highest possible standard as producers, but, according to M. Marteau, are imbued with a noble ambition to make their knowledge effective. They gain self-confidence and the spirit of enterprise which prompts them to penetrate all parts of the earth to find markets for the sale of their goods. They exile themselves from home. They carry their acquired knowledge to distant countries. They learn foreign languages and study foreign habits. This consummate training is now beginning to bear its fruits. Germany is gaining on her competitors in the world's markets; she is even gaining on them in their own markets; and she will distance them if they do not keep pace with her in technical education—not the haphazard education of the workshop, but the systematized training of the best minds and the most skilful hands, the true masters of their several callings in all the departments of practical industry.

Neither France, nor England, nor the United States is destitute of technical schools. What we draw from M. Marteau's report, therefore, is that Germany's schools are both more numerous and better than those of his own country, probably than those of any other country. England has been making great exertions in this way in recent years, the most notable result being the Guilds of London Institute, founded with the funds of the ancient city companies. She has been pushed forward in the direction of technical training by the rising commercial importance of Germany. What France has found out only recently, England began to feel ten years since, and she then began to bestir herself. She has studied profoundly and systematically the methods of German instruction in the industrial arts, and is now following those methods with such improvements as she deems best suited to her own people. She is making notable progress, too, but she is still behind her Continental rival in many of the branches in which she was wont to excel. The Higher Weaving School of the city of Chemnitz, for example, is without an equal in the world, and to its influence is attributed the gradual supplanting of the industries of Nottingham by those of its Saxon rival. A graduate of this school, the son of an eminent citizen of Boston, was able, within one year after his return home, to command a salary—we will not mention the amount, but it was such as very few lawyers or doctors, and still fewer editors, ever attain. What this young man had acquired that made his services so valuable was, in chief, the abili-

ty to take in pieces and put together again any weaving machine for any class of goods of any kind, description, or make in the known world. And this various training can be found, all in one place, only in Germany.

The relative status of the nations of the earth always has been and always will be fixed by their mental and moral acquirements. If Germany has more knowledge than other countries, she will eventually have more trade, more money, and more power. It needs but a slight superiority in any industry to give to the people possessing it the command of all neutral markets. The means of international communication are now so rapid and searching that slight advantages tell in a wonderful way. And when these advantages are joined to an enterprising spirit, when the same intelligence that guides the producer inspires the merchant also, the highest results are attained in the commercial world.

Technical schools, it need scarcely be said, are as various as any other schools, ranging from the primary department, which takes the place of the old and now generally abandoned apprenticeship system, to the Polytechnic or Industrial University, and the special institutions for special trades, like the Higher Weaving School of Chemnitz. How many of all grades taken together have we in the United States? We call attention to M. Marteau's investigation and conclusions for the purpose of moving, if may be, the spirit of emulation among Americans in the pursuit of those practical arts in which we are accustomed to think that we excel by nature. Undoubtedly we are an inventive people, but *superiority* in the art of getting a living comes no more by nature than reading and writing come by nature. It cannot be affirmed that we have given too much of our means and our efforts to what is called liberal education, for Germany excels us there also, and with good profit to herself, in the stand she is enabled to take in literature and science. She is the world's leader in technical education because she was the leader in liberal education beforehand. But it is palpably true that we have given too small a share of our means and our thought to industrial training, and that we must take up this subject in serious earnest, and on a large scale, if we would not fall behind our compeers in civilization.

AGOSTINO DEPRETIS.

ITALY, July 30.

IN Agostino Depretis the dynasty of Savoy has lost one of its oldest, most devoted, ever constant champions, United Italy one of its earliest and most pertinacious pioneers. A republican never, a unitarian ever, the difficulties of keeping the revolutionary horses harnessed to the monarchical car, to prevent them from taking the bit between their teeth, and to keep the royal charioteer on his seat, were better understood and more courageously confronted, from his youth upwards to his latest hour, by the man just dead, than by any other statesman who has been at the helm during the last thirty years. These difficulties, confronting a man of settled convictions, but of most vacillating nature, accustomed to consult all points of the compass, to examine all means conducive to an end, all roads leading to a goal, and, while quite clean-handed in pecuniary transactions, not at all scrupulous as to political instruments, laughing at consistency, proclaiming opportuneness as his guide and law, have rendered him one of the best abused men in Italy during the last quarter of the century. While preparing the biography of Dr. Agostino Bertani for the press, I have come across a number of letters from "Agostino" to "Agostino" which will cast no small light on the career of the Minister, and at the same time show how true a friendship between the two patriots endured to the end, although Bertani never hesitated in public and in private to admonish and criticise or challenge to single combat the chief of the majority. Member of the Opposition, captained by Rattazzi in the old subalpine Parliament, Cavour feared Depretis politically, and personally disliked him, opposed his election as Deputy, and protested against his nomination as Governor of Brescia when Lombardy was freed from the Austrians in 1859. Yet it was owing to a motion of Depretis's that the organization of the volunteer corps was rendered compatible with the red-tape system of the Piedmontese army, and Depretis was one of the warmest supporters of Cavour's loan for fifty millions to prepare for the war against Austria:

"If I thought," he said, "that the war was impossible or improbable, I should not support this bill; neither would I vote for the loan if we were only called upon to defend the territory of this state against Austria in the strict sense of the word. But, gentlemen, our Government not only holds aloft the tricolor flag, is not only the head of material forces, it is the moral government of all the Italian populations, it is the moral head of Italy, the guardian of Italian interests and destinies, the centre of Italian hopes. Piedmont has a mission which Italy has recognized and consecrated; united Europe cannot prevent her from accomplishing it; hence, deeming that the Government has done well to propose a loan for the national armament, I vote with the Ministry."

This was in March, 1859. When, in 1860, Cavour and Massimo d'Azeglio had sequestrated or deviated from their original destination the muskets purchased by national subscription for arming the volunteers to be led by Garibaldi to the liberation of Sicily and Naples, Depretis hit upon an ingenious device for outwitting Cavour. The Prime Minister had ordered the National Guard of Brescia to be armed with 3,000 muskets destined for Garibaldi. Depretis, the Governor, writes to the General the following unpublished letter:

"April 27, 1860.—Dear and illustrious friend: It is my duty to notify you that the Provincial Council of Brescia has to-day decided to purchase the 3,000 muskets sent by the Committee of the 'million muskets' resident in Milan. Thirty francs for each musket will be paid within three months to you or to any person furnished with your signature. Moreover, 8,000 francs here collected and actually in the Provincial Treasury will be paid to you at once.—With profound esteem, your most devoted, A. DEPRETIS."

And 98,000 francs were paid out of the Provincial Treasury of Brescia for arming the Sicilian volunteers. Cavour, then Minister, found means to secure the resignation of this Governor of the only province which, as a province, had officially supported the then forlorn hope—an offence aggravated by the money having been handed over to Garibaldi's representative, Agostino Bertani, just as the Duce had steamed out of Quarto with his Thousand for Marsala.

When the Bourbons had been defeated and driven out of Palermo, Garibaldi wrote to Bertani his intention to nominate an able administrator during his absence from Palermo. Bertani suggested Depretis. Cavour preferred Valerio, and writes to Count Persano:

"Depretis was a Mazzinian before and after 1848 Not long since he was in correspondence with Mazzini, and always avoids denying 'The Prophet' solemnly and in public. Moreover, apparently austere, and despite a certain manner which would seem to indicate resolution of character, Depretis is undecided and irresolute, and knows ill how to face unpopularity. He has talent, but is wanting in such political studies as serve to assist a statesman in judging of the opportuneness of acts of an international character He would be an excellent executor under a decided chief, but will be a very poor director in any great political movement."

Partly right and partly wrong was this verdict. Depretis never sought or attained to popularity, and Cavour's repeated injunctions to Persano and his other agents in Sicily not to place confidence in him were most unjust; for when he considered that Cavour was right in insisting on the immediate annexation of Sicily, he risked the utmost unpopularity that could befall a man in those days, opposing Garibaldi's resolve not to annex the island until the Bourbons should be expelled from the Neapolitan kingdom and he with his volunteers in full march on Rome. Before me lie his original letters to the Dictator, then at the gates of Naples, after his victorious march from Reggio—passionate in their patriotism, pathetic in their entreaty. "Dearest and most illustrious friend," commences that of the 1st of September, "God bless your daring enterprise, and keep you safe on sea and shore." Then he expounds the reasons, which seem to him unanswerable, for immediate annexation to Piedmont. But to Garibaldi and to his "To Rome and Venice" partisans, annexation would cut away the basis of operations, and his answer is characteristic: "Dear Depretis: As for annexation, it seems to me that Bonaparte may wait a few more days yet; meanwhile, do you get rid of half-a-dozen intriguers, and begin with the two . . . [noted annexationist agents of Cavour]."

The fiercest opponent of annexation was Crispi, Home Minister under Depretis in Palermo. His letters reached Garibaldi by the same steamer, containing stringent arguments against annexation, supported by the assertion that the Sicilians only cared for the expulsion of the Bourbons and for the liberation of the whole of Italy; that the annexationist cry was fictitious, raised only to stop the Dictator's liberating career; and that he himself felt it his duty to resign. Letter upon letter followed from both. Garibaldi summoned his pro-dictator and Minister to Naples, which he had just entered as victor; listened to their respective arguments and special pleading; decided in favor of Crispi, and accepted the resignation of Depretis, paying a flying visit to Palermo to install the new pro-dictator, Mordini. Crispi was decidedly in the right from the revolutionary point of view, for the instant Garibaldi consented to the annexation of Naples and Sicily he was compelled to retire to Caprera, his volunteers disbanded, and the liberation of Rome and Venice was postponed to an indefinite future.

As long as Cavour lived, little more was heard of Depretis, but after the death of the great Prime Minister he became the stanch ally of Rattazzi, was Minister, and remained so during the tragedy of Aspromonte. He was, nevertheless, a steady supporter of Liberal measures, and waged war against the Moderates perseveringly for the next fourteen years, then appeared as "the minister of progress," and in 1878 the famous programme of Stradella brought him nearer to popularity than he ever came before or afterwards. In the House elected on his platform, his majority was tremendous. From it the pillars of the Moderate church had been excluded—Bonghi, Visconti Venosta, Spaventa, and Saint-Bon only succeeded in entering at the double elections. Massari, Broglio, Ruspoli, and the smaller fry did not get in at all. And here Cavour's judgment proved true. Depretis had not the elements for a leader of men; he seemed frightened at his own power, dismayed by the clamor for the actuation of his own liberal programme. Then an element—whether of strength or weakness we will not decide, but a lessening

of responsibility, blest or cursed by his predecessors—failed him from the outset. King Victor was a constitutional monarch up to a certain point, but when he and his Ministers came to issue, they either had to cave in or to resign, and on one occasion in 1864 he abruptly dismissed them. Not so King Humbert, who from the moment he ascended the throne resolved himself into a model representative King, never passing the boundary limit or even exercising undue influence on his Ministers. Depretis seems to have felt himself, consequently, doubly responsible for the safety of the dynasty; but his very anxiety led him into numerous blunders, every one of which was ruthlessly expounded and held up to public scorn and disapproval by Crispi. All the principal reforms promised at Stradella were effected, but they brought no credit to Depretis—"We forced them from him," cried the scattered components of his majority; but his blunders or intentional sins have all been piled up against him. The African expedition lies at his door; so the railway convention, disastrous in a pecuniary sense, his hostility to France and an almost servile condescension to Germany and Austria, his vacillating policy towards the Vatican, are evils that will live after him. But in our opinion his tampering with elections—out-Cavouring Cavour in pressure put upon prefects, syndics, and every civil servant to secure his candidates — has corrupted what moral sense was left in the country. And such a demoralized police force as he put together and supported has rarely disgraced a civilized country. But these are evils that can be remedied by his successors, and the good he did will not be interred with his bones—the reforms he effected will be associated with his name. It is too early yet to forecast the immediate future. Crispi so far is master of the situation, and were Cairoli (yesterday at death's door and to-day only slightly better) in his usual health, he would probably be Prime Minister without a portfolio. In ordinary circumstances the new Ministry, however composed, would propose to the King a dissolution of the House and an appeal to the country, but since Crispi's accession and the King's splendid telegram to the Archbishop of Venice, who dared to suggest that he should refuse his signature to the decree for the abolition of tithes, the clerical party have put forth their full strength at the late municipal elections in Naples, as previously at Rome they had signally triumphed. Should they ally themselves with the Moderates, and come to the polls at a general election, it is difficult to foresee which party would come off victorious. That there are fierce battles yet to be fought every one acknowledges, and probably the party in power will prefer to defer the combat until their forces are organized.

One merit will ever remain to Depretis. After ten years of almost uninterrupted command, he dies without having added a cent to his personal fortune, leaving a young widow and one boy who bears his name. Thirty years ago I saw Depretis at Turin, when I went there with Carlo Pisacane on the eve of his fatal but glorious expedition, with which Depretis fully sympathized. To-day it seems passing strange, and next to impossible to realize, that the man we have met at every turn of tide in the national destiny has done his worst and best, and can influence the nation's fate no longer. J. W. M.

ABOUT GREEK LEXICONS.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, July, 1887.

PROF. GOODWIN, in his preface to the 'Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb,' says: "He who imagines that every important principle of Greek and Latin syntax is as well understood and as clearly defined as the rules for addition and multiplication in arithmetic, has not yet begun to learn." The words apply equally well to many points that cannot claim the dignity of "important principles," but are yet worth knowing and worth taking trouble to find out. Many of these points are such as we reasonably expect our lexicons to give us; but in spite of the great excellence to which they have attained, they are not yet perfect by a great deal. Passow's is one of the greatest names in Greek Lexicography, but for all he is so bulky—with his *un*handy "Handwörterbuch"—he frequently leaves us completely in the lurch. One of his prominent faults is, that he so often credits a word to an author without adding a single reference; and how disappointing this is, every one knows who wishes to study a word in its connections.

The new Liddell and Scott is in many points a great improvement on Passow, as is only natural. Any one who reads a Greek play—say the "Agamemnon"—with these two lexicons will soon see the superiority of the English dictionary; though, of course, it would be bald injustice to blame the great German for not projecting himself into the future and anticipating the results of subsequent scholarship. Liddell and Scott have in very many instances supplied references, thus partially remedying this grave defect in Passow. But the cases are very numerous in which one fails to get the usage of *Attic prose*. Take as simple an example as can well be given. What is the Attic prose word for *brother*? Ἀδελφός, of course. Yes, but a learner cannot find this out even in the new Liddell and Scott. He finds only three examples of the word, as meaning "brother," two from Euripides and one from Herodotus, and these three happen to be all in the plural (the one from Herodotus incorrectly so), and all *seemingly* in the meaning "brother and sister," to judge from the arrangement. In the adjective sense of the word, ten references are given, one of which is from Xenophon, and five from Plato, with the additional remark, "Very often in Plat." Who would not infer from this disproportion that the substantive use is quite exceptional in prose?

Nor is the point taken a trivial one, by any means. It may be so in the example selected, as every one is supposed almost to begin Greek with a knowledge of such a word as ἀδελφός. But let any one undertake the investigation of some new point that had not presented itself before, and it is surprising to see how he needs to lay his hand upon *examples*, although in his previous reading he may have seen numerous instances of what he wants. Great scholars labor under this difficulty as well as small ones. The great Madvig, who has lately passed away after reaching more than his three-score years and ten, was appointed professor in the University of Copenhagen in 1829. I cannot give the date of the publication of his "epochemachende" Greek Grammar. But his 'Bemerkungen über einige Punkte der griechischen Wortfügungslehre' bears the date of 1848; and in this work he declares himself unable to bring forward a single example to *prove* what he firmly believes, viz., that the aorist optative may be used in causal sentences after ὅτι. And yet at least five examples of this construction occur in as elementary Greek as Xenophon's 'Hellenica' (1: 3, 19 *bis*; 3: 5, 25; 7: 1, 34 *bis*), which were noted by the writer at a comparatively early period of his Greek studies, because his attention had been called to the matter by a study of Madvig's Grammar. Of course Madvig had read those examples repeatedly; but his mind was not directed to that point, and so, nineteen years after his appointment to a professorship in a famous University, he had to publish his inability to support his assertion by proof.

If the word investigated happens to be a verb, Veitch's book is an indispensable ally, but even this "result of much toilsome labor and anxious thought" only provides for certain wants. How much labor might have been saved us if Veitch had quoted Plato by the divisions of the pages (a, b, c, d, e), instead of merely giving the pages. That is a trivial point, to be sure; a much more important one is the failure in many instances to note the *meanings*, although the title-page might have led us to expect more than we get. Closely connected with this matter of the significations, is another point. Veitch very often gives the first person singular of the tense system, instead of giving the exact form found in the passage referred to: *e. g.*, under ἀπαγορεύω he gives "p. p. ἀπείρημαι Her. 6, 61; Æschin. 3, 48; Pl. Rep. 396"; whereas the forms are respectively ἀπειρῆσθαί οἱ, ἀπείρηταί σοι, and (Pl. Rep. 396, *b*) ἀπείρηται αὐτοῖς. He quotes, too, "ἀπορρηθήσομαι Lys. 22, 14." The form is ἀπορρηθήσεσθαι, τὰς σπονδάς being the subject. Now the words ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπερῶ, ἀπεῖπον, ἀπείρηκα, ἀπείρημαι, ἀπερρήθην have three distinct meanings running through them: (1) *to forbid*, (2) *to declare off, i. e., renounce, give up*; and (3) *to fail, give out, be weary, be in despair*, etc. Even in the active voice it may not be true that these three meanings are found in every tense. But when we come to the passive, we may well wish a distinct statement as to the usage. To illustrate: γράψαι=*to write* or *to paint*; γράψασθαι =*to indict*; and γραφῆναι may stand as passive for any of the three meanings. Ἑλεῖν=*to capture*; ἑλέσθαι=*to choose*; but αἱρεθῆναι regularly means *to be chosen*, and this only; for the meaning *to be captured* we must use ἁλῶναι or ληφθῆναι. Again, ἠρηκέναι=*to have captured*; and ἠρῆσθαι =*to have chosen*, or *to have been chosen*. That is, the active means one thing, and the middle means another, and the passive is a passive only for the middle meaning. Compare this with the meanings of γραφῆναι, given above, and also with the following: πειρᾶσαι, πειράσασθαι, and πειραθῆναι, all of which mean *to try*, the active being rather rare, and the verb being either deponent middle or deponent passive. To go back to ἀπαγορεύω, it looks as if the perfect and pluperfect active are perhaps not used in the sense of *forbid*; at any rate, the seven examples quoted in Veitch from Attic sources all have the meaning *tired, fail*, etc. We turn to Liddell and Scott. Under ἀπείρηκα we are referred to ἀπεῖπον, and there we find the statement "pf. ἀπείρηκα, mostly used in signf. iv. 2"—*i. e.*, as was suggested, with the meaning "*to give up, to be worn out, fail*," etc. So far, then, so good, with one thing to be noticed that needs betterment. As we are tracing these meanings through the various tenses, we cannot but feel worried to find twenty-two references for the active, with only ἀπ. given. What does it stand for? If we hunt up the references, we find that the aorist is the tense generally meant, but sometimes it is the perfect. To make it still more confusing, we find after ἀπειρηκότων δὲ χρήμασι, "ἀπ. σώμασι, Isocr. 59, c, Lycurg. 153, 4." The passage from Isocrates has the aorist and the one from Lycurgus has the perfect. Then follows ἀπ. κακοῖς, ἄλγει, referred to two places in Euripides, the first of which has the perfect and the second the aorist! The printing of the full form would be a great gain.

But to return to the meanings of ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπερῶ, etc. The perfect active seems to be limited to one of the three meanings. The perfect passive in the sense *declare off, give up*, is used personally (Thuc. 5, 48. cf. Lys. 22, 14), and impersonally in the sense *forbid*, as indicated by the three examples cited above.

Let us take another example in which Veitch's book would be improved by giving the exact form. Under ἐργάζομαι Veitch gives εἰργασμαι first as active, then as passive. One naturally reflects:

"ἐργάζομαι, *to do, work, till:* can the passive be used in any person but the third?" We look up the eight examples of εἴργασμαι as passive and the three for εἰργάσμην. As we expected, we find no instance of a first or a second person. The compound διεργάζομαι, in the sense of *despatch, kill,* may have the first or second person used passively; and we find in Euripides διεργασθεῖτ' ἄν. Our grammars are naturally content to give the first person singular of the principal parts of the verbs, regardless of the fact that the meaning of the verb may make it almost impossible that this form should actually occur. Thus, of ὀρύσσω and πίνω, the forms ὀρώρυγμαι, ὠρύχθην, and πέπομαι, ἐπόθην are given in all grammars. I suppose, but it does not seem as if these forms could possibly occur. It is easy to see, however, that this opens a wide door for any one who chooses to enter; for some figurative use may allow of the occurrence of seemingly impossible forms; or some compound may—as we saw just now in the case of διεργάζομαι. To find out these points we should need concordances to the various authors, or something like Frohwein's 'Verbum Homericum' expanded into a thesaurus of the Greek verb, in which should be given not merely those forms that actually occur (and those alone), but also, and what would be of capital importance, the *meanings* as well—a field upon which Frohwein does not enter at all.

But have we not already a 'Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ' in eight folio volumes, volume i being in two parts, so as really to give nine heavy tomes? It furnishes us with 20,744 eighty-line columns, not to speak of the pages of *addenda et corrigenda*, nor of over 400 columns of supplementary matter of one sort and another. Originally "constructus" by Henricus Stephanus, and carefully worked over by the Dindorfs, it surely cannot leave very much to be desired. Open it at random. Here is βάλλω. Passow gives it three of his seventy-line columns. The new Liddell and Scott devotes a column and a half to it: while the Dindorf-Stephanus goes to the fore with no less than ten columns, and a fraction over for good measure. Or go to the other end of the alphabet, and note the thirty-seven columns headed with the two-letter word ὡς, and the nine columns that treat of ὥρα. Certainly a work built on this gigantic scale must give nearly all that is wanted, provided one will patiently read that much Latin to get at what he wishes, and does not find himself hung up on one of the many brackets with which the pages are so thickly sprinkled. To supplement the 'Thesaurus' let us throw in Schmidt's 'Synonomik,' with its 2,700 large pages, exclusive of indices. That ought to be enough, in all reason. But suppose we try them on βάλλω, and pursue the Attic prose usage of this verb. Liddell and Scott, we find, gives only four examples from Attic prose. Shut it up and try the 'Thesaurus.' Read through the 824 lines on βάλλω, and you find only eighteen citations from Attic prose, not counting one from Plato, of which Stephanus himself says: "qui (Pl) suis verbis si usus esset, hac constructione, quæ poetica est, abstinuisset"; nor one from Plato Epist. 7, 326, E. Nearly forty-six lines to read for each example from the sources we wish to draw from! Try Schmidt, and see what he promises. When he tells us (vol. iii, p. 125): "I shall only give the active constructions, from which the passive constructions can be inferred," we feel somewhat disappointed, because we have seen that active and passive meanings do not always tally. And, as a matter of fact, it will be found, I think, that βληθῆναι means *to be hit* or *struck* (with something thrown), and *not* "to be thrown." But you will not find this out from Passow, Liddell and Scott, or from the 'Thesaurus.' You begin to think so for yourself after looking up a number of examples of the aorist passive, and finding that *a person* is the subject in all the examples you can find: but even then, if you had before you ten times as many cases of the aorist passive as you have been able to collect, you might find exceptions to your incipient rule.

To proceed: How does one say in Greek *to throw stones*—λίθους βάλλειν? That seems natural, but λίθοις βάλλειν is the real way, certainly in the majority of cases. But we should be glad to know the point *accurately*, if we can. Liddell and Scott tells us that the accusative of the weapon thrown is rare in Homer, and that the dative of the weapon is also used; but the two examples given are both from Homer—not one word about the prose usage. Then follow the words "generally of anything thrown," followed by such examples as "to cast the filth into the sea"; "to cast the ships against the rocks"; "to throw (out) the anchor-stones"; "to cast sleep (darkness) upon the eyes." But not one of these examples is from a prose writer, and so we are again left completely in the dark as to the prose construction. For all we know, βίπτω may be the word prose writers would use in the above sentences. Neither do we learn from Liddell and Scott that *throw at, hit,* is a prose usage. In fact, it may be given as a general criticism on this excellent lexicon, that in far too many words a knowledge of the usages of Attic prose seems to be assumed. Passow treats us better in regard to βάλλω, but even his treatment might be made fuller and clearer.

The 'Thesaurus' is very frequently disappointing, because it gives under so many of its words such a slim proportion of Attic references. The Greek lexicon of the future has, then, ample scope for improving on any we now possess. When will it appear? ADDISON HOGE.

Correspondence.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT SIKYON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Many of your readers are aware that, during the past spring, excavations upon the site of the ancient Greek city of Sikyon have been carried on under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. As a student of the school, and one who had immediate charge of this work, I send you a brief account of these excavations, believing that it will be of interest to all friends of Greek learning and archæology.

Sikyon is the second classical site upon which the American School has made excavations. Its selection was justified by its importance, especially in the history of Greek art, and by the fact that no systematic excavations had ever been made there. It was situated a few miles westward of Corinth, about two miles from the Corinthian Gulf. Writers on Greek history and geography become enthusiastic in describing the situation and surroundings of the city. It lay upon a large, level plateau, at the foot of which a plain of great fertility extends down to the blue, sparkling waters of the gulf. Across this rise the peaks of Helikon and Parnassos. On the east the plain is bounded by the bold mass of Acrocorinthos. The landscape is exceedingly beautiful; and Curtius and other writers are no doubt right in supposing that to the exceptional charm of its natural surroundings must be attributed a part of the influences which made Sikyon so famous a home of the arts.

Numerous ruins still exist upon the site, consisting of the theatre, the stadium; considerable remains of a large brick structure, probably Roman baths; many foundations of buildings, aqueducts cut in the rock, and traces of streets. There are extensive remains of the wall surrounding the Acropolis, which was constructed by Demetrios Poliorketes. Fragments of columns also are found in and about the churches of the modern village of Vasiliká. It was thought best to confine our work mainly to the theatre. Our chief object was to discover its complete plan; but at the same time we proposed to do some digging on the foundations of other buildings, since we desired to identify, if possible, some of these structures with the temples or other buildings mentioned by Pausanias in his account of the city, and hoped also to find some artistic remains. But we accomplished little of importance outside of the theatre, finding no inscriptions, and only a piece of marble upon which were the toes of a statue, and an Ionic capital of ordinary stone. The results of our work in connection with the theatre, however, are of great archæological value. It was one of the largest in Greece; the plan of its structure can now for the first time be studied. Dr. Dörpfeld, the distinguished architect of the German Institute at Athens, who has suggested new theories on the structure of Greek theatres, has shown the greatest interest in the results of its excavation.

The plateau upon which Sikyon lay is separated by a rocky declivity into two portions, a larger one nearer the gulf and a smaller one in the rear. The theatre was cut out of this rocky declivity. When we began our excavations, there were to be seen slight traces of the stage foundations of the stone seats, and two large arches, one on each side of the cavea, leading from the outside to the higher rows of seats. Over the orchestra was a layer of earth, from three to nine feet deep. I will very briefly describe what may be seen now. There are three main walls belonging to the stage foundations. The one nearest the orchestra is about seventy-two feet long and three feet high. At its foot, in front, an ornamental marble border extends nearly its entire length. The blocks composing this border have at the ends the masons' marks, in the form of Greek letters. Upon one of them is one of the inscriptions that we found. This front wall has three doors in it, the middle one being double. It is evidently of Roman construction, being composed of not very large blocks of stone, and having bricks built into it. The second wall is of a different character from the first. It is made of large blocks of stone, well laid, and is without doubt of Greek construction. Its length is about forty-eight feet; its height the same as that of the first wall. It has in it only one door. The third wall is of mixed construction, part being like the first one and part like the second. It has the same length and height as the second wall. In it are two doors. At the distance of about twenty-one feet from the east end of the stage a cross-wall extends between the second and third walls at right angles to them.

To determine the form of the orchestra, we dug a trench, which laid bare its boundary. It has an elliptical form; but the ellipse is not a complete one. Along half the circumference of the orchestra we dug far enough upward from the orchestra-boundary to lay bare five rows of seats. There are fourteen stairways extending upward from the orchestra, dividing the seats into fifteen divisions, or *kerkides*, as the Greeks called them. The seats are cut out of the rock. The front row is of more elaborate construction than the rest, each seat having a back and arms. These better seats, however, are not of marble, but of the same ordinary stone as the others. Probably priests and other dignitaries sat in these seats, as in the marble chairs of the Dionysiac Theatre at Athens.

The drainage system of the theatre seems to have been elaborate. A deep drain extends around the orchestra to the entrances, having stone bridges opposite the stairways, precisely as in the theatre at Athens. An aqueduct passes from the centre of the orchestra to the stage, and out under the middle door of the first wall. Another extends from the western side of the orchestra to the one just mentioned. In various places earthen pipes were found, which evidently served as drains.

I have already mentioned two arches, which afforded entrance and exit to the people in the higher rows of seats. These arches are interesting, as adding another to the very rare examples of Hellenic arches. The old theory that the Greeks did not construct arches until after they came under Roman influence must be abandoned. Another arch of Hellenic construction was found by the Germans at Olympia. That the arches at Sikyon are not Roman is manifest from their construction. There is in them no trace of mortar or brick. In the dimensions of the blocks and the manner of laying them, the arches are exactly like the portions of the stage walls that must be attributed to the Greeks.

In addition to the three main walls of the stage structure we found two others in the rear, running parallel to them. Both these walls seem to be of Roman construction. A portion of a column, apparently *in situ*, upon the outer wall, would seem to indicate that it was the foundation wall of a colonnade adorning the front of the theatre.

In following up the wall last mentioned we found a structure the nature of which is obscure, though it seems to have been a fountain of somewhat elaborate construction. In front are portions of four columns, still in position. These columns are channelled only upon the outer side. Back of the columns, at a distance of about three feet, is a semicircular enclosure, with plastered walls and a smooth floor. A semicircular mass projects in front of the rear wall. A great number of fragments of tiles found within would seem to indicate that the structure was roofed. Both in the front wall, forming the diameter of the semicircle, and in the rear curved wall, are orifices, apparently for the passage of water. On the west side is a well-constructed trough having a back like a seat. This trough was probably for the use of horses. At this fountain, also, earthen water pipes were found. Here our last digging was done. Some traces of other foundations appeared, and further digging at this point would probably not be fruitless.

The artistic remains which we found are not of very great value. The most important are: The arm of a statue of more than life-size; a piece of the leg of another statue; the lower part of a draped statue. These were found in the earth covering the stage. We found numerous architectural fragments, among others an Ionic epistyle of common stone, a Doric epistyle of marble, pieces of Ionic and Doric capitals, and of lion-head waterspouts. Some fragments bore traces of blue and red paint. We found numerous copper coins having upon them the dove, the well-known symbol of Sikyon. We found also a number of small earthen lamps. We discovered only two inscriptions, one of the Roman period, incomplete, relating to honors to be bestowed upon certain ambassadors; the other of the Alexandrian period, recording the victories gained in various games by one Kallistratos, the son of Philothales.

A detailed report of the work done at Sikyon, accompanied by a plan of the theatre, and illustrations, will appear in the volume of papers of the American School for the present year.

W. J. McMURTRY.

WAYNE, MICH., August 9, 1887.

PROGRESS IN UTAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: After a gloomy and tempestuous night of forty years the signs increase on every hand of dawn approaching to the Salt Lake region. The coming of day was really assured when in 1862 Federal troops occupied permanent quarters in Fort Douglas, when a few years later the mines were opened and the Pacific Railroad was finished, and when in the same eventful decade an enthusiastic troop of ministers and teachers in every considerable settlement began to lay the foundations for better things. But the five years last past have witnessed far more solid progress than any twenty that went before, and the march of regenerating forces during the current months is rapid beyond precedent.

As is well known, the nation for a whole generation, fully occupied with slavery, rebellion, and reconstruction, was in no condition to grapple with the serious problem existing in the remote Great Basin. Even Mr. Lincoln was content to promise, "If Brigham Young will let me alone, I will let him alone." But in 1882, by the operation of the Edmunds law, the polygamist Cannon was refused a seat in Congress, and with some 15,000 others, including nearly every man of note, was disfranchised. Thus at a single stroke these hierarchs who, since 1847, had held every office in the Territory yielding either honor, influence, or salary, were unceremoniously relegated to enduring political obscurity and powerlessness, soon after were further compelled to flee to the dismal underground which ever since has been their abode, while not less than 300 have had bitter taste of fines and prison fare. Probably the best result of the calm but resistless enforcement of the Edmunds law is found in the evidence furnished to the Utah saints, long overprone to be a law unto themselves, that the Government is at last resolved that, cost what it may, polygamy shall go, and with it church political rule. Once thoroughly convinced of this fact, faith and patience will ere long begin to fail.

Further warning of the same cogent sort was furnished by Congress last winter by the abolition of female suffrage, and the imposition of an iron-clad oath which numbers of the more fanatical friends of "plurality" could not endure. In addition, by the same Edmunds-Tucker law, the Territory was redistricted for voting purposes, that the Mormon gerrymander of long standing might give place to a division enabling the Gentile population to wield its fair share of influence at the polls. As a result of all this, at the election held August 1, five non-Mormon members were chosen to the Legislature, two of them to the upper house, while in several other districts similar results are within reach. Therefore, in the future no laws hostile to American ideas and institutions can be passed without at least previous free and full discussion. The beginning of redemption has also come, and from the same causes, to the public-school system. Hitherto education, like politics, in Utah has been manipulated *ad gloriam majorem Dei* by the priesthood. The schoolhouse and the meeting-house are commonly one and the same building, and so thoroughly impregnated with a strong flavor of Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon that no Gentile can endure the atmosphere. The Bishop, often an ignoramus, is *ex officio* the educational boss, and no teacher is tolerated if not in good ecclesiastical standing and ready to pay one-tenth of his wages into the church coffers. For years John Taylor was Territorial Superintendent of Schools, and drew his salary from the Federal treasury. But now the schools are largely delivered from the hands of the hierarchy. The present Superintendent is a prominent lawyer, who is hard at work introducing Eastern ideas and methods. And at the recent school elections, between a dozen and a score of districts elected non-Mormon trustees. When to these startling revolutions we add the fact that about eighty Christian schools and academies have been established in the Territory, with nearly 150 teachers, no wonder it appears to the theocracy like the very crack of doom.

The latest form of assault takes the shape of a suit in the Supreme Court to annul the incorporation of the Emigration Fund Society, and of the Mormon Church itself, and to turn over to the school fund of the Territory assets illegally held, and amounting, as is alleged, to not less than $4,000,000. Thus beset on every side, no faintest hope of relief appears save in the direction of Statehood, and at that straw the drowning leaders clutch. To secure this boon they are even willing *to promise* to prohibit polygamy, as being "incompatible with a republican form of government"! It is hard, however, to believe these men sincere. Their conversion is much too sudden, and too many suspicious circumstances surround the movement. Your elder is nothing if not crafty and apt at juggling with words. Having every office, from Governor down, filled with the faithful, how could polygamy be punished? And a single neat clause of the proposed Constitution, which declares that the State shall not interfere with religion, is roomy enough to hold more Greeks than ever lay concealed in the belly of the famous wooden horse that wrought such mischief to ancient Troy. For what is polygamy but part and parcel of the Utah religion? And all in vain is it affirmed that this movement is purely political, since never yet has aught been done in any sphere without the Church as instigator, nor does any good saint presume to sneeze until after the theocratic leaders have duly taken snuff. The preposterous attempt cannot but fail, and work mischief nevertheless to all such as contrived it.

And finally, in this same evil time, this day of dire calamity, John Taylor, for ten years "prophet, seer, and revelator," dies—and dies on the underground—but how and where no Gentile knows. The fact is not specially significant, and the Church will receive no considerable shock. Only he was one of the few old-time fanatics left. He was too old and too bigoted to learn, and, it is said, stoutly refused, to his last breath, to give his consent even to the promise to prohibit what he had preached and practised right royally for four and forty years. In a few years more not one of these troublesome incorrigibles will survive, and the reins of power in Utah will fall into wiser and better hands. E. O.

AUGUST 10, 1887.

WHAT SHALL A MUGWUMP DO IN '88?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Can you say anything to reassure a sadly disappointed Mugwump—one who in '84 voted for Cleveland with enthusiasm, in spite of bringing no little obloquy upon himself, but who for the last year or so has been growing more and more despondent over the President's course, and more and more perplexed what to do in '88? If the issue is again between Cleveland and Blaine, as seems not impossible, no serious-minded Independent could hesitate, I suppose. But what if it should be Cleveland against *Hawley*, or some other clean and able man, however wedded to a high tariff and the other characteristic features of the Republican programme? I confess I do not know. Since the Stone-Benton affair the President has seemed to be steadily losing ground, and declining from the high standard he (let us believe, sincerely) professed, until now it is getting difficult to say in what respect he is better than one of the old "spoils" Presidents—I

will not say, than what we dreaded in Blaine himself. A Higgins retained and a Gorman's influence tolerated against the earnest remonstrances of the better friends of the Administration, soldiers dismissed apparently *as such*, a virtual "clean sweep" in the offices rapidly approaching consummation, the President's own injunction about the political meddling of office-holders a dead letter, the present "working" of the New York Custom-house in defiance of the reform law, and in a way recalling the palmy days of the Republican régime—these things must at least give us pause, and make us ask very seriously whether we can expect any Democrat, as we did Cleveland in 1884, to be better than his party, and whether, after all, we must not put up a man of our own, *sworn* to the great reform, and on a platform of our own, distinctly different from those of the two great parties; one which shall speak in no mistakable terms on the other issues, also, of the time—tariff reform, honest money, anti-centralization, etc. That this will mean immediate defeat, is not perhaps a fatal objection, if we can look forward, presently, to a disintegration of the Republican party, like that of the Whig party thirty years ago, when the poor, despised and oft-defeated Free-Soilers became the political assignees of the Whigs, and, under a new name, the anti-slavery men of all parties rallied to ultimate victory.

For my own part, I never had a particle of faith in the Democratic party, and having lost nearly all I had in the Republican, I begin to see no resource open but that of the colored brother who, threatened with the perplexing alternative of "perdition" or "damnation," resolved to "take to the woods."—Respectfully yours,

H. D. Catlin.

Eastport, Me., August 11, 1887.

THE PARTY TO SUPPORT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The best and surest evidence of a righteous cause lies in its simplicity. It has taken the best part of a lifetime for me to find out the truth of this, so that I no longer judge of a man's greatness by his ability to make incomprehensible statements, or of the strength of a party by the number of meaningless principles it professes to endorse.

I doubt if one-tenth part of all the newspaper editorials written upon questions of Government policy impress intelligent readers with a single simple truth that should lie at the root of all such discussion. Let me take up one daily paper as a clear and decided exponent of one set of principles, and another as defining some other views on the same subject, and out of both we get nothing but a humiliating sense of our own incapacity to understand. If we are good, honest partisans, it is quite likely we shall see no other way than to take for granted the conclusions of our party organ, whether understood or not.

That this is a necessary experience for the person of ordinary intelligence I will not believe. How many such voters could have learned from our party leaders what the policy of neutrality should require of the insurgents at the Isthmus of Panama some months since? Yet who could fail to know after reading the instructions given our naval commander at the time? Who of us could judge of the merits of a cattle-owner's claim against the rights of the Indian until a message was sent from Washington that did not allow of any question? Not many would be expected to fathom the relation of the United States Treasury to every citizen or property-holder; but we have seen in this Democratic Administration a Secretary of the Treasury who could so state the needs and dangers attendant upon existing conditions that all argument in opposition to his views was stopped, although the power to remedy the evil was not given him. Who of us that had the casting of a vote during a Republican Administration ever considered its influence, or received guidance that should have helped to secure a purer civil service? Yet who can fail to understand the words of our President in which he has made it clear to all who will understand, that each citizen has a duty which is beyond and independent of his power to control?

There is no discussion needed on all these questions. No one can question the clearness of the issue. Let us, then, distrust all who make claims upon us for reasons which they only can comprehend. Let us demand in exchange for our votes a principle plainly stated that can be followed and weighed if found wanting in those we uphold. Benj. Spaulding.

Boston, August 8, 1887.

THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir: I have read Gov. Foraker's reasons for restoring the Republican party to power; the main object of its restored ascendancy being to give to the colored man in the cotton States a chance for a free election and a fair count.

There is an evil which demands some sort of remedy. While in the eight more northerly States of the solid South, that is, in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, and Tennessee, the votes of the colored men are given according to the voter's free choice—mainly for the Republican party—and are generally counted at least as fairly as in New York or Ohio; there are eight other States, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, in which the colored man is by pressure of all sorts made not to vote at all, or not according to his choice, or is swindled in the count.

To secure him in his right, to combine against his white neighbors, so that he may raise himself, or some white ally, to power and office, was the leading object of the eight years of Grant's rule; but the attempt was a dreary failure, and a second attempt after the Southern whites had governed themselves for twelve years would of course be more futile than the first. Still, it is undoubtedly a great evil that in eight States, or say in great part of eight States, the most fundamental principle of the Constitution, free suffrage, is openly and defiantly set aside. Many other evils are bred from this parent stem.

The only remedy which I can see for it lies with the next caucus of the Democrats in the House of Representatives. If they will read Sam Randall and his followers out of the Democratic party, the negro-suffrage problem is solved once for all. Force the editors of the Atlanta *Constitution* and of the New Orleans *Democrat-Times* into the Republican camp. The Democratic party of the Gulf States, which is now a mere white man's party, being broken up, the colored men will also separate according to their opinions and sentiments. Those working in mines and furnaces will go with the high-tariff men among their betters into the Republican camp; so will the sugar and rice raisers; those who plant cotton or corn will go in for free trade and Democracy. Each side will have whites to lead them and to protect them, and neither will find any trouble about getting a fair count. The shotgun policy, tissue ballots, and so forth will not again be heard of. The Democratic losses, if any, in the South would be made up fully in the agricultural Northwest; we should again have two truly national parties, as in the days of Jackson and Clay. Carl Schurz tried to bring such a result about in 1872; it was too early then; it is not too early now.—Yours, L. N. D.

Louisville, Ky., August 12, 1887.

DR. ELY ON ETHICAL LEVEL-RAISING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the August number of the *Forum*, in an article entitled "The Conditions of Industrial Peace," Prof. Ely says: "Government must raise the ethical level of competition by prohibiting forms of it which degrade a people." The moral tone of the whole article is pitched in a high key, and deserves the highest commendation so far as it points out the ethical bearings of the industrial problem. But the quotation above given, as well as other passages, indicates that Dr. Ely is under the influence of that ancient and but lately revived superstition that Government is an entity, self-supporting and omnipotent in the control of the people.

When a law is to be carried into execution, and the mere command of the sheriff is not obeyed, he summons the *posse comitatus* to his aid; and if the power of the county will not sustain him, the law becomes a dead letter unless he gets help from some other county, at the instance of the higher State authority. Law depends for its coercive power upon its reflection of the prevalent sense of right. Substantive law is essentially nothing more than the moral rules, commonly and habitually obeyed by the masses, and which must be enforced against a small rebellious minority, in order to prevent consequential injury to the majority. You cannot by law enforce a higher standard of morality than what the masses practise spontaneously. For if it were attempted, for example, to compel every one "to do unto others as he would have them do unto him," the sanction of the law would be wanting, for no penalty is effective which is not backed by the *posse comitatus*.

You can no more create moral energy by legal enactments than you can "by taking thought add one cubit unto his (your) stature." Governments cannot raise ethical levels, for they but voice the habitual morality of the people. If the moral standard of a people is to be raised in any respect, there are but two ways: either by the slow education of the moral sentiment of the people, or by outside interference.

Christopher G. Tiedeman.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

CLERICAL COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Just now the trustees of one of the large denominational colleges of the New England States are in quest of a President. It may not be amiss, therefore, to call attention to the fact that a slow but steady change has been going on in the educational world, and that college professors and college presidents are no longer so freely chosen because of their excellence in what they shall not have to do—preach, but because of their excellence in what they shall have to do—teach. The students of colleges come almost exclusively from the secondary schools, and the qualities the teachers of these schools demand in the head of the college to which they send their pupils are *not* the ability to preach popular and eloquent sermons, not the mastery of pastoral work and church finance, and not the possibility or probability of a missionary secretary or a bishop; they demand rather the mastery of education as an art and a science, the ability to understand the intellectual and moral impulses of young men, and a thorough imbuement of the spirit of educational progress.

Whether he has "Rev." before his name and "D.D." after it, is just as irrelevant a question as whether he has one middle name, two middle names, or no middle name at all. In a word, they merely ask for the application of business principles to the management of colleges—the selection of officials who understand the work they have to do. W. L. GOODING.

CONFERENCE ACADEMY, DOVER, DEL., August 8, 1887.

FLOOR RUGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: May I take exception to one suggestion in the admirable letter of "M. N. S.," in the *Nation* of August 11, on the "Art of House-Furnishing"? She says: "Don't have painted floors with rugs unless you have plenty of servants to keep them in order." I have a house of more than a dozen rooms, in which there are no carpets covering the whole floor. In the entries and on the stairs single widths of carpet are fastened down—on the stairs with rods and in the passages with large brass-headed nails, fitted into sockets in the floor. Otherwise, bare floors with rugs everywhere. With by no means a large retinue of servants, I find no difficulty in keeping these floors in order. They are of all kinds—hard wood, soft wood stained, and soft wood painted. Rugs and floors are treated alike. Once a week they are wiped over with a damp cloth. I find the best thing for the purpose a cotton flannel bag, wrung out in cold water and tied over a broom. This is done twice a week in entries and dining-room.

It can readily be seen that this takes no longer to do than it would to sweep the carpets in the same rooms, and that it removes all the dust, instead of stirring it up into the air to fall on the furniture, whence it would be dusted on to the floor again. In my plan the furniture is dusted first. Once in two or three months the rugs are taken out to be shaken, when the floors are thoroughly washed, still with cold water, and as little of it as possible. This treatment, with polishing once a year, keeps them in excellent condition.

I am anxious to give my experience in this matter, lest persons of moderate means, realizing the good sense and value of "M. N. S.'s" letter, may be deterred from adopting a custom which is not only healthful and cleanly, but beautiful, and which has helped me to lessen, rather than increase, my domestic force. H. H. S.

NEWTON, August 12, 1887.

Notes.

J. W. BOUTON will be the American publisher of Robert W. Lowe's 'Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day,' announced by Nimmo, London. It will appear in October in two editions, one limited to a hundred copies. Some 2,000 titles will be enumerated.

A new volume of poetry by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, whose 'A Child's Garden of Verses' is his only other essay in this branch of literature, will be published immediately by Charles Scribner's Sons, along with its appearance in England. The title of the book is 'Underwoods.'

'Beecher as a Humorist' is the title of a work to be published next month by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

D. C. Heath & Co. publish directly a third edition of 'Notes on the Early Training of Children,' by Mrs. Frank Malleson; Prof. Meiklejohn's 'English Language: Its Grammar, History, and Literature'; Meissner's 'German Grammar,' revised by Prof. Edward S. Joynes; 'Practical Lessons in the Use of English,' by Mary F. Hyde, and 'Industrial Education,' by Robert Seidel.

Mr. W. M. Griswold, 206 Delaware Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C., issues as a supplement to his Continuous Index for September an eight-page (octavo) sheet called "The Novel-List," to which name it has a double claim. It records, by title and author, works of fiction published in English in 1886, and rates them according to their nature and cleverness after the verdicts of the *Athenæum*, *Saturday Review*, *Critic*, or *Nation*. Thus, *a* means a tale of adventure, *m* of murder; *t*, that the novel has "'Tendenz,' or moral purpose"; *k*, that it is well written; *y*, that it is silly; *z*, that it is wholesome, etc. All are summed up in a classified index, as Algiers, Boston, Italy, Russia (scenes laid in); Historical, Religious, Romantic, Short Stories, Wholesome, etc. This is very ingenious, and fills as nearly as may be the want of the random novel-reader, who, as Mr. Griswold says, is ever asking the librarian, "Give me a good new novel." It will be this official's fault if he is pestered any longer.

That Mr. Griswold's multifarious services as a literary guide are not as widely known as they should be, we infer from Dr. Alice B. Stockham's circular, just received. This lady (whose address is 159 La Salle Street, Chicago) has charge of the literary department of the exhibit of "Woman's Work" at the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, which opens next month at Chicago. She assures us that she "has for days had a force of clerks searching libraries and catalogues for addresses of women authors." We counsel her to procure Mr. Griswold's 'Directory of the Writers [of both sexes] for the Literary Press in the United States' (Bangor: Q. P. Index). There have been two issues of it, and both are necessary. Dr. Stockham, we should add, asks for books, magazines, or pamphlets by women authors for exhibit.

From J. B. Lippincott Co. come two more volumes, seventeen and eighteen, of the Library Edition of the Waverley novels, 'St. Ronan's Well' and 'Red Gauntlet;' and the 'Book of Snobs, etc.,' in the pocket Thackeray.

The new edition of Fetridge's (formerly Harper's) 'Handbook for Travellers,' in three volumes, claims superiority over all rival guides because it is revised to January 1, 1887, the compiler having, as he says, spent the past year in travelling through certain countries, among them Tyrol. Yet it not only makes no mention of the Vorarlberg Railway (from the Lake of Constance to Innsbruck), opened two years ago, but continues to describe in detail the diligence journey through the Inn Valley.

"Dr. Frank" is a pseudonymous medical Bostonian, three of whose works, 'Health in Our Homes,' 'Health of Our Children,' and 'A Friend in Need,' the last an octavo of 450 pp., have been issued simultaneously (Boston: Thayer Publishing Company). They are filled with well-meaning chatter on methods for the preservation and restoration of health. The two smaller books, cheaply published, might be used as sanitary tracts among people who need such primers.

'A Decalogue for the Nursery,' by S. J. Donaldson, M.D. (Boston: Otis Clapp & Son), is a mixture of elementary hygiene and homœopathic therapeutics, which appears intended for both mothers and medical students. A little knowledge is the fatal element that so often neutralizes the best intentions, and it seems unwise to put an outline of practice in the hands or heads of interested but uninstructed agents.

The Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at its April meeting in Boston, now published (vol. 4, part 4 of the New Series), possess an unusual degree of interest, especially for educators. Mr. Andrew McF. Davis reveals a curious error in the transcription of a will for the records of Harvard College, by which "the colony of now or of late called New Haven" read "the colony of Nox, etc." This unintelligible name was repeated with superstitious care for half a century in bestowing the annuity under the will, for fear of the legal consequences. Mr. Charles A. Chase, in a very readable paper, reviews some of the great charitable trusts now in existence, particularly in England, and particularly for schools. There is a biographical sketch of the late Pliny Earle Chase; and, finally, there is a short history of the Roxbury (Mass.) Latin School, one of the foremost classical schools in the country, and in point of time of founding next after the Boston Latin School and Harvard College. The mode of its support is perhaps without a parallel.

Petermann's Mitteilungen for July contains an interesting account by Dr. G. Schweinfurth, the well-known African traveller, of a recent exploration made by him of a part of the Egyptian desert lying between the Nile and the Gulf of Suez. In the course of his journey he was so fortunate as to fall in with a considerable number of the Maase, a Bedouin tribe of Arabs who inhabit this region but are very rarely seen by travellers. He describes them as in certain respects wilder and more uncultivated than the wildest tribes of Central Africa. These latter possess huts and domestic utensils which they consider essential to existence, but which the former wholly lack. They cannot, in fact, be surpassed in what he terms their *Bedürfnislosigkeit* (*i. e.*, being without wants). And yet, he says, they are intelligent and to a certain extent cultivated, talking well and with considerable knowledge of the events and methods of life in civilization. Their intense love of freedom alone leads them to dwell in caves, subsisting on the milk of their flocks and herds and the sweet juicy roots of the desert, knowing, as they themselves told the traveller, that "with houses came soldiers and taxes." N. Latkin writes discouragingly of the prospects of gold-mining in Siberia. The output is gradually decreasing, though the number of mines and miners is increasing. In 1884, the last year for which he gives statistics, the number of places where gold was washed was 494, with 38,166 workmen and a product of 1,476 puds—a little over 52,000 pounds. There is also a long and elaborate account, accompanied by a geological chart, of a valley running westward from Walfisch Bay, on the west coast of South Africa. The supplementary number, just issued, contains an account of explorations in the Australian Alps, made in 1885-'86, by R. von Lendenfeld. The principal aim of these expeditions, to discover traces of the existence of an ice age in the Australian continent, is said to have been completely successful, as moraines and numerous isolated boulders and glacial scratches were found.

The annual address of the President of the Historical Society of the Protestant Church of France, published in its Bulletin, is an interesting review of the work of the Society during the past twelve months, and contains notices of everything of importance published relating to the French refugees. The Society has now a library of more than 4,000 volumes, many of them very rare, and its collection of manuscripts is increasing both in size and value. A series of articles on the "Moralités polémiques," by M. É. Picot, showing the religious controversy as mirrored in the ancient French theatre, is being published in the Bulletin. The great biographical and bibliographical work published under the auspices of the Society, "La France Protestante," has now been printed as far as the name Foster.

A photogravure after a spirited bust of Marie Antoinette, made by an unknown artist when she

was about the age of twenty, and given to the South Kensington Museum as part of the Jones bequest, is the most noticeable feature of the *Portfolio* for July (Macmillan). In the August number there are some good water effects in the etching of "A Banffshire Harbor" by Colin Hunter; and the photogravure after a landscape by a contemporary Italian artist, Costa, fully confirms the interest excited in him by Miss Cartwright's article in his praise.

L'Art (Macmillan) for July 1 and 15 is wholly, for June 15 in part, given up to the Salon; but the earliest issue is specially attractive by reason of M. Adolphe Jullien's sarcastic review of the first (and only) performance of "Lohengrin" in Paris, in the heat caused by the unfortunate Pagny incident. M. Jullien (whose portrait, by the way, is etched for the same number) is confident that no such interval will elapse between the first and second performances of this "romantic opera" as between those of Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse." It seems a mode of placating the chauvinism of *L'Art's* readers to reproduce so many Wagner caricatures as M. Jullien does in connection with this article, but they are all credited to his recent work on Wagner, and so serve as a helpful advertisement.

The Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence has just acquired the archives of Lenari & Co., managers of many Italian theatres at Florence, Venice, and elsewhere in the years 1822-1844. The collection is rich in autographs of the greatest artistic celebrities of the peninsula—actors, authors, musicians, etc., and has great value as a source for the history of the modern drama in Italy.

From the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction we have part 6 of the catalogue of the Codici Palatini in the above library. Like its predecessors, it offers capital browsing for the imagination by its first lines of *rime varie*.

The *Nuova Antologia* for July 1 contains the first part of an article by G. Chiarini on "Romeo and Juliet." After speaking of several stories on this subject, the author investigates at length the relation of Shakspere's play to the "Adriana" of Luigi Grotto, called "Il Cieco d'Adria," and concludes that the imitations of this play by Shakspere, taken one by one, appear very contestable, and therefore of little value, but, taken all together, seem to have some importance, and leave the impression that the "Adriana" was at least known to Shakspere.

—The last number of the *American Journal of Mathematics*, which appeared in June last, completes the ninth volume. In anticipation of their arrangements for the tenth volume, we desire to make one or two suggestions to the editors. For the benefit of such of our readers as may be professional mathematicians, or such amateurs as are able and inclined to devote a good deal of time to the higher branches of the science—and it is only to such that the *Journal* would be of any use or interest—we will make a little explanation in regard to its character. In the first place, the *Journal* is "American" only in so far as that adjective is justified by the fact that its editors, Profs. Newcomb and Craig, are Americans, and by the fact that it is published under the auspices of an American university. Neither are all—perhaps not even a majority—of its contributors Americans. It is eminently cosmopolitan, and continually publishes, in the languages of their authors, papers written by the most distinguished mathematicians of France, Germany, and Italy. But it must be understood that none of these were copied from foreign journals; they were all prepared especially for its pages. In the next place, it is not a "journal" in the ordinary sense of the word. It does not pretend to keep its readers informed of what is going on in the mathematical world. Now and then, of course, a recent event is mentioned by way of introduction to a paper, or incidentally in the course of it. Beyond this, all that can be inferred from its pages is, that some distinguished mathematician, or some person of ability, has recently been engaged in writing what we are reading. It is wholly made up of original papers, some of them rising to the dignity of extended treatises, sometimes handling perhaps a single formula; but almost always having a flavor of originality and an air of completeness and thoroughness.

—The number before us is a good example of the general character of the journal. Its first fifty-six pages are occupied with the continuation of the lectures on reciprocants by Prof. Sylvester of the University of Oxford. He promises to finish them in a future number. Should his concluding lectures be of the average length of those which have so far been published in the *Journal*, the whole will be equivalent to a volume of about two hundred and fifty quarto pages, will constitute a work in advance of anything that has yet appeared, and will probably for some time be elsewhere inaccessible. The next paper, twenty-eight pages in length, is in the French language—"Sur une Classe de Nombres Remarquables," written by M. Maurice d'Ocagne, Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées, at Rochefort-à Mer, France. To those whose mathematical acquirements enable them to understand it, it cannot fail to be of great interest. It not only exhibits a high order of ability, but a wonderful amount of mathematical ingenuity. Then we have, also in French, extracts from letters to the editor by M. Hermite, one of the first mathematicians of France. There is, however, nothing epistolary in their style or character. They treat certain formulæ in a rigid mathematical manner. Lastly, in a little over a page, that rising mathematician, Mr. F. Franklin, gives two new proofs of a celebrated theorem of Cauchy. And now for the suggestions to the editors. We would propose that the tenth volume should, if possible, be complete in itself, commencing nothing which it leaves unfinished, leaving nothing to be finished in some succeeding volume. The first ten volumes of the *Journal* would thus form a "set" complete in itself, and it would enable the editors to carry out our second suggestion, which is that the tenth volume should be accompanied by an index, as complete as possible, to the whole *Journal*, up to and including that volume. We have, in our own experience, frequently felt the need of such an index. That need will become more and more pressing as the years go by, for we take it for granted that the *Journal* has a long career before it. The first ten volumes will comprise nearly four thousand quarto pages: that is surely enough to call for some guide through the maze. What sort of an index should be prepared, is a question which we cannot discuss in the limits of a note. We have called the attention of the editors to the matter now, at the conclusion of the ninth volume, in order that they may, should the suggestion meet their approbation, have ample time to fix its plan and carry out its construction.

—One of our best-known schools, and most esteemed, the Troy Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has been for sixty-one years turning out men trained to civil engineering in particular. Nine hundred is the total number of the graduates, and more than half as many again have studied at the Institute without graduating. These figures we derive from the large volume called a 'Biographical Record of the Officers and Graduates' of the Institute (1824-1886), edited by Herbert B. Nason (Troy: Wm. H. Young). The stimulus to this labor of love, pursued under exceptional difficulties, was furnished by Sibley's 'Harvard Biographies,' and works of a similar character; and, in conception and execution, it is worthy to rank with its forerunners, though from the nature of the case it cannot compete with them in literary interest. Not a few of the alumni have achieved distinction: and when we name the late S. Wells Williams, and Fitzedward Hall, it will be seen that fame has sometimes been won in other fields than those directly contemplated by the school's teaching. Various causes, like the overcrowding of the profession, the rebellion, and the abounding opportunities for enterprise in this country, have operated on one-half of the graduates, to draw them from engineering and manufactures and turn them to all sorts of avocations. In the civil war the talents fostered by the Institute were employed on both sides. One graduate was made a brigadier-general in the Bulgarian army, while serving as war correspondent for the English press. Three Japanese have carried home engineering knowledge and skill which they were able to put to good account. Among the benefactors of the Institute the name of one woman is conspicuous; but most significant among the recorded particulars of the school's management is the fact that the first four presidents were clergymen—a kind of headship which would now seem decidedly inappropriate. The fifth was a great iron manufacturer, the sixth a physician, and the seventh a railroad lawyer. We congratulate the Institute on having such a hold on the affections of its graduates as to receive the tribute of this memorial volume.

—Amos Eaton, the botanist, whose name by good right stands first on the list of professors at the Rensselaer Institute, had, through his lectures, a happy influence on Mary Lyon, the future founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary. The Trustees of this institution have just published a history of it during its first half-century—1837-1887—edited in excellent taste by Mrs. Sarah D. Locke Stow. Less famous now than it was to the generation nearer its birth, the Seminary has even been overshadowed by its own imitators, like Wellesley College, for instance; but materially it is better equipped than ever, and apparently has lost nothing of the religious character impressed upon it by Mary Lyon, and has acquired no bias towards (Evangelical) sectarianism. A graduate of 1872, herself emancipated from the narrowness she brought to the Seminary, says: "Our little school-world maintained a thoroughgoing Christianity on a non-denominational basis." In its beginnings, if Mount Holyoke's best friends were found among certain of the clergy, so also its opponents were pointedly clerical, including editors of the religious press. Sexual considerations here came into play, at a time when the Massachusetts Congregationalists were trying to suppress the speaking of women in public, as in the case of the Grimké sisters. In 1835, at a private meeting of ministers and laymen favorable to her enterprise, Miss Lyon and two female associates were graciously allowed to be present, as "they [the men] thought there could be no impropriety in admitting us to hear what was said." It was not till 1884 that a woman was placed on the Board of Trustees. The opening chapter, on early New England education (or non-education) of women, is a very instructive review, and will surprise most readers. Equal care for girls in the common schools and in endowed academies was first exhibited about 1820. Till 1828 (not 1822, as stated), even in Boston, girls were allowed only a summer schooling, while their brothers had their holiday. Of the 2,000 graduates of Mount Holyoke a significant contingent has reinforced the corps of missionaries, domestic and foreign, and a very large propor-

tion have become teachers. The death-rate has compared favorably with that of men's colleges, and the marriage-rate is not abnormally low. The Institute draws chiefly from Massachusetts and the other New England States (least from Maine), and from New York, with a very wide total range.

— Miss Lyon discountenanced, if she did not forbid, Sunday letter-writing on the part of her pupils. The pious founder and namesake of the McDonogh School, near Baltimore, also had scruples about the use of that day; and it is one of the curiosities of the human mind that while he deemed it perfectly right to hold his fellow-countrymen as slaves, to buy and to sell them, their working for themselves on the only day allowed them for rest from enforced labor shocked him greatly. This led him (since he saw their 'desecration of the Sabbath" was unavoidable to grant them a Saturday half-holiday, to pay them wages if they then worked for him, and finally to devise a much-lauded scheme of philanthropy by which they were made to purchase their freedom and be deported to Africa. Like Henry Clay, McDonogh would not tolerate the idea that slaves were not as truly and justly property as goods and chattels, nor discuss emancipation at the master's expense and without colonization—*i. e.*, as a purely moral question. The details of his plan as conceived and carried out may be found in a very interesting contribution to the history of education in this country, the 'Life and Work of John McDonogh,' by Prof. William Allan, Principal of the McDonogh School. The hard earnings of his freedmen went, along with his vast accumulations of real estate in the neighborhood of New Orleans and elsewhere, to the educational endowment of that city and of Baltimore. The vicissitudes of his bequest, like the incidents of his self-denying life, are almost romantic, and are well set forth in the book which the trustees of the McDonogh School have dedicated to his memory. This institution itself deserves study as a farm school unlike any other, and probably superior to any. Mr. John Johnson, jr., adds a sketch of it (which had already seen the light, at least in part) to Prof. Allan's biographical narrative. Teachers, clergymen, Sabbatarians, and intending philanthropists generally will find their profit in these pages.

—The question of closing the Bestuzheff courses for the higher education of women in St. Petersburg still remains undecided. Whether they are to share the fate of the courses for women in Moscow, Kazan, and Kieff, no one can tell; but the coming year will see their efficiency sadly interfered with. In place of the four courses, there will be but two, and the whole institution must go through a financial crisis as well. The circumstances, on the whole, will not only prove detrimental to the present welfare of an education which it is desirable should not be interrupted, but will prevent would-be benefactors from carrying out their intentions. A writer in the *European Messenger* gives some curious facts in relation to these courses, and controverts the idea that education predisposes women against matrimony and in favor of Nihilism and conspiracy. With regard to the latter he says that though the students arrive with varied and strongly pronounced opinions, these are greatly modified and corrected by residence together, and that the modification is in exact proportion to the length of the stay, as is the case with the University students. Comparing the statistics of the female courses with the University courses, the writer finds that the division of students and women, as to social classes, is identical, or nearly so. In the University there were last year 59 per cent. from the nobility, 8 per cent. from the priestly class, and 33 per cent. from the remaining classes; the women's corresponding figures were 57 per cent., 10 per cent., and 33 per cent. The number of soldiers' daughters and peasants was particularly small, being not over 2 per cent. Another curious feature of the women's courses is the fact that the harder the study the more women there are to select it, and the larger is the percentage at examinations. In the last year for which the report is at hand, 245 women chose literature, and 500 selected the physico-mathematical course. Nine of the former students are now assistant professors in the courses for women, and two of them have had articles on learned subjects published in periodicals of high standing. A committee which has been looking into the matter of the effect of education on marriage finds that out of 218 graduates from a total of 400 whose careers they have been able to trace, 70 have married, not counting those who were already married during their attendance. As only five years have elapsed since the first set graduated, this is considered a good showing. Out of the 218 above mentioned, 137 are engaged in teaching. It is five years since any students have been received into the women's medical school, and unless something is done soon that school will expire. Its graduates have rendered such good service all over the country that this will be greatly regretted; and there is a strong feeling that these higher courses should not be allowed to share the probable fate of that deserving institution.

—Four parties will observe the total solar eclipse in Japan on the 19th of August. The Japanese Department of the Interior sends out two of these—the one, under the direction of Prof. Arai, to a point on the west coast of Japan, a little south of Niigata; and the other, under the direction of the Imperial Central Meteorological Observatory, to the summit of Nantaisan, 8,500 feet elevation, and not far from Nikko. The Japanese Department of Education sends out a party from the Observatory of the Tokio Daigaku or University, under the direction of Prof. Terao, and located at Kuroiso, in central Japan. The American Eclipse Expedition, in charge of Prof. Todd of Amherst, has fixed itself at Shirakawa, in eastern central Japan, a few miles to the north of the line of central eclipse. Lieut. Southerland, U. S. N., and Mr. Romyn Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institution joined the party at Yokohama, and Mr. Nakagawa, director of the Japanese Naval Observatory, at Tokio. Prof. Todd is also arranging to have photographs of the sun's corona taken from the summit of Nantaisan by an additional expedition, if the chances of a clear sky appear to warrant the undertaking. In addition to the above, a large number of volunteer observers, all over the region covered by the path of total eclipse, will, through the coöperation of the Japanese Educational Department, make such observations as Prof. Todd directs.

PART THIRD OF THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—I.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by James A. H. Murray, with the assistance of many scholars and men of science. Part III. Batter—Boz. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1887.

AFTER a very careful examination, we have no hesitation in saying that the third part of this great work is an improvement even upon the two preceding, singularly well done as those were. The execution is the more deserving of recognition because the task has been far more difficult. The letter B, it is well known, presents peculiar perplexities to the compiler of an English dictionary; for the etymologist in particular it is full of knotty problems, many of which will doubtless never be solved satisfactorily. It is one of the richest in the alphabet in words of native origin, or in words whose origin can be traced to no source outside of our own tongue. It is one of the letters least cumbered with a vocabulary that is at all technical—one of the letters least defiled, as a purist would look upon it, with the monstrosities that modern science delights in forming. But the very characteristics that add to its interest with the general reader are the ones that add to its difficulties for the lexicographer. It abounds in terms which, while not recorded in the earliest speech, made their appearance in the tongue long before it ever occurred to a human being that there could be any possible interest in the origin of a word. Where they came from, how they happened to come at all, how long they had been existing in the language before they showed themselves in writing—these questions force themselves constantly upon the attention, and often look in vain for a conclusive reply. Moreover, the wide variety of senses which words assume in the course of a life extending over centuries, furnishes an obstacle of its own to a satisfactory study of the development of the meaning, and in some cases, naturally, to the establishment of what must have been the primitive signification. No one, certainly not the editor of this dictionary, would pretend that all these questions have been settled. But no one, also, can go carefully over this immense collection of words and usages without feeling that they have been settled as fully as the present state of our knowledge will permit; that in this work the last results of modern scholarship have been reached and recorded; and that, while the future will doubtless supplement what is here defective, it will have but little to modify or alter in what has been secured.

Let us first give a brief summary of the contents of this part. It includes that portion of the vocabulary which lies between the verb *Batter* and *Bozzom*, the dialectic name of a flower. The editor tells us that it deals in all with 8,765 words; that of these, 5,323 are principal words, of which a detailed account is given in articles devoted to them alone; that 1,873 are compound words, explained in connection with the simple word which forms the first part of the compound; and that 1,569 are subordinate words, which are illustrated by examples, but do not demand special explanation. Furthermore, of the 5,323 principal words, 3,802 are in current use, 1,379 are obsolete, and 142 are so imperfectly naturalized as still to be deemed foreign. But, after all, these numbers, formidable as they may seem, give a very vague impression of the vastness of the results that have been accomplished. When, for instance, we find twelve closely printed columns devoted to the single verb *to be*, we get a far more adequate conception of the amount of labor expended than could possibly be obtained by any announcement of the sum of the individual words registered and discussed. More important, too, than their number is the treatment to which the words have been subjected. We have here the same sanity of statement that marked the two preceding parts; the same refusal to make conjecture do the work of investigation; the same willingness to confess ignorance when knowledge is not attainable, which of itself tends to inspire confidence in whatever conclusions are asserted with positiveness. These qualities, indeed, seem to us shown more conspicuously in this last part than in the two previously published, as if the men engaged in the preparation of the work felt themselves on firmer ground, and saw more clearly the boundaries between the known and the unknown and the unknowable

It is a matter of gratification as well as of jus-

tice to be able to pay this tribute to the work before entering upon any criticism of details. This will be largely devoted to pointing out certain mistakes in what has been said, and certain omissions of what ought to have been included. But any fault-finding in which we indulge is not done for the sake of disparaging the merits of what has been achieved here; the value of that will never be seriously affected by assaults from any source. It is done for the purpose of contributing some slight share to the perfection of a lexicon in which every member of the English-speaking race is permanently interested. Errors of details in an undertaking so vast there must always be, and there is no better time to take note of these than while it is in progress. In our criticism of omissions, too, we shall not seek for illustration from outside and petty sources, but confine ourselves to writings and writers who have been read for this work, or at least ought to have been read for any dictionary that sets out to represent the resources of the English tongue.

In an American journal the subject of Americanisms naturally occupies the first place. It is satisfactory to find that no small number of these falsely so considered have, on the authority of this work, taken what is to be hoped is a final departure. It was inevitable they should do so the moment the actual facts of the language were brought to light. English writers in the past have been in the habit sometimes of stigmatizing and sometimes of praising, as Americanisms, words and meanings which they personally happen to meet with for the first time in the pages of an American author. It was natural that they should do so in those cases in which a usage once current in the literary speech of England had there died out, but had been retained in that of this country. But the term has been frequently applied to words which have always formed part of the universal speech. Ignorant men on the other side of the Atlantic have denounced them as corruptions coming from this quarter. Ignorant men on this side have, on the authority of the former, included them in the list of words peculiar to the United States. It is curious to note how several of these so-called Americanisms appear in this dictionary with exclusive quotations from English authors, and without the slightest suggestion that they owe their origin to this country. The information on this subject collected and brought together in this work will lay for ever many a ghost which has hitherto disquieted the hearts of imperfectly informed writers on both sides of the Atlantic.

But even the best informed reader will doubtless light upon many curious surprises in the contrast of usage as exhibited in the speech of England and America. Some of them are worth giving. The word *berate*, common enough with us, has apparently become obsolete in the mother country. No quotation for it later than 1601 is recorded as taken from any writer belonging to Great Britain. From the United States many nineteenth-century examples have been received, as might well be imagined in the case of a word used as frequently as is this, both in the colloquial and in the literary speech. In another instance usage here corresponds to that of the north of Great Britain as contrasted with that of the south. In the latter, we are told the "bid him do it" of the former is unknown or archaic; it is regularly represented by "tell him to do it." It is singular, too, to read that in England the adverb *bloodily*, used as an intensive, is "by respectable people considered . . . on a par with obscene or profane language, and usually printed in the newspapers (in police reports, etc.) 'b——y.'" This seems about as striking an illustration of delicacy as language could well present. The word is certainly rather offensive on the grounds of taste; but it is as certainly surprising to find it condemned on the score of morals. We cannot conceive even of its arousing the sensitiveness of Anthony Comstock; but our insensibility may be due to the fact of its not being a common word with us in the speech of even the lowest class.

But perhaps the most striking distinction of usage in the language of the two peoples that is recorded in this Part is in the case of the word *biscuit*. Its most common meaning in this country is not known at all to England. From the purist point of view, it ought not to be known here. The biscuit of America is usually soft; and on historical and etymological grounds no biscuit has any business to be soft. It is evident that the editor of this dictionary cannot quite venture to conceive of the atrocity. He speaks of it with reserve, and is careful to give his authority. "Even the characteristic hardness, implied in the name," he writes, "is lost in the sense 'A kind of small, baked cake, usually fermented, made of flour, milk, etc.,' used according to Webster in U. S." He might have added that Worcester says essentially the same thing, though his language is not so precise. With him it is 'A kind of bread, baked in small cakes, and intended to be eaten while hot or fresh.' Put these two definitions together, and we have fully described the ordinary biscuit of the United States. On the other hand, it is well to add that the strict usage of the word, as implying a kind of crisp, dry, hard bread, is also gaining ground steadily in this country; and it is probable that the now widely employed *cracker*—itself derived from the dialect of the north of England—will, at no distant day, give place to it, at least in the speech of the educated.

The omissions in the case of Americanisms must in some instances be intentional. We miss the frequent slang phrases *on a bender* and *big bugs*, though it is possible that the latter may occur later. *Bender*, in the Scotch sense of 'a hard drinker,' is given; and as the employment of it as just mentioned is contained in Bartlett, it seems to have been left out by design. One or two words that occur to us have sprung up since vocabularies of Americanisms have been printed; and they naturally are not found here. One of these is *battery* in its technical sense in the game of base-ball, as denoting the pitcher and catcher. The other is *bob-veal*, with accounts of the seizure of which by the health authorities the newspapers are full every spring. It is certainly as deserving a place as *bosch* or *bosh*, an English equivalent of 'butterine.'

The errors in the definitions of the Americanisms recorded are not many. Such as they are, they are marked rather by an imperfect comprehension of the meaning of the word than by actual misstatement. The definition can hardly be said to be wrong in itself, but it leads to a wrong impression. Thus, one would get the idea from what is said here that *bluff*, in the game of poker, is accompanied by noisy behavior and gesticulation; whereas, its effectiveness is due usually to the grim and almost unnatural quietness with which it is done. *Bolt*, again, is described as 'breaking away from a political party.' This is not quite true. A man does not bolt his party, but the candidate or candidates his party has put up. Sometimes, though less properly, he is said to bolt the platform of principles it has enunciated. The essential point is, that the bolter does not necessarily, in fact does not usually, abandon the political organization with which he is connected. He not infrequently votes for some men upon its ticket, and at the same time bolts others by 'scratching' their names. While upon this subject it is hardly proper to speak, as is done here, of a 'Bourbon' party as existing in the United States. No such organization can be found anywhere. The epithet is simply an application to particular persons of a general term, which has come to designate everywhere certain characteristics that have been attributed to the members of the Bourbon family of princes. It might be applied almost as readily to certain adherents of a school of political economy as to those of a political party. As a matter of fact, it is now applied just as often to Republicans as to Democrats, and in neither case does it denote any particular body of men acting together in any organized capacity. Distinctions like these it is impossible for a foreign editor to be familiar with, and he is accordingly at the mercy of informants whose knowledge, or rather whose judgment, is defective. One of the queerest results of this misinformation is to find the new slang term *boodle* euphemistically defined as 'stock in trade, capital.' The word *boodler* does not occur. This is to be regretted, not so much for itself as for the way in which it would have been explained.

One of the definitions that would convey no meaning whatever to him who should need to look up the word, is that of *Boweryish*. It is illustrated by a quotation from Poe, and explained as 'smacking of the Bowery in New York.' *Bowery* in turn has given it its original meaning of 'farm, plantation,' with the added remark, 'hence the Bowery in New York city.' What idea an Englishman could get of the passage from Poe from this explanation it is hard to conceive, for that author is applying the term to editorial articles. The definition is right as far as it goes, but it is utterly inadequate. The reference is, of course, to the Bowery as the street in New York, for a long time the home of the "b'hoys"—a word also not to be found here—that is, young men of the lower class, but a grade above roughs, loud of voice, swaggering of gait, and much given to noise and bluster and rant. It was perhaps the style of plays and play-acting as seen at the old Bowery Theatre that led to the application of the term to literature.

We hesitate to include among Americanisms a signification belonging to *boycott*, but which finds no place in the definition given in this work. Still, it seems to us that it must be a sense known and recognized in the land of its origin. *Boycott* as explained here is simply an agreement between two or more persons to have no dealings with some other one in order to punish him for his conduct. This is unquestionably the original meaning. The act denoted by it, however unjust in some cases, or even immoral, can hardly be deemed illegal. But as now commonly employed, *boycott* implies something much beyond this. It is not merely that A and B refuse to have any dealings or hold any relations with C, with whom they have a controversy, but they go to D, an outside party, and inform him that he also must join them in having nothing to do with C, on pain of involving himself in a similar punishment. It is the acts implied in this extension of the use of the word that the courts in this country have been visiting with penalties; and although this dictionary does not recognize any such sense, it is strange if it has not already developed itself on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE GREAT CANADIAN RAILWAY.

The Queen's Highway from Ocean to Ocean. By Stuart Cumberland, F.R.G.S. London: Sampson Low & Co.; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo, pp. 431.

WHEN the transcontinental railway through Canada was approaching completion, much interest was naturally aroused among the English-speaking residents of Australia and India. They saw with pleasure the prospect of a new line of travel opening to them through British territory, offering many attractions, and enabling them to

escape the monotony and discomfort of the Red Sea route. To satisfy the general curiosity, Mr. Stuart Cumberland was, as he tells us, "commissioned by a syndicate of Australasian, Indian, and English newspapers to give a description of the country through which runs this new Queen's Highway." He left New South Wales in June, 1886, and arrived in British Columbia in the following month, in time to be not only the first through-passenger, but, as he rather oddly expresses it, "the first person to go over the line in a journalistic sense." To these circumstances the world is indebted for this fairly successful effort at bookmaking. A handsome volume of something over four hundred pages, illustrated by many attractive "collotype" pictures, and two tolerably good maps, embodies the author's personal observations, along with a large amount of information, historical, geographical, and statistical, compiled from recent publications. Of these compilations a considerable portion consists of extracts taken bodily from the 'Canadian Handbook,' a description of Canada prepared in the public offices at Ottawa for the purposes of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of last year. Such details, though authentic, are naturally dry, and the author, who is evidently a newspaper writer of some experience, has thought it necessary to "throw in a little humor" occasionally, by way of relief. The humor, it must be said, is not always of the most elevated order, being chiefly made up of broadly comic accounts of his personal discomforts and annoyances, and ultra-jovial notes of his experiences and sentiments in regard to poker playing, mixed drinks, and Western profanity. These portions of the book might have been compressed with advantage; but it is fair to say that most of the narrative and descriptive part of the work is well done, and that any traveller who takes it as a guide on the route will have no serious reason to be dissatisfied with it.

The author has the genuine and laudable reporter's desire to represent accurately what he sees; and he does this constantly, even when it obliges him to state facts which directly contradict his own opinions. His sentiments as a loyal British "imperialist" make him anxious to see everything in rose color. He rebukes a leader of the Canadian Opposition for describing British Columbia as a "sea of mountains," which expression he pronounces "anti-national"; and he then proceeds to give a precise and most formidable account of the region, which fully confirms the objectionable epithet. The vast prairie land which stretches eastward from the Rocky Mountains has been described by some sanguine explorers as good agricultural territory; but the author shakes his honest head. "A good deal of the country in the earlier stages," he declares "presented a most melancholy picture. The ground seemed parched up or blackened with burned grass. Nothing was green, and but little apparently was alive. I was told that the season this year had been an exceptionally dry one, but, allowing for this, the greater part of the region had the appearance of being sour, barren, and unprofitable." "It is perfectly correct," he continues, "that, as compared with the United States, Canada has no really 'bad lands' to speak of, but that she has a good deal of indifferent land no one can deny; and Canada's best friends must admit that a great portion of such land lies in the Northwest Territories." This was in 1886. The present year has brought a sad confirmation of the author's opinion. According to the papers, many of the settlers who had been induced to attempt farming in the region he thus graphically describes, have lost their crops by the drought and "gophers" (or ground squirrels), and are giving up their farms, with all the costly improvements, as valueless.

The author is equally plain-spoken in his account of the forbidding region through which the railway is carried along the northern coast of Lake Superior, where the chief points noticeable are the enormous engineering difficulties which have been overcome, and the utterly worthless character of the country, except possibly for mining purposes. "Natural fortresses," we are told, "guard every pass through which the line has forced its way, and they frown down upon the work of man in a manner calculated to make the timorous traveller tremble for his safety." "Frequently the face of the towering cliffs has had to be cut to make a roadbed for the rails: while frowning promontories have been tunnelled and blasted, bridged and spanned, in a manner most wonderful to behold." "There are portions of this world," he concludes philosophically, "which nature reserves to herself, they, in consequence of their sterility or inaccessibleness, being unfitted for the uses of man; and almost the whole of the lake coast from Thunder Bay to Peninsula Harbor seems to be one of nature's reservations." To this may be added that the country westward of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, a stretch of 300 miles, is pronounced "sterile and uninteresting."

The question naturally arises—if British Columbia is a "sea of mountains"; if the greater part of the land in the Northwest Territories is "sour," barren, and unprofitable; if the land north and west of Lake Superior is sterile and forbidding—how is the Pacific Railway to pay expenses? How will the vast sums which the Canadian Government has spent on this line and its complement, the Intercolonial Railway—stated by the best authority, the official 'Canadian Handbook,' at $122,000,000, or nearly one-half of the public debt of the Dominion—be recouped to the country?

The Canadian Pacific line must be regarded as the most irrational product of a most irrational political system. No person can deny—indeed, no person sufficiently educated to put pen to paper has ever denied—that the natural connection of the various segments of Canada is with the portions of the United States immediately south of them. British Columbia is simply a continuation of the California and Oregon region. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories find their proper outlets into Minnesota and Dakota. Ontario and Quebec belong to the great central system which includes the whole range of States from Michigan through Ohio and New York to western New England; while the Maritime Provinces have their most direct and profitable relations with Maine and the other Eastern seaboard States. If the politics of Canada had been ruled by the facts of geography and the light of common sense, neither the Intercolonial nor the Canadian Pacific Railway would have been thought of.

The purpose of these railways was to "bind together" by an artificial tie the long straggling row of British provinces, which nature has separated by well-nigh impassable barriers. The actual result has been the direct opposite of that which was intended. Nature has proved too powerful for her adversaries. The immense sums expended on these works, in conjunction with the other constantly increasing outlays of the Confederation, have burdened the Dominion with an oppressive load of debt, requiring a large increase of taxes. These imposts and the ill-managed efforts made to keep together the incongruous elements of this ill-assorted confederacy, partly by bribery and partly by force, have created widespread discontent. There have been already two rebellions; and a third, growing directly out of an attempt to maintain in Manitoba the Pacific Railway monopoly, has only been prevented by an ignominious surrender of the Federal authorities. An agitation in favor of "commercial union" with the United States has already assumed large proportions, and seems likely to break up the old parties in the Dominion and to bring about results which will astonish our author and his fellow-imperialists. No one who reads their publications, including Mr. Cumberland's book, can deny that their sentiments are natural and respectable. But they fail to take into account the great secular forces which determine the history of nations, and which must make the permanent separation of two countries in the condition of Canada and the United States simply impossible.

RECENT TEXT-BOOKS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

The English Parliament, in its Transformations through a Thousand Years. By Dr. Rudolph Gneist, author of 'The History of the English Constitution,' Professor of Law at the University of Berlin. Translated by R. J. Shee of the Inner Temple. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo, pp. 380.

England under the Angevin Kings. By Kate Norgate. With maps and plans. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols. 1887.

The Early Tudors.—Henry VII., Henry VIII. By Rev. C. E. Moberly, M.A. With maps and plans. [Epochs of Modern History.] Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

We fear that Dr. Gneist's work will not add much to his high reputation: not from any fault on his part, but because of the exceeding badness of the translation, which is bald and literal in the highest degree, often obscure, and always inelegant. Commas abound to excess, oftener serving to puzzle than to help the reader. The translator is very fond of hyphens, too, as in such words as tran-substantiation, war-like, land-lord. A specimen of his confused and obscure style is the following (p. 30): "Of how much great personal qualities were, in such a position, capable to effect for land and people alike is manifest," etc. The book is consequently slow and hard reading.

It would, we suppose, be slow and hard reading in the best translation, by reason of its great condensation. It is in one sense a supplement to the author's 'History of the English Constitution,' published last year in a translation which contrasts very favorably with this in lucidity and elegance. But a considerable part of it covers the same ground, and, being very much abbreviated, is not nearly so easy to understand as the larger work. Take, for example, the important chapter on the Curia Regis, which is to all intents and purposes an abridgment of the corresponding portion of the larger work, and an abridgment which it is not easy fully to understand without the assistance of the more complete treatise. The history of the Parliament stands in such close connection with that of all other branches of the subject that, if it were not for this hardness of style, this would be for many reasons the best text-book for the history of the English Constitution, of which no other writer of equal eminence has given us a complete and continuous history.

These writings of Prof. Gneist's are especially acceptable at this time, because the controlling idea which runs through all his study of the English Constitution is that of the institutions of self-government; and these institutions are just now the subject of special interest and exhaustive study. It was with this branch of the subject that he commenced his labors, afterwards following up his 'History of Self-Government' with a 'History of English Administration'—an equally important and suggestive aspect. It is in relation to self-government that the book before us

possesses its chief value, especially to us Americans. Prof. Gneist is of opinion that a serious crisis is impending in the English Government—a crisis which he feels confident that the English institutions will pass through triumphantly, but which derives its most threatening features from a departure from the inherited principles of self-government. Now, the American people have retained these institutions of local self-government, which they brought with them in the seventeenth century, in a far higher degree of vigor and integrity than the mother country has done. This is the case, we believe, through the entire North, although in varying degree in the different States. But unquestionably the influences which have so largely interfered with local self-government in England are at work here also: and it is to be hoped that American students of the subject will give careful attention to the writings of a man who not only has subjected the topic to the most profound analysis as a piece of political science, but also sees most clearly the unfavorable tendencies in their working.

Chapter viii, "The Parliaments of the Nineteenth Century down to the Second Reform Bill (1867)," begins with the significant words: "In the ancient world an aristocratic constitution, such as existed in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in all its exclusiveness, would have ended in reducing the lower classes to slavery. It is a splendid testimony to the power of Christianity and of this nationality, but especially as concerns the ruling class in England, that from amid such a condition of things English society has entered upon an era of social reform and reform bills." The writer then proceeds to discuss the measures of this period under the three heads of Social, Administrative, and Political reforms. In the two first departments the reforms have been rapid and far-reaching; it is in the third field that he sees danger: "Only in the sphere of *political reforms*, that is, in the organization of the communal bodies and the further development of the parliamentary constitution, attempts at a new order of things appear as failures" (p. 348). With the ecclesiastical reforms, the repeal of the exclusive privileges of the national church, he does not sympathize: "The negative result remains, that the equality of right and the intimate union of each contending church breaks up the uniform basis of the parliamentary constitution, and introduces doctrinal sections into Parliament side by side with parties political" (p. 351). This is a point that has no direct interest for a nation which never had an established church.

The next subject considered is the dissolution of the communal system. The "lowest substratum of the parliamentary constitution [the parish, corresponding to our town] had become such a decisive foundation of the *Communitates*, through the offices of constable, churchwarden, overseer of the poor, and inspector of highways, and through the vigorous development of the communal taxation system, that in the compact system of parishes and in its intimate connection with the office of justice of the peace the true power of resistance on the part of the *Communitates*, in the great constitutional struggles, was to be found. Not without fault of the ruling classes did the local officials of the *communæ*, in the course of the eighteenth century, dwindle from their original significance" (p. 352). The attempt at reform under this head was through the creation of "Boards." "The improvement in the care of the poor and surveying the highways and sanitary inspection—the whole range of social reforms—did, it is true, require not only taxes, but a wider *individual* activity for the multifarious duties of the parish. But henceforth there is no longer, amid the whirl of party strife, any further thought of these personal duties (which are not yet out of mind in German communal life). The sinking into decay of the small parochial offices only brought as a consequence that the significance of the personal honorary office became, in this regard, entirely underrated in England." "The perilous step of *setting aside all personal duty and responsibility*, in the communal body, has destroyed the whole structure, and this change, little noticeable at first, involves consequences further-reaching for England than would the abolition of the general duty to serve in the army for Germany"; the first result being "the virtual withdrawal of the well-to-do and educated classes from local communal life, and a final interweaving of the administration by a still further-spreading system of ministerial commissaries and ministerial orders."

It is a pity that the translator has retained the clumsy German practice of putting the notes at the end of the chapter (without any reference to their page), instead of the more convenient method of foot-notes, adopted in the 'History of the English Constitution.' On page 116 we find Henry IV. for Henry III., and on page 129, Edward III. for Edward I.

Miss Norgate's history was undertaken under the inspiration of the historian Green. It is dedicated to his memory, and although "of the book in its finished state he never saw a page," the labor of eleven years has been done largely with his counsel and criticism, and always in his spirit. She refers to him with constant affection as her "dear master," and we are almost authorized to regard her work as a continuation of his, which was so sadly interrupted.

Neither is the execution of her task unworthy of her model. She possesses much of Mr. Green's graphic power in narration, as well as his remarkable insight into the relations of events with one another; and she resembles him in her practice of grouping and arranging events, not by the artificial limits of royal reigns, but by the successions and transitions in larger and more profound relations. We must say that we have always thought that Mr. Green carried this last practice to an excess, so that, however clear his arrangement may be in a continuous reading of his book, it has been a stumbling-block when one has wished to search for any particular event. So with the book before us. The first chapter describes England under Henry I. The reign of Henry II. begins in chapter ix, under the title "Henry and England, 1154-1157." But the author has taken great pains in the seven intervening chapters not to devote any whole chapter or chapters to the intervening reign of Stephen, and even to avoid in their headings giving any clue to the dates of his reign. Chap. v is "Geoffrey Plantagenet and Stephen of Blois, 1128-1139"; chap. vi, "England and the Barons, 1139-1147"; Stephen's reign extended from 1135 to 1154, and, so far as the table of contents is concerned, there is no recognition of the last seven years of his reign except for ecclesiastical concerns. This we must call running a theory into the ground.

The book begins, as we have seen, with a sketch of the reign of Henry I., followed by a series of chapters upon English affairs and the French provinces, so that the time of the Angevin Kings of England is not reached until near the end of the first volume. On the other hand, the word "Angevin" is taken as meaning not the family, but the possessions; that is, the Kings ceased to be Angevin when they ceased to rule Anjou. The book ends, therefore, with the loss of the French provinces in 1206, and a closing chapter, chap. x of volume ii, is devoted to "The New England."

The character and career of Becket, and his quarrel with Henry II., are discussed with great discrimination, and the view here presented has much to recommend it. It is wholly favorable to Becket's honesty of purpose; and, as depicted in these pages, he appears an heroic personage, but somewhat vacillating and lacking in foresight. This is no doubt the estimate which has been gaining ground, as against the severe verdict passed upon him heretofore by Protestant writers. But we confess we incline more to Bishop Stubbs's calm judgment ('Early Plantagenets,' p. 68), as in his last years exhibiting "a morbid craving after the honors of martyrdom, a confessorship at the least, a crafty policy for embroiling Henry with his many enemies, combined with a plausible allegation that it is all for his good and that of the Church." So sudden a change as his in manner of life and in public policy is not in itself inconsistent with sincerity, but all the circumstances are against it. He had been for years the King's bosom friend and confidential adviser. It is not possible that he did not know the King's plans of reform; it is hardly possible that he did not support them, wholly impossible that he did not give the King reason to believe that he agreed with him and would support him. In the first year of Henry's reign he had advised the imposition of scutage upon the ecclesiastical lands, against Archbishop Theobald's vehement opposition. Even his assurance to Henry that he as Archbishop must oppose him in his plans concerning the Church, proves two things against him: that he knew these plans, and that he had been theretofore so completely identified with them, that Henry *could not believe him when he asserted that he should oppose them*. On no other theory can we explain Henry's intention to appoint him Archbishop, and especially his insisting upon it, in spite of Becket's opposition.

From this moment he saw things with new eyes. Because he had learned things that he did not know before? No, it was his class relations and class interests only that had changed. All society in the middle ages was based upon class distinctions; they formed the basis, not only of social relations, but of the parliamentary organization throughout Europe. The thing that Henry had overlooked—just as Frederick II. overlooked it when he transformed Sinibaldo de' Fieschi into Pope Innocent IV.—was that he was not merely giving Becket a new and higher office, but that he was transferring him from the feudal class to the ecclesiastical class, and thus fundamentally changing his relations to society and to all public questions. The need of reform was as imperative as ever; but now it came into collision with the new Archbishop's class interests, and he became its bitter opponent. His action may therefore have been conscientious, but it was that of a narrow *class conscience*—not proceeding upon a judgment of right and wrong, or what was for the good of society, but what was for the interest of himself and his order. In this point of view we are not called upon to condemn Becket severely, but we cannot regard him as a man of a high order of greatness, or as in any true sense a sacrifice to his sense of right. He could not rise above the narrow interests of his order; if he was a martyr at all, it was not to religion, but to his order.

The details of the book are thorough and scholarly, and the statements are supported by a mass of references, which in many cases we wish were citations. For example (vol. ii, p. 15), the explanation given of Becket's first quarrel with the King, as being a constitutional resistance to arbitrary exaction, is interesting and plausible; but we can find no clear authority for it. In regard to the condemnation of John after the death of Arthur, we are surprised to find no mention of M. Bémont's article in the *Revue Historique*, which seems to prove that this was a mistake (see the *Nation*, No. 1122). If M. Bémont is wrong, it ought to be shown.

Mr. Moberly has produced a work which, by

its thoroughness of preparation, soberness of judgment, and interesting style, is well worthy of a place in its series. The reigns of the first two Tudors do not possess any such marked unity and individuality as to qualify them especially for being selected as an "epoch." But the period, from the point of view of European history, is especially interesting as being that of transition from the mediæval to the modern dynastic system. That series of international events which introduced the great wars for the balance of power, as well as that series of moral and intellectual events which were the true beginning of modern history, all fell in these two reigns. The period is divisible into two quite independent ones, the line being, one might almost say, the moment when Anne Boleyn captured the heart of the susceptible King. From this moment the history of England was changed; all the worst elements of the King's character came to the front, and his policy and purpose were made new.

This is not to say that, because Henry became a worse man, his policy was necessarily worse for his country. His motives were one thing, the work he wrought was another. Whatever his shortcomings, intellectually and morally, there was one quality which distinguished Henry and his daughter Elizabeth perhaps more than any other English sovereigns—*tact*: the capacity of seeing what the people needed, what they desired, and how far it was safe to reckon upon their compliance. Still less, therefore, would we say that this new policy was the work of the King alone and his selfish and sensual passions. It is hardly possible that England should not have followed the same path with the other northern nations, even if her King had not forced her into it.

Mr. Moberly's judgment of Henry VIII. appears to be intermediate between the high estimate of his intellect and his masterful character expressed by Bishop Stubbs, and the exceedingly low estimate placed upon them by Mr. Friedmann. The judgment passed upon him in the closing paragraph of the book is temperate, and, we should think, just. It is only fair to remember that he was always popular with his subjects as a whole, and that, if he had died after a reign of twenty years, he would have come down to us with a reputation certainly not as a bad King.

The history of the fifteenth century, the last reigns of the Plantagenets and the succession of the Tudors, depends more than that of any other period of English history upon questions of title. Mr. Moberly regards the title of Henry VII. to represent the line of Lancaster as sound, for the reason (p. 15) that the words *excepta dignitate regia* were omitted from the authoritative copy of the act legitimating the family of Beaufort. In regard to Henry IV., he speaks (p. 10) of his "defective title." But—apart from the fact that the hereditary rule of succession was far from being fully defined in this age—it is plain that the title of the house of Lancaster was fully as good as that of the house of Hanover. Neither was worth a straw according to the strict rule of hereditary succession; both alike rested on the will of the people, as expressed by Parliament—in each case a transfer of dynasty having taken place in order to put an end to gross misgovernment. In 1399 it was well agreed that the arbitrary and vacillating rule of Richard II. must come to an end, and it would have been an act of folly to give the throne to the child, Edmund Mortimer. At such a crisis in earlier times there was no question what should be done—the mature Edred was chosen King instead of the infant Edgar. There was no such formal decision in the present case; but when Henry seized the power, as being the one man of the royal family who was able to exercise it, the nation acquiesced.

In 1455 there came a similar crisis, and again the nation decided for the strong man, against the incapable King. But not so wisely in the results. As Mr. Moberly shows (p. 12), the house of York set aside the constitutional limitations of royal power which the Lancastrian kings had recognized, and a régime of arbitrary and tyrannical rule ensued, which was interrupted by the retransfer of the crown to a branch of the house of Lancaster, and again because the nation was tired of misgovernment. It is true the Tudor kings were as absolute as Edward IV.; but their authority rested on that of Parliament, and Parliament, under their rule, continued to be an integral part of the machinery of government.

We find on page 7 the statement that Charles the Bold "was on the point of excluding France from all communication with the rest of Europe except through his States, by seizing the Provençal dominions of René of Anjou"—a curiously incorrect statement. How could the possession of the *Provençal* territories cut off France from any part of Europe? It was not Provence but Lorraine that Charles seized; and the possession of Lorraine, forming a connecting link between his Burgundian and Netherland possessions, did block up the communication between France and the *north* of Europe. Moreover, this was not the possession of René of Anjou at this time—he had ceased for a number of years to govern Lorraine (which belonged to his wife), and this province was now the property of his grandson, René II. of Lorraine, ancestor of the Guises and Lorraines of the sixteenth century.

Shores and Alps of Alaska. By H. W. Seton Karr. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1887. 8vo, xvi, 248 pp. Maps and illustrations.

THIS volume is as far as possible from containing the record of a properly trained explorer in a new field, the investigation of a scientific geographer, or the enthusiastic tale of an ardent sportsman. Yet all three may find some grains of wheat scattered through the chaffy chronicle of the Author (with a large A), his doings and opinions.

Lieut. Karr crossed the continent by the Canadian Pacific, and took the Alaska steamer at Victoria. The chapter in which he describes some of the chief features of interest along the new railway is not uninteresting, and is enlivened with several effective, if somewhat exaggerated, illustrations of bits of scenery. His journey to Sitka is remarkable only for the fact that he met and joined the New York *Times* expedition under Schwatka, with a view of scaling Mt. St. Elias. The incidents of that excursion have been too fully set forth in the daily papers to need recapitulation. So far as this book is concerned, the expedition is viewed in the light of the action and reaction between the author and his environment, and not as an organic whole. It may be noted that the position of the peak of St. Elias has been well determined by the United States Coast Survey to be in latitude 60° 20¾′, with a limit of error probably less than one mile. Although this expedition had no instrument of precision more efficient than a prismatic compass, which is occasionally referred to with a kind of awe, by making a wholly unwarrantable assumption as to the position of the landing-place, the mountain on the map of the expedition's route (p. 86) has been placed about sixteen and a half geographical miles too far north and several miles too far east. For the purposes of the narrative this does not much matter, but it is only fair that map-makers should be warned of the discrepancy.

After returning to Yakutat, Lieut. Karr left the Schwatka party and took passage on a small trading vessel for Kaiak Island, with the view of reaching Nuchek, and eventually Kadiak Island. Although the supposition of the author (p. 7) that he was the first explorer in the footsteps of Cook "to make the circuit of the coast northward from Cape Spencer, or the canoe journey from Kaiak to Prince William Sound," is ludicrously inaccurate, yet, as those who have preceded him have published little or nothing on their observations, this journey was really the grand opportunity of Lieut. Karr's whole voyage. Unfortunately he gives comparatively little information useful to geographers or ethnologists, though the prismatic compass might well have been brought into service. Still, what little in the way of observation and illustration he does give, is the most valuable part of the book. After his arrival at Nuchek, some time was passed there, and chapter x is devoted to the diary of John Bremner, a prospector who spent a winter on the Atna or Copper River. This is chiefly remarkable for its bad spelling and the absence of any really valuable information notwithstanding its length. Though the people of that region are the least known of Alaskan tribes, and any trustworthy data in regard to them would have been invaluable, this diary is as empty of facts worth noting as is possible to conceive. After some delay the author reached Kadiak, and soon after sailed for San Francisco, witnessing meanwhile the shocking murder of the Alaska Company's agent at St. Paul by a Russian maniac.

In minor matters there is much inaccuracy. Names of places are generally misspelled. Sir Thomas Hesketh's yacht, *Lancashire Witch*, which explored Cook's Inlet in 1880, is referred to as the *Paladine*. With regard to previous explorations of the region visited, the author preserves a pretty consistent silence. Nevertheless, those who have paid little attention to the subject of Alaska will find the book not without interest. It has a good index, and the publishers have done their part well.

Cucumber Chronicles. A Book to be taken in Slices. By J. Ashby-Sterry. Scribner & Welford. 1887.

THIS collection of light sketches is an English summer book of an agreeable literary and outdoor flavor. Dickens and Thackeray, with a touch of Hogarth, are the *belles-lettres* ingredient, and the rambling inn, the seashore resort, and walks across country afford the nature-tonic. It must be acknowledged that much of the writer's thought is as frivolous as one can well endure even to pass the time, and sometimes his sentiment has the lightness of thistledown, with but a modicum of its grace. But for all that there are three or four papers worth liking for the half-hour they will live in the interest and memory of the hammock-lounger. "Tubbleton's" is as frowsy and stuffy a bit of Dickens's London as one would pick up in a twelvemonth outside of the novelist's own broad acre of our literature; the "Christmas Visitors" on the train—the old Admiral, his very girlish daughters eagerly scanning the platform for "Snackleton" and "Charlie," home from Egypt with his arm in a sling—make a party so natural and charming that one regrets breaking off their acquaintance; and the "Haunted Precinct" is a capital Temple reverie from a literary bachelor. But when this is said, though it would perhaps be too much to say that all is said, yet we must leave the indolent reader to seek for the plums himself in the rest of the volume, or for whatever special delicacy a slice of cucumber may have for his palate. We observe only that nothing in the book suggests that cold, unripe, and indigestible

thing, and that in the sauce of the author there is nothing acid or hot, neither pepper nor vinegar. The only analogy between these pleasant essays and that singularly heavy and ungraceful fruit is probably that the author is fond of both.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Dr. C. C. A Naturalist's Rambles about Home. 2d ed., revised. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
A Modern Circe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents. New York: Geo. Munro. 20 cents.
Autobiography of Samuel D. Gross, M. D. Edited by his Sons. 2 vols. Philadelphia: George Barrie.
Barrows, C. M. Facts and Fictions of Mental Healing. Boston: B. H. Carter & Karrick.
Bottomley, J. T. Four-Figure Mathematical Tables. Macmillan & Co. 70 cents.
Bary, Prof. A. de. Comparative Morphology and Biology of the Fungi Mycetozoa and Bacteria. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. $5.50.
Chauvenet's Treatise on Elementary Geometry, revised by Prof. W. E. Byerly. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.20.
Cohen, J. B. The Owens College Course of Practical Organic Chemistry. Macmillan & Co. 70 cents.
Cotterill, H. B. Schiller's Wallenstein's Lager. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Dettmann, F. O. Complete Text-book of Phono-Stenography. F. O. Dettmann. $2.
Fasnacht, G. E. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Franklin, B. Complete Works. Edited by John Bigelow. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.
Grasset, E. La Guerre de Sécession. 2e partie. Les Hommes. Paris: L. Baudoin & Cie.; New York: Christern.
Gulley, Prof. F. A. First Lessons in Agriculture. Starkville, Miss.: F. A. Gulley. 75 cents.
Hall, H. S., and Knight, S. R. Higher Algebra. Macmillan & Co. $1.90.
Kirk, Eleanor. Beecher as a Humorist. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.
Kunhardt, C. P. Steam Yachts and Launches: their Machinery and Management. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.
Lubbock, Sir J. The Pleasures of Life. D. Appleton & Co.
Lyall, Edna. The Autobiography of a Slander. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Lytton, Sir E. B. Poems and Ballads of Schiller. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.
Macdonald, G. God's Words to His Children: Sermons. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
Macmillan, Prof. M. Milton's Paradise Lost. Books I., II. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
McKay, G. G. Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture. Baltimore.
Morris, C. The Detective's Crime. Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Murray, C. A. The Prairie-Bird: A Novel. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.
Peard, Frances M. Scapegrace Dick. Thos. Whittaker. $1.05.
Philadelphia and its Environs. New ed. J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.
Phillips's Elite Directory. W. Phillips & Co. $6.
Piatt, Mrs. S. M. B. Child's-World Ballads. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. $1.
Poor's Directory of Railroad Officials. 1887. New York, 70 Wall Street. $2.
Rand, E. A. Fighting the Sea: or, Winter at the Life-Saving Station. Thos. Whittaker. $1.25.
Robertson, F. W. In Bad Hands, and Other Stories. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Robertson, W. Pocahontas and her Descendants. Richmond: J. W. Randolph & English. $1.50.
Sachs, J. von. Lectures on the Physiology of Plants. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. $8.
Scott, Sir W. St. Ronan's Well. Redgauntlet. [Vols. 17, 18, Library Edition, Waverly Novels.] Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Shillaber, Lydia. Cook-Book. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25
Spyri, Mme. J. Swiss Stories for Children. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.
Street, J. C. The Hidden Way Across the Threshold. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.50.
Strettell, A. Spanish and Italian Folk Songs. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Sturgis, J. Thraldom: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Thackeray, W. M. The Book of Snobs, etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents.
The *Critic*. Vol. 7. The *Critic* Co.
The West Church, Boston. Fiftieth Anniversary of its Present Ministry. Boston: Damrell & Upham. $1.50.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. My Confession, and the Spirit of Christ's Teaching. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.
Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Vol. II. Lincoln, Neb.
Verne, J. Texar's Vengeance. Part I. Geo. Munro. 20 cents.
Vincent, J. H. The Home Book, for Little People, etc. Phillips & Hunt.
Weil, H. The Order of Words in the Ancient Languages Compared with that of the Modern Languages. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25.
Westbury, H. Frederick Hazzleden: A Novel. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Wynkoop, R. Vessels and Voyages, as regulated by Federal Statutes, etc. D. Van Nostrand.

The Baker & Taylor Co.

9 BOND ST., New York,

Carry a full line of the SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS publications of all the large publishing houses in the United States, and invite correspondence with reference to supplying schools, libraries, and book-purchasers generally. Catalogues of school and miscellaneous books sent on application.

They call special attention to the

Newest, Freshest, and Best

SCHOOL SPEAKERS.

I. *PRIMARY SPEAKER*, boards, 50 cents.
II. *JUNIOR SPEAKER*, cloth, 75 cents.
III. *ADVANCED SPEAKER*, cloth, $1.25.

By O. E. BRANCH.

The best books for class instruction now before the public.

Human Psychology.

12mo, cloth, $1.50.

An Introduction to Philosophy. Being a Brief Treatise on Intellect, Feeling, and Will. By E. Janes, A.M.

What Lois A. Bangs of the Packer Institute pronounces "the nearest perfect of any book intended for the use of students of elocution."

Voice Culture and Elocution

By Prof. Wm. T. Ross. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The above books sent postpaid on receipt of price. Special terms to teachers who mention this advertisement.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY CANNED Goods, including Fruits, Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, Fruit Juices, Soups, Poultry, and Mince Meat, packed under the best conditions and free from adulteration. Fruits and Vegetables in glass a specialty. Price-list sent on application. Address ONEIDA COMMUNITY (Limited), Community, N. Y.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE United States, etc., 46 pages, paper, price 10 cents.

D. & J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

*VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIA*tions. How to organize them. Address
B. G. NORTHROP, Clinton, Conn.

RAG DOLLS.— Write for Description. $3 (night dress 30 cents). Box 185, Bethlehem, Pa.

THIRD EDITION.

"A WEEK AWAY FROM TIME is an interesting social mystery. Each story except one was written by different women prominent in Boston, and the other, so it is whispered, was imagined by a man. The narrative mentions the single story as if it were the thought of a male mind, but a privileged glimpse into the secret of the volume's construction explains that it is woman's finely wrought and really noble production. The round of papers, seven in all, are threaded together by still another feminine social leader, who makes its conversations charming, and here and there she is brilliant. There is a high-bred air about even the mechanical part of the product. Its dainty cover has a woman's illustration which no one can study without being convinced that the pencil which created it has an unusual sum of reserved artistic talent that the world greedily craves a sight of. A most delightful series of papers, a prelude to which, in musical double quotation, was written by one of Boston's cleverest and sweetest gentlewomen," says the *New York Home Journal*. Price, $1.25. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

RARE BOOK CATALOGUE
JUST ISSUED.
AUTOGRAPH CATALOGUE
NEARLY READY.
Either sent on receipt of two-cent stamp.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
744 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LANGUAGES.

The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the only successful method ever devised for one to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks,
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, OR ITALIAN.
Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms $5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy. Part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston, Mass.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

FOREIGN BOOKS.—French, German, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Hebrew, etc. H. ROSENTHAL & CO., 14 Cooper Union, N. Y.

A FEW NUMBERS AND VOLS. OF the *Nation*, and now and then a set, for sale by A. S. CLARK, 34 Park Row, N. Y. Lists of wants priced.

September Atlantic

Ready Saturday, 20th, has Serial and Short Stories, Essays, and Poems, by

DR. HOLMES,	MR. CRAWFORD,
MRS. OLIPHANT,	PROFESSOR McMASTER,
PERCIVAL LOWELL,	MRS. MOULTON,
BRADFORD TORREY,	EDMUND NOBLE,
MRS. PENNELL,	ANDREW HEDBROOKF,

and others. 35 cents.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 East 17th St., New York.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO
GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

If Latin is to be well begun Gildersleeve's *Primer* is the beginner's best book; and for the making of bright and thorough scholars Gildersleeve's *Grammar* is confessedly without a rival.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,

For *study* or for *reading up* this science it should be observed that no work can compare in interest with Maury's New Physical Geography. Mailed on receipt of $1.20.

Descriptions of other popular text-books sent on application.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Murray St., New York.

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square,
NEW YORK,

Have constantly in stock GUIDE BOOKS to all parts of the world, all the NEW NOVELS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS on the day of issue.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

For any desired information about books published or that are to be published, old and rare books, English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian books, write to us and it will receive our immediate attention.

"These books contain a wealth of knowledge for self-instruction in this beautiful language."—Albany Union.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

The West Point Hotel,

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. WEST POINT, N. Y.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR SIX months or more—A Queen Anne house, with Studio attached, with good top light; dining-room, drawing-room, and library; 5 bedrooms; 2 dressing-rooms; bath-room, with hot and cold water; lavatories, and very complete servants' offices and housekeeper's room, and small garden; the house quite recently furnished; 3 minutes from West Kensington underground station. Terms, five guineas a week. Apply W. J. STILLMAN, 3 Challoner St., Baron's Court, S. W., London.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

The Week.

THE resolutions adopted by the Henry George party at Syracuse were tolerably familiar before the Convention gave them the character of a State platform. After the platform reported by the regular Committee had been adopted, a lot of trimmings were added, some of them congruous and others incongruous, some valuable and others merely amusing. In this matter the United Labor party merely follow in the wake of the old parties, which, in proportion to the dimness of old distinctive issues, show a kind of feverish industry in manufacturing new ones. The United Laborers, in addition to their main task of getting a living out of other people's land, favor the improvement of the Erie Canal; an eight-hour law for letter-carriers; schooling for children to their sixteenth year; the establishment of free public libraries; a State printing-office (in order to kill the "rat" office of Weed, Parsons & Co.); the prohibition of private armed forces to protect "scab" laborers; the prohibition of public appropriations of money for schools "or charitable or other institutions unless they are under State control"; the adoption and enforcement of proper forestry laws; woman suffrage; the suppression of Gov. Hill's cohort of factory inspectors, arbitrators, and statisticians, who are stigmatized as "a flagrant abuse"; and, finally, the suppression of "the baleful system of landlordism in Ireland"—this last being a ground of sympathy rather than of action.

The regular platform was also somewhat variegated, demanding the public control of such agencies as are in their nature monopolies, and the public supply of water, light, and heat, and also of money, a postal-telegraph system, postal savings banks, and public ownership of railroads. The "Australian system of voting" receives the honor of an endorsement, and the resolution favoring it seems to have excited more enthusiasm than anything else in the whole platform. Very few people know what the Australian system of voting is. The description given of it in the platform coincides so nearly with the present English Election Law that we presume the latter is the system referred to. The Australian system, however, sounds better than the English system to republican ears, and especially to those of Irish descent. It is agreeable to notice that the United Laborers are not behind either of the old parties in their attachment to equal rights and justice to the humblest citizen, and in their opposition to corrupt legislation and to monopolies of every kind. The resolution against Socialistic production and distribution is explicit, and is emphasized by the nomination of Mr. George for the chief place on the ticket. Mr. George protested that he did not want the nomination, and in this he was evidently sincere. But it was fitting that he should be nominated, in order to show how far the movement that began in the city last fall has extended into the State.

The United Labor party is entitled to some applause for rejecting, in a summary and contemptuous manner, the overtures of the tramps who met at Rochester a week or two ago under the style and title of the Union Labor party. The communication of the latter so-called party was returned to its owners with a very curt answer, but accompanied by many individual expressions of opinion as to the character of the senders, such as "strikers," "pirates," "stool-pigeons," and other short descriptive lists which would be promptly recognized by any mustering officer or examiner of passports in any part of the world. That the Rochester Union Laborers are somebody's decoy ducks, and that the money for their travelling expenses and board bills has been paid by some other organization, is as plain, on the face of things, as it was that the Butler party of 1884 was so equipped and provisioned.

The solemnity with which the *Tribune* comes to the support of the Henry George Labor ticket is very moving. What most commands its admiration about Mr. George is his "earnestness," and upon this point the following noble sentiment is emitted: "Wherever there is a political party that does not profoundly believe in anything, and is not desperately in earnest about anything except the effort to get office, that party is dead at the roots and ready for defeat." Now, if there is anything which Mr. George has been "desperately in earnest" about, it is the doctrine of free trade. He has not only written a book on the subject in which the protective system is ably and effectively assailed, but he has heretofore, in his public utterances, denounced protection as a fraud upon the workingmen. In a letter written to a Connecticut friend in October, 1886, he said: "I am a free-trader, pure and absolute, and regard protection as a fraud on workingmen. . . . I would do anything I could to show the workers how they are humbugged by a tariff which, while protecting favored capitalists and landowners, leaves them free to grind the faces of their employees." In his Syracuse platform this same Henry George, who is the laboring man's foremost disciple and candidate, leaves out all mention of free trade or protection, thus wantonly abandoning the issue which he has hitherto declared to be of the utmost importance to the workingman; and the *Tribune* says "it was wise in Mr. George to leave out of his platform the free-trade theory which he has personally advocated," and in the next breath speaks of Mr. George as a man whose "honest beliefs are pressed with the earnestness of religious conviction."

Why did Mr. George leave his free-trade principles out of his platform? The composition of his ticket will possibly throw some light upon this question, as well as help to explain the deep fervor of the *Tribune's* interest in the George party. Victor A. Wilder of Brooklyn, the candidate for Comptroller, was a Butler man in the campaign of 1884, but, when election day arrived, he voted for Blaine as the most direct way of defeating Cleveland, whom he regarded as "an enemy of Labor." P. H. Cummings of Amsterdam, the candidate for State Treasurer, was also a Butler man in 1884. Denis C. Feeley of Rochester, the candidate for Attorney-General, was a prominent Blaine Irishman in 1884, and stumped the State for Blaine. Like Wilder and Cummings, Feeley has not the shadow of a qualification for public office, and, aside from their usefulness as assistant Blaine Democrats, all three of them have no reason for being made candidates. Now, when Henry George joins such a combination as this, and, in joining it, drops the very principle which he has heretofore regarded as of the highest importance to the welfare of the laboring classes; when the chief organ of Blaineism is so impressed with the beauty of the combination that it not only praises George's sincerity, but commends the whole ticket by saying "it will be as well to accept these candidates as personally worthy and proper," what does it all mean?

The pension plank of the Pennsylvania Republican platform is perceptibly milder than that of the Ohio Republicans, and gives indications of the restraining influence of public sentiment. The Ohio Republicans came out boldly for liberal pensions, practically without limit, declaring:

> "We demand of Congress that it pass, and of the President that he approve, liberal enactments pensioning the soldiers of the country, that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the cause of death, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers shall receive the bounty of the nation they fought to save, and which they richly deserve."

The Pennsylvania platform draws the line as follows:

> "The soldiers of the Union are worthy of the lasting gratitude and continued favor of a restored Government; and the surplus in the Treasury cannot better be distributed than in the enlargement of the general pension list so as to include all honorably discharged soldiers of the Union Army who may be in absolute need of public aid."

The progress of "bond" selling to the Government shows very clearly that the Secretary of the Treasury holds the whip hand, and that he does not intend to relax it. A fortnight ago he bought $260,000 of bonds at 110. A week ago he bought $2,500,000 at 109.44. No bondholder can be blamed for getting the best price possible. That is his right. On the other hand, the Secretary would not be warranted in paying more than the conditions of a normal market, uninfluenced by his purchases, would justify. The price paid on the 17th inst. was clearly within those limits.

In the address which he has issued in the name of the Republican party of Virginia, ex-Senator Mahone dwells at great length upon what he is pleased to call the "debt settlement," saying that until it was brought about by the Republicans under his guidance the Democrats opposed it, but that when it was accomplished they accepted it, and agreed that the debt question was settled for ever. He says that the Democrats re-

gained power under a solemn pledge not to disturb the debt, and adds: "How the Democrats have redeemed that pledge, let the record of the present condition of the debt question speak. From the moment the Democratic managers were restored to the control of State affairs, the settlement has languished." Now, what was Mahone's "settlement"? Briefly summarized, it was, first, repudiation of one-third of the entire debt on account of the separation of West Virginia—about $15,000,000; second, repudiation outright of nearly one-half the interest on the remaining two-thirds—about $900,000; third, repudiation of more than one-third of the remaining principal and one-half the interest, reducing the debt at one stroke from $30,000,000 to $19,000,000, and the interest from 6 per cent. to 3. When he says that since the Democratic accession to power the "settlement has languished," we presume he means that they have been very weak in not repudiating the remainder of the debt and thus "settling" the whole of it for ever.

The Jeffersonian Democracy of Massachusetts received some elementary and valuable instruction on the subject of official responsibility from Mr. Saltonstall, the Collector at Boston, on Monday. A select committee of them, representing the Democratic State Committee, called upon the Collector at his office to convey to him the information that there was much dissatisfaction in the party because of his conduct in allowing so many Republicans to continue to hold office in the Custom-house. They begged to assure him not only of their personal esteem as a man, but also as an officer under a Democratic national Administration, and they wished to have him consider whatever they should say as coming not from themselves personally, but from the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Saltonstall then asked them what they wished, and the reply was: "We have come here to go over the list of your subordinates with you, and find out how many of them are Republicans, and why they are retained in office." To this modest request the Collector replied:

"I had some notice of your coming, and have made some little preparation for the event. Gentlemen, my reply is that if you are here as a committee of the Democratic party, or of any other party, I must positively refuse to grant your request. I am only responsible to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I can give no account of my administration of this office to any one else. If you come to me as private gentlemen, only interested in the welfare and good of the public service, that is another thing, and in your personal capacity it will afford me the greatest pleasure to give you any information in my power."

The Committee received this information in silent amazement, and the Collector went quietly on to tell them that it was true that there were a large number of Republican officials under him, but that he governed his action in regard to them by the President's letter, which was his only guide, adding: "I have determined in this matter to take no orders from any one except the President and Secretary of the Treasury. I am very sorry, gentlemen, that I cannot please you in this instance, but I must refuse to answer the questions which your Committee desires to ask, or to show you the list of my subordinates. Anything else that I can do for you personally I shall only be glad to do." The Committee arose, shook hands solemnly with the Collector, and withdrew. It is reported that one of them remarked that "it was a very cold day," but none of them was able upon the spur of the moment to dispute the soundness of the Collector's position.

Authoritative Democratic reports from Massachusetts are to the effect that the State will send a solid Cleveland delegation to the next Democratic National Convention, and that it is upon the record of the Cleveland Administration that the party will base its hopes of carrying the State at the election in November. We presume that there is not another New England State from which inquiry would fail to bring similar reports. The South is known to be in the same frame of mind, and we have yet to hear of a Western State which is likely to select an anti-Cleveland delegation next year. Where, then, is the influence of the anti-Cleveland press exerted? Its utterances are quoted nowhere save in the Blaine papers.

The "anti-saloon Republicans" in Massachusetts, in their recent appeal to Prohibitionists of Republican antecedents, urged that the resolution submitting a prohibition amendment would have been carried in the Legislature if in several districts the Prohibitionists had not run candidates of their own, thus defeating Republicans who would have supported the amendment. But this sort of talk does not fool the Prohibitionists. As Mr. William H. Earle of Worcester says: "I don't see how any sound man who watched the proceedings in the State Legislature could candidly say that the third party defeated the prohibitory-amendment resolution. Everybody, even confirmed Republicans, must know that the Senate and House played foot-ball with the amendment all winter, and that when it came to a vote, members were conveniently absent. At the next vote the former absentees were on hand, but other members were absent. There never was any intention of passing the resolution. If we had sent a dozen more Republicans, it would have made no difference in the result. Enough Republicans who voted for the resolution would have voted against it to preserve the balance and defeat the prohibitory amendment."

The New Haven *Register*, one of the most prominent and influential Democratic newspapers in Connecticut, continues to denounce Higgins and demand his removal. A Republican contemporary having inquired whether, in not relieving Mr. Higgins of his official duties and pointing out to him the open path to private life, President Cleveland is acting for the best interests of civil-service reform, the *Register* replies: "To be frank with you, neighbor, we think the President is making a great mistake in retaining this man in office. He is not alone objectionable to the Democrats of the country because of his political character and ways, but his retention in office is a positively disagreeable bit of evidence showing a hesitation on the part of the Administration to redeem *all* its pledges. Our position has been from the first that the President should resolutely redeem all his promises, regardless of the consequences to individuals." The *Register* says that it anticipated the President's course would arouse the ire of the Higgins sort of Democrats, but it also expected the loss of their influence to be made up by the gain of a more trustworthy influence; but it regards the chances of this gain being made now as seriously compromised by the Higgins incident, although it still has faith that Mr. Cleveland will remove him. It proceeds in this plain-spoken fashion: "He certainly should do so if he hopes to retain the friendship of a large class of independent Democrats who see little prospect of permanent Democratic success in a return, or even a partial acknowledgment, of the methods of the past. These men, who are Democrats from principle, have the future of their party in mind, and believe that if it is placed on a foundation of Higginses, it will totter as perceptibly as a house built on the shifting sands."

The *Register's* independence in Connecticut is matched in Florida by that of the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the leading Democratic newspaper of the State. The mail-service in Florida has been demoralized, and the *Times-Union* says that "the principal reason is that inexperienced, untrained, and incompetent political bummers have in too many instances been substituted for the trained men in the service, on partisan and political grounds." The *Times-Union* exposes one recent notorious instance of this, and says that it is "a disgrace to the Democratic Administration and a reproach to the Democratic party." Proceeding from particulars to generals, the Jacksonville paper says: "We are confident that outside of the circle of professional politicians there are not twenty Democrats in the State of Florida who care a fig whether the work of the mail service is done by clerks and appointees calling themselves Democrats or Republicans." There is not a more hopeful political sign in the country to-day than the independence which is reflected in such utterances as these of the *Times-Union*, and which characterizes a large proportion of the Democratic press.

The Associated Press on August 17 sent out from Washington the figures regarding changes in the post-offices during the fiscal year ending with the 30th of June. With these figures was incorporated a summary of the changes during the fiscal years ending in 1886 and 1885, and the total for the three years. Through ignorance or desire to mislead, the Republican organs have taken this total as representing the changes made since Mr. Cleveland became President, whereas about three-fourths of the appointments for the fiscal year ending in 1885 were made under President Arthur. The true comparison is between the two fiscal years from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, and the corresponding two years under a Republican President. Such a comparison shows that with 44,512 post-offices in

1881, the appointments during the following two years aggregated 24,845, or 55 out of every 100, while with 51,252 offices in 1885, the appointments during the next two years aggregated 35,826, or 70 out of every 100. The difference is very much less than was generally supposed to exist.

It is now two years and a half since Mr. Bayard became Secretary of State. Of the three assistant secretaryships, one was vacant and was filled by the appointment of ex-Gov. Porter of Tennessee; the incumbents of the other two were not changed until the death of John Hunter in 1886 permitted the promotion of the third assistant (who had been in the Washington office for nine years after seven years' service abroad) to the second place, and the simultaneous promotion to the third place of a clerk who had entered the Department under the civil-service rules. The chief clerk, who had held this position for twelve years under Republican Secretaries, is still retained, as are four of the six chiefs of bureau who were in office March 4, 1885, while a fifth is a man who had proved his fitness for the charge of the Diplomatic Bureau by seven years of service as Secretary of Legation at Berlin. There were forty-six clerks in the Department when Mr. Bayard became Secretary. Forty-five of them are still retained, six of them having received promotions during the period. The propriety of a new Administration's making changes in the chief offices of the diplomatic service has been generally recognized, and civil-service reformers were not disposed to criticise the selection of new men as ministers of the United States to foreign countries and as consuls-general to those countries to which ministers are not sent. The secretaryship of legation, on the other hand, is an office so disconnected from the policy of an administration that an efficient man in such a place ought to be retained, and of the twenty-one whom Mr. Bayard found in office nine are still retained, while three secretaryships have been filled by promotion. The consular service ought to be a permanent one. Mr. Bayard has sought to treat each case upon its merits, and has made it his rule to retain every man who appeared to deserve retention. The result is that of 381 consuls in office by Republican appointment March 4, 1885, 109 are still in office under a Democratic Secretary; of 418 vice-consuls, 161 have been retained; of 414 consular agents, 280; and of 13 consular clerks, 6. It must be remembered that deaths and resignations have caused a considerable number of changes in the period.

There is much in this showing to provoke the howls of the spoilsman, but little for any reformer to criticise. Indeed, it is no more than justice to say that since civil-service reform first came to be talked about, it has never been put into application on a large scale more sincerely and effectively than in the Department of State under its present head. It is a great thing to have one department at Washington conducted so absolutely upon the true principle of retention during good behavior, and a still greater to have the system of filling the consular service on the ground of merit put in operation. The gain of such a change is as far-reaching as it is important, for public opinion will hardly permit any future Secretary to reintroduce the spoils system. Mr. Bayard deserves and will receive the hearty thanks of all who believe in putting the civil service on a sound basis.

The manner in which the "Bill to Promote Mendicancy" operates to demoralize a community is illustrated in a most striking way by the recent election in Kentucky. The Republican gains in that election were chiefly in the mountain country in the eastern part of the State, and are attributed to the fact that the Republican party advocated the Blair bill, while the Democrats opposed it. As everybody knows, the scheme of Federal aid to Southern schools was originally proposed, and has always been advocated, upon the express ground that such aid was needed in order properly to educate the blacks. Its supporters have invariably held that it was the presence of the negroes alone which afforded any excuse for the proposition, since the whites, of course, could educate their own children without any outside assistance. Indeed, if there had been any way by which the benefits of the measure could have been confined to those parts of the South where the negroes are massed, the bill would have been framed to apply exclusively to those regions. In the whole South there is no section where the negro element is so small as in the mountain counties of eastern Kentucky. Pike County, for example, has 12,286 whites to only 174 blacks, Johnson 9,052 to 103, Martin 3,025 to 32, and so on. The country is very much the same sort of country, so far as nature is concerned, as the mountain districts of the neighboring State of West Virginia, or the White and Green Mountain towns of New Hampshire and Vermont; and the negro population is so small that it is not to be taken into the account any more in eastern Kentucky than in New England. Yet it is in these counties, with a population almost exclusively white, that the Blair bill, which was devised in the interest of the blacks, is used as a vote-getting machine.

That Federal aid is not needed for the blacks is freshly shown by the speech upon State affairs which Gov. Lowry of Mississippi delivered at Vicksburg last week. Mississippi is one of the three Southern States in which the negro population exceeds the white, the figures for 1880 being 650,291 of the former to 479,398 of the latter, and if the Blair bill were needed for any State, it would be needed for Mississippi. But Gov. Lowry's speech shows again, as the reports of superintendents of education have shown before, that Mississippi is able to educate her children, black as well as white, without turning beggar. "Our common schools," he said, "are in a far better condition than they have been hitherto, and I may safely assert that there is not a boy or girl, white or black, that may not get a fair education by availing themselves of schools convenient to them, for it is the object of the law-making power of the State to so establish the schools that every child can be reached. I may say in this connection, too, that under the system adopted by the present State Superintendent, we have a better class of teachers than heretofore." The Governor reported the higher institutions of learning also in a favorable condition, saying of the one for colored youths: "The Alcorn College for colored boys is prosperous and succeeding admirably. Its President and faculty are working in harmony together, and the trustees, who are composed in the main of the citizens in the vicinity, look after the finances of the institution."

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Illinois railway disaster near Chatsworth is as thoroughly unsatisfactory as such verdicts usually are. The jury was composed of men the majority of whom were under various kinds of obligations to the railway company, and they secured a verdict which virtually relieves the company of all responsibility. The section foreman whose duty it was to inspect the portion of the road where the accident occurred, is severely censured for allowing fires to burn within sixteen feet of the bridge, and for not inspecting the track late in the afternoon of the day on which the disaster took place. The jury express the opinion that the bridge was burned before the train struck it, thus relieving the company of all responsibility for running an extraordinarily heavy train with two engines. The censured foreman has been arrested and taken to jail. Upon him is placed the awful burden of the death of eighty-four persons and the injuring of several hundred others.

In an address before the American Bar Association, at Saratoga on Thursday, Mr. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis spoke at length upon the subject of corporation laws, and dwelt with especial emphasis upon the facilities afforded for corporations to obtain credit beyond their actual resources. He advocated stringent laws requiring the publication by all corporations of all the facts relating to their business, together with their transactions, resources, and liabilities. All this was sound and commendable, but Mr. Hitchcock might have supplemented it with some plain words to his fellow-lawyers about the manner in which they are accustomed to serve corporations. It is a melancholy fact that what the corporations of the present day seek in a lawyer, is not advice about the enactment and enforcement of salutary public laws, but oftener aid and counsel as to the safest ways in which to evade the spirit of existing laws. Not only this, but the lawyers give their services to draft such laws as will enable the corporations to prosper at the expense of the State. We do not say that all lawyers do this, but everybody knows that many of them do, and that the largest fees which are earned in the profession are paid in return for such services. We should like to see our bar associations take hold of this subject and discuss it in all its bearings. That would be the surest way of getting at the defects of our laws in relation to corporations.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 17, to TUESDAY, August 23, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has given instructions for a chief of division in his office to make a thorough investigation of the administration of immigration affairs at the port of New York, to be made particularly with reference to the treatment and care of immigrants and the general business methods employed by the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York.

Secretary Whitney has promised that the navy shall be adequately represented at the forthcoming centennial of the ratification of the Constitution at Philadelphia, and that the Navy Department shall be instructed to make practical demonstration of the advance in naval construction and armament in the last one hundred years.

A court-martial has been ordered by Commander Sampson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to try a third-class cadet who is accused of hazing a fourth-class cadet.

The United Labor party of New York in convention at Syracuse, August 19, nominated for Secretary of State Henry George of New York; for Comptroller, Victor A. Wilder of Brooklyn; for Treasurer, Patrick H. Cummins of Amsterdam, Montgomery County; for Attorney-General, Dennis H. Feely of Rochester; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Sylvanus H. Sweet of Albany. The Socialistic delegates from this city who made contests for seats in the Convention were not admitted, and recognition was refused to a committee of the Socialistic Union Labor party which recently held a State Convention. The main feature of the platform is the plank favoring Mr. Henry George's theory of State-ownership of land and of railroads, telegraph-lines, and the like.

The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania on August 17 nominated Wm. B. Hart for State Treasurer and Judge Henry Warren Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court. The platform adopted favors a protective tariff, the creation of an American marine by the provision of bounties upon exports and discriminating duties upon imports in American bottoms, and the distribution of the surplus by an extension of the pension lists. A resolution was adopted recommending Mr. Blaine for renomination for the Presidency.

A mass-meeting of anti-prohibition Republicans was held at Des Moines, Iowa, August 19, to nominate independent candidates for the Legislature. About 125 well-known Republicans participated in it, and candidates were nominated on a platform pledging them to support the repeal of prohibition and the enactment of local option and high-license laws. Seven hundred names are signed to the pledge to support these nominees.

The Virginia Republican State Committee, of which Senator Mahone is the dominating spirit, has issued an address in which the Democrats are denounced for their failure to make an agreement with foreign bondholders. Concerning the Democratic desire to have the Treasury reimbursed for the territory granted to the United States by Virginia, and for the loss that was caused by the separation of West Virginia, the address, after pointing out the late Gov. Wise's and Mr. Blaine's mention of this project, says: "If it is ever given effect, it will be in opposition to the narrow views of Federal power entertained by the Democracy, and through the liberal construction contended for by the Republican party."

The last dollar in the general fund of the State Treasury of Indiana was paid out August 19, and no money can be had before next December. In the meantime $200,000 will be needed to pay the current expenses of the State Government and public institutions. The Treasurer has announced that he will call upon the counties to advance funds voluntarily. Work upon State institutions, several of which are now in course of erection, will be suspended.

The Committee of the New Hampshire House of Representatives on National Affairs has reported adversely on a resolution endorsing national aid to education and instructing the New Hampshire delegation in Congress to support Senator Blair's bill providing for it.

The American Bar Association was in session at Saratoga August 18–19. The Committee on Commercial Law made a report, which was adopted, recommending the regulation by a Congressional enactment of inter-State commercial transactions, including the protection of creditors against the unjust preference of other creditors and against the operation of unreasonable exemptions of property from the payment of debts. Mr. Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis delivered the annual address, wherein he made an argument for uniform laws in the States concerning corporations. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform to report at the next meeting whether it be desirable to promote the enactment in the several States of some uniform law (and if so, in what form) to regulate the marriage of their citizens in foreign countries, and the proper authentication and registration of such marriages in this country.

Mr. Adolph Sutro has declared his intention to present a colossal statue of Liberty to the city of San Francisco. The figure will be of stone, and, including the pedestal, will be forty feet high. At the base will crouch a figure representing Anarchy. The statue is to be erected on the summit of one of the hills in the city, overlooking both the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of San Francisco. The electric torches will be 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Richard and John Bean, a herdic driver and a hackman in Boston, and their sister, who is the wife of a member of the Springfield Fire Department, are heirs to $10,000,000, left by their uncle, Thomas Bean, who recently died at Bonham, Texas.

A man has been arrested in Arkansas for passing counterfeit silver dollars, and apparatus for making them was found in a dense canebrake five miles from a railway station.

A dinner was given to James M. Trotter, the colored Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, in Boston August 17, by leading colored citizens. Speeches were made full of expressions of political independence.

Travel and traffic are very heavy in southern California. The Central Pacific Road runs its overland passenger trains in two sections on account of the large fruit shipments, which are carried in cars attached to passenger trains, and several new lines to resorts and to fruit-shipping points are under construction.

A company has begun the erection of very large smelting and reduction works at Tacoma, W. T., which are to turn out 400 tons of ore daily.

There has for some time been a fire in one of the shafts of the Calumet and Hecla mine in Michigan. Great quantities of steam and carbonic-acid gas have been injected in vain, and it is feared that it will be months before more copper can be mined.

One of the severest storms of recent years blew along the coast of North Carolina August 20. The apparatus for measuring the velocity of the wind at Kitty Hawk was blown away. Many small craft were injured, and much damage was done to property.

Most of the houses at Republican City, Neb., were blown down or unroofed by a tornado August 18. Two were killed and six others seriously injured.

The Coroner's jury which investigated the cause of the railway accident near Chatsworth, Ill., whereby eighty-four people lost their lives, rendered a verdict which holds Timothy Coughlin, foreman of the section, guilty of neglect, and exonerates the company. The verdict says that the failure to patrol the track for six hours before the train came, and the habit of burning grass near the track are subjects for criticism. The foreman of the jury and some of its members are reported to be under obligations to the railroad company for passes and other favors.

At the Burnham Street crossing of the Naugatuck Railroad in Waterbury, Conn., recently the driver of a funeral coach was killed and a number of persons hurt. There was no gate nor flagman at the crossing. Suits have been brought against the railroad company for $70,000. At the dangerous grade-crossings on the New York division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, between Stamford and Bridgeport, nine persons have been killed within a week.

The late Charles Merriam of Springfield, Mass., the publisher of Webster's Dictionary, bequeathed more than $50,000 to missionary societies.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, head of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Fish Commission, died at Wood's Holl, Mass., August 19. In 1850 he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and after the death of Prof. Henry he became its chief officer. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant United States Commissioner of Fisheries, an office which added to his responsibilities, but not to his compensation. A chronological catalogue of his works, down to 1882, includes more than 1,000 titles. On the same day Alvan Clark, the renowned telescope-lens maker, died at Cambridge, Mass. Charles P. Miller, a well-known young lawyer of this city, and his wife died at New London, Conn., on August 19. Theodore E. Tomlinson and Josiah P. Fitch, two other well-known New York lawyers, are dead. Dr. N. A. Randolph, Professor of Physiology at the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent practitioners and medical writers in Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Atlantic City August 21. At Concord, Mass., August 22, John B. Moore, one of the most prominent pomologists and horticulturists of New England, died; and on the same day Aaron J. Vanderpoel, the well-known lawyer of this city, died suddenly of apoplexy in Paris.

FOREIGN.

Mr. William Henry Smith announced in the House of Commons August 18 that the Government would abandon the Tithe Rent-Charge Bill, the Technical Education Bill, Mr. Goschen's Revenue-Collection Bill, the Irish-Constabulary Bill, and other minor measures. On the report of the Land Bill Mr. Balfour said that the Government accepted the House of Lords' amendment relating to town parks, and his motion to accept it was carried—206 to 164. Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland, moved that the House confirm Earl Cadogan's amendment, which provides that the revision of rents be based upon the difference in prices in 1887 as compared with prices from 1881 to 1885. This was opposed by Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders. A motion to adjourn the debate was defeated, and by the application of closure the Cadogan amendment was adopted—215 to 161. On Mr. Balfour's motion to adopt the remaining Lords' amendments the House disagreed, and a committee was appointed to draw up the reasons for the disagreement.

In the House of Commons, August 18, it was announced that the Government had made an arrangement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company by which the company would hold three new steamers and seven others ready for use as armed cruisers. For this service the Government pays £3,500 annually.

In the House of Lords on August 19 Lord Salisbury announced that the Government had proclaimed the Irish National League. Four members of the Privy Council and the Lord Lieutenant met at the Castle in Dublin and issued the proclamation, wherein it is declared that "whereas we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known by the name of the Irish National League, and that the said association in parts of Ireland promotes and excites to acts of violence and intimidation and interferes with the administration of the law, now we, the Lord Lieutenant, General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, by virtue of section 6 of the Criminal Law and Procedure, Ireland Act, 1887, and of every power and authority in this behalf, do by this, our special proclamation, declare from the date hereof the said association known as the Irish National League to be dangerous." This proclamation was published in the Dublin *Gazette*, and a printed copy of it was posted at every police station or barracks, and every place in which divisional police courts or petty sessions are held in Ireland.

The Irish members were very calm when the proclamation of the League was announced. A number of them who were not members are reported to have joined it. Their opinion is that it will be a bad winter for Ireland. "We are going to have a bad time of it during the winter, or I am no prophet," said Michael Davitt. The Loughrea and Armagh branches of the League met August 21 and resolved to continue work, notwithstanding the proclamation. The Irishmen of Liverpool have adopted resolutions protesting against it.

On August 23 a very large meeting was held in Dublin to protest against the proclamation, over which the Lord Mayor presided. So large was the attendance that there were two overflow meetings. Several English members of Parliament were present. A resolution was adopted "that this meeting of the citizens of Dublin denounces, in the face of the civilized world, the proclamation of the Irish National League as an unscrupulous attempt to drive the Irish people from the path of a peaceful and constitutional struggle for their rights, and to disarm them of an organization which has suppressed crime and outrage, and awakened English democracy to sympathy with the sufferings and aspirations of the Irish people; and that we hereby declare our determination never to submit to so gross an outrage upon our constitutional liberties."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham August 20, explaining the Liberal-Unionist dissatisfaction with the Government for proclaiming the League, said: "The Government is responsible, not we. If they think it imperative to use the powers conferred upon them by the Crimes Act, I do not blame them. But I claim also for myself and my colleagues that we shall continue to occupy the attitude we have hitherto adopted—independent friends of the Government. When we differ, as now, we shall express our differences in the usual way—by our votes in the House of Commons. I regret that the Government has proclaimed the League. When the Government asked for these powers, we agreed to give them, and now, if they consider it absolutely necessary to use them, that, doubtless, is the last resource; but it is for their discretion, not ours. As a matter of principle, I think it was right for the Government to have these powers, in order to hold them in reserve; but, as a matter of policy, I regret that the Government has thought it necessary to use them at the present time."

Mr. T. W. Russell, who left the Liberal-Unionist party because of the proclamation, has given this explanation: "The Government, in my opinion, have sped their last bullet, and have handed over Ulster to Parnell. I confess that my heart burned with indignation to see my friends sacrificing the Union and sacrificing loyal tenants to a handful of unreasonable landlords deserving of nobody's consideration."

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Brunner, the successful candidate for Parliament in the Northwich election, in which he says: "Few will seek to disguise the unquestionable addition thus made to the evidence now rapidly approaching a demonstrative character, that the people of England intend to do full justice to the people of Ireland by confiding to them, in a spirit alike generous and wise, the conduct of Irish affairs. It is to be lamented that years of the precious legislative life of the country should have been spent in a controversy which can only end in one way. But while it is important that the nation's judgment be speedy, it is more important that when it does come, it shall be unequivocal and decisive."

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech in Wales on August 16, strongly advocated a channel-tunnel. The London *Times* thereupon made an attack upon him, accusing him of advocating a new heresy for the sake of winning the votes of those anxious to promote a channel-tunnel enterprise.

Lord Tennyson, replying to an inquiry as to whether Mr. Gladstone's home-rule policy, if carried out, would produce separation and disaster, wrote on August 19 that he thinks a closer union of every part of the empire would be for the better.

The British Cabinet have decided to hold an autumn session of Parliament.

Mr. Robert Bannatyne Finlay, member of Parliament for the Inverness District, it is reported, will become a member of the British Cabinet in the autumn.

A memorial to President Cleveland and Congress praying for the establishment of a Board of Arbitration between England and America has been signed by 200 members of Parliament. It will receive many more signatures, and be presented at Washington in October.

Threatening comment on Prince Ferdinand's occupancy of the Bulgarian throne has been made every day recently at some of the European capitals. The Russian papers declare that his proclamation is "a veritable act of defiance, and an exhortation to Bulgarians to evade all their engagements." The *North German Gazette* has said that Germany cannot approve his course. It has been officially announced that the Russian Government has sent a circular to the Powers declaring that it is unable to recognize the validity of Prince Ferdinand's election, and the Moscow *Gazette*, which has predicted his retirement, says that if he does not leave Bulgaria, Russia will renounce her obligations under the Berlin Treaty, which "she has always regarded as a bitter deception after a glorious war." But Prince Ferdinand has issued a general order assuming the chief command of the Bulgarian Army; he has refused to grant unofficial interviews to foreign consuls, and it is reported that the Bulgarian Government has ordered 200,000 repeating rifles from an Austrian firm.

The Russian Minister of War, after making a tour of inspection, has reported to the Czar that the troops and fortifications in the Caucasus and Transcaspian territory are in an excellent condition, and are prepared to fulfil any duties that may be imposed upon them.

The German Government has expelled two Russian families who lived near Berlin.

The American expedition to Russia to take observations of the eclipse of the sun on August 19 was disappointed. At the place of the greatest obscuration, clouds prevented the work that had been projected. The eclipse was not observed at St. Petersburg for the same reason. At Klin the sun was obscured, but an aged professor named Mendeleieff, made a balloon ascension alone, so as to get above the clouds and take an observation. He descended in safety near Moscow, forty miles distant.

On September 23 and October 8 Prince Bismarck will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his assumption of the office of Prussian Foreign Minister and Prussian Prime Minister respectively, and the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction has commissioned a sculptor of Stuttgart to make a colossal bust of him in marble at the expense of the Government.

Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday was celebrated throughout the Austrian Empire, August 18.

The Austrian Government has withdrawn the Pasteur subvention to the General Hospital, the treatment having proved a failure.

Premier Rouvier presided at a dinner given by merchants in Paris August 19, and in a speech reviewed the work of the parliamentary session and spoke about projected legislation, mentioning in particular a scheme for the better distribution of the burden of taxation. He said that the Government was considering the question of the sale of spirituous liquors, and would endeavor to reduce taxes thereon. He deprecated any brusque movements in the direction of the separation of Church and State, and he repeated his statement that if ever 200 Republicans voted against the Government, the Cabinet would resign.

Gen. Ferron, French Minister of War, has gone to the Alps to establish definitely the defences of the southeastern frontier and to organize a new Alpine corps.

Four fatal accidents to Alpine tourists were reported from Zurich, August 17, making eighteen deaths in the Alps within a month.

The steamship *City of Montreal*, which sailed from New York on August 6 for Liverpool, was burned at sea on August 11. There was a heavy sea running, and it was with great difficulty that the life-boats were kept from overturning, but all the passengers and crew escaped from the steamship, and all were rescued soon afterwards by the *York City* and carried to Queenstown, except the thirteen occupants of one boat, who pulled away from the steamship contrary to the Captain's orders. The fire is supposed to have caught in cotton in the hold.

Another rumor was started of Henry M. Stanley's death in Africa, but it is discredited. Sir Francis de Winton, President of the Emin Bey Relief Committee, thinks that Stanley has by this time reached Emin Bey.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company on August 20 obtained an injunction against the provincial authorities in the Northwest Territory and against contractors of the Red River Railroad, the construction of which these provincial authorities are encouraging so as to make connection with railroads in the United States. The Red River Road will open a line in competition with the Canadian Pacific. The provincial authorities have paid no heed to the injunction, and a clash between them and the Dominion Government seems imminent.

The Bank of London, Ont., suspended payment August 19. It had a subscribed capital of $1,000,000, of which $223,588 were paid up. Very little loss is anticipated by bill-holders.

At Halifax on August 20 the *Galatea* won the thousand-dollar jubilee cup. The *Dauntless* won the American cup.

A statue of the last of the Aztec Emperors was unveiled in the City of Mexico August 21. Very few Mexicans of Spanish descent were present, but thousands of Indians, many of whom came from miles around the capital, bringing with them great quantities of flowers, attended the ceremony. When President Diaz unveiled the statue, the spectators cast flowers upon the pedestal in such profusion as almost to hide it. An address was delivered in the Aztec language.

The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned, and a new one has been appointed, consisting of Mariano Alvarez, President of the Cabinet and Minister of Finance; Carlos Elias, Minister of Foreign Relations; Señor Borgono, Minister of War; Señor Torrico, Minister of the Interior; and Señor Sergarcia, Minister of Justice.

THE UNITED LABOR PLATFORM.

Economists of all shades and everywhere, and practical business men and real-estate holders without exception, regard Henry George's taxation shibboleth as a fraud on the human intellect, a cheat and a delusion, and not an economic theory in any sense. It rests on a confusion of ideas as its basis, and when this confusion of thought is dissolved, the supposed economic proposition disappears with it. "It proposes," says the Syracuse platform, "not the disturbing of any man in his holding or title," but "to devote to the common use" (*i. e.*, to expropriate from the owner and make public property of) "those values which, arising not from exertion of the individual, but from growth of society, belong to the community as a whole." Here it is asserted that certain values in land, now held by a private title, are to be devoted to the common use by taxation without disturbing the private title and holding. Both these promises cannot simultaneously be kept. Either the man who expects his private title to remain undisturbed must be cheated, or the man who expects that such of the values of land as "arise from the growth of society" are to be "devoted to the common use" must be deceived. For "use" cannot be had without "title." The only object of "title" is to obtain use, and whatever effectually transfers the use of land, or of its values, from its present owners to new ones transfers the title. Two centuries of the history of English legislation consisted in efforts to render possible the vesting of title to land in one person while another should have the use. It ended by declaring that to whomsoever the use had been effectually conveyed, in him also vested the title. Hence the first assumption of Henry George's main proposition, viz., that owners will retain their titles intact, but that the values of real estate will vest in the State, is not a principle or theory of any kind. It is a flat self-contradiction, and a political humbug of no use except to impose on the understandings of those who want to be imposed upon.

The second humbug underlying the main proposition of the Syracuse platform is that it is possible, under any form or system of taxation, to "abolish all taxes on industry or its products, and leave to the producer the full fruits of his exertion." The Government, not being itself a producer of exchangeable commodities, can only derive means for its own subsistence by taking part of the fruits of the exertion of those who do produce them. The officers of Government eat, drink, and are clothed out of the aggregate supply of commodities produced by the people. The promise of Henry George to feed, clothe, and shelter the officers of the Government, and still "leave to the producer the full fruits of his exertion," *i. e.*, to collect no taxes which are paid by deduction from the proceeds of the joint exertions of labor and capital in organized industry, is an economic impossibility. It is based on the assumption that the State can continuously and perpetually derive support out of the annual taxation levied on values which have become its own, thus deriving an annual interest from a fund of which it is in the constant possession. It has usually been assumed in finance that a State could not derive a revenue from taxing its own values or property to which it has the title and use. How a State could grow rich by withdrawing taxation from the property of all private citizens, or "producers," and concentrating it on its own State-house, canals, court-houses, jails, highways, lands, and other State property, is not apparent. And yet the Syracuse theory is, that all the land values which are due to society at large are to be taxed until the capitalization of the annual tax will be equal to the value of the land. When so taxed, the former private owner will have no interest in remaining the nominal owner of these "values," but will be in the condition of a mortgagor whose interest payable on a given piece of real estate equals his rent receivable. Such property, if the scheme could be reduced to legislation, would be remitted to the State, as the great tracts of land in the Adirondack wilderness have periodically been, because the taxes payable thereon equal or exceed the income derivable therefrom.

Up to the period at which the property should be remitted to the State, there would be some residuum of "value" in the owner which the taxation would have failed to extinguish. To that extent the promise would not have been kept of devoting all the value which arises from society to public use. And when the property is remitted to the State, in confession that the last vestige of "socially caused value" has been extinguished, the State, having become the owner, can no longer levy taxes on it, but must proceed, if at all, to work or use it as owner, and depend for revenue on the profits of so working or using it. But these "profits" would not be "taxes" in any sense. They would be, like all other profits of capital, whether managed by the State or by individuals, dependent on the skill and foresight of the State as a manager of production.

Another delusion is, that there can be "taxation of land values to the exclusion of improvements." We can understand what is meant by confiscating ground rents, if this phrase is a euphemism for that operation. As applied to agricultural land in this country, the conception is in the last degree *outré*, for the reason that the improvements are so mixed with the soil that they cannot be separated. As to all such land, the proposed system of taxation is not an idea or a theory of any kind, any more than *Portia's* proposal to permit the pound of flesh to be cut, provided no blood were drawn, was an idea or principle. As to all other land, it is, as Mr. Shevitch affirms, Socialism pure and simple.

The Syracuse Convention shows not a little demagogic skill on the part of its managers in denouncing Socialism and Socialists in form, while elevating all the pith and substance of Socialism into a Host to be worshipped throughout their camp and made the one test of loyalty to their party. Supposing it to be practicable to make the taxing power an engine for divesting all land values from private owners and vesting them in the State, without running athwart the present fundamental principle that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; evidently, so far as the engine works out its results, it devolves upon the State the same responsibility as to employing these confiscated "values" profitably, as it "disestablishes" from the present owners. To make these values earn a profit, the present owners are compelled to keep them embarked in all the risks and subject to all the losses of active business. In this manner only, and for this motive only, do the owners of capital become the employers of labor. When the engine of State taxation should have transferred these values to the State, a like necessity would devolve on the State to make these values earn a profit, and to this end the State would have to embark as enterpriser in all the industries of which private land-owning capital now has control. The Syracuse platform demands such a system of taxation as would eventually vest all the means of production in the State. It leads up to a crisis in which the State would inevitably become the director of enterprise, the one and only capitalist, the sole profit-maker and employer of labor. Yet it denounces Socialism as foreign to our institutions and absurd, and "does not propose that the State shall attempt to control production or conduct distribution." This crowning self contradiction is worthy of the others.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The guarded approval which the Pennsylvania Republican Convention has given to Mr. Blaine's candidacy in 1888, recalls an anecdote which is told of Mr. Beecher. At one of his Friday evening "talks," a gentleman arose in the audience, and asked him to say whether a man who had lived an upright and strictly moral life, but who was a professed unbeliever in Christianity, would, upon dying, go to heaven or to hell. Mr. Beecher responded promptly, "He would have my best wishes wherever he went." Ever since the Ohio Republican Convention gave its emphatic approval of Senator Sherman's candidacy, a few weeks ago, the idea has been carefully spread abroad that, when the Pennsylvania Republicans came together, there would be a shout sent up for Mr. Blaine which would start the Blaine ball for 1888 rolling at irresistible speed. It was natural to expect such action from Pennsylvania, for that State has been for years the starting-point of the quadrennial Blaine boom. It is also the banner Republican State, and the nursery and stronghold of American protection, undiluted and unlimited. But instead of the ringing shout promised, what do we hear? Why, simply the unimpassioned remark that "the Republicans of Pennsylvania, the native State of the Hon. James G. Blaine, will view with high pleasure his nomination for the Presidency in 1888"; and the consoling information that "accident cannot abate the love of a great party, nor the admiration of a great people, for a statesman true alike to his convictions and to his country." In other words, "Whatever happens, you have our best wishes."

Compare this for a moment with Mr. Sherman's Ohio endorsement, in which, after a fervid tribute to his record as a "statesman of

fidelity, large experience, and great ability," this unequivocal preference is avowed: "Believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our cordial and hearty support of him for that office." Mr. Blaine's friends were quite sure that this recommendation did not commit the Ohio delegation in the National Convention to Mr. Sherman; and if that view of it was correct, what do they think of the binding force of the Pennsylvania declaration of "high pleasure"? Reports from the Pennsylvania Committee-room say that when it was objected to the resolution that it was inexpedient to commit the party to a candidate so far in advance, "Chris" Magee, who is Quay's partner in the management of the Machine, replied that, "as modified, the resolution did not mean anything, and was binding on nobody." This inside professional interpretation coincides entirely with the unprofessional view of the outside observer. Hence the question arises, If Pennsylvania Republicans are growing lukewarm and calculating in their Blaineism, what shall be said of other portions of the party?

Next to the Blaine resolution, the most interesting part of the platform is the deliverance on protection, both to American industry and American labor, which are joined together in one resolution. Notoriously, the architect of a Pennsylvania Republican tariff plank always has an arduous task, because he is expected to make it demand more protection than any of its predecessors, though they have demanded the fullest protection of everything for the past half-century. The man who was assigned to the work this year evidently concluded that the thing for him to bear down upon most heavily was "labor." So he casually remarked in favor of enough tariff to make it very expensive for Americans to buy any foreign article which could possibly be produced here, and came out strongly for protecting "home labor against foreign labor, as well as its products." How this is to be done is not clear from what follows: "We demand the passage of more rigorous national laws for the scrutiny of immigration and the return of the unfit and the unworthy"—which is merely an enlargement of the previous phrase concerning the "unjust competition of imported contract and pauper labor."

Taken altogether, what do these demands mean? We already have laws forbidding the introduction of contract and pauper labor, and no State has done more to make such laws necessary than the highly protected State of Pennsylvania. When a protectionist speaks of "pauper" labor, he wishes his hearers who are workingmen to understand that he means cheaper labor than theirs. If, now, he is to go a step further, and bar out of the country the "unfit and unworthy," as the American labor agitator understands the words, what kind of labor would be admitted? Who would decide as to the "fitness" and "worthiness"? Presumably Mr. Powderly, or a committee of Master Workmen or Walking Delegates. In no other way could this demand be enforced. If it were to be enforced, what would be the result? Why, simply to bar out entirely the introduction of skilled labor of all kinds from Europe. A large proportion of our skilled labor to day is European. Most of our labor organizations are doing their utmost, by their rules against apprentices, to prevent the creation of American skilled labor. What the Pennsylvania "demand" would accomplish, therefore, would be the gradual diminution and extinction of skilled labor in this country. Does anybody believe that Pennsylvania manufacturers favor such a policy, or that the Pennsylvania Republicans are sincere in demanding it? Not a bit of it. What the platform-builders were seeking to do was to make the American laborer believe that they were in favor of such legislation. If it were to be seriously proposed, they would be the first to work for its defeat.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S LAND DECISION.

THE decision of Secretary Lamar, restoring to settlement under the Preëmption and Homestead laws the indemnity lands claimed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is a very rigid construction of the law, but, we think, the true and only true construction. The land grant of the company withdrew from settlement and occupation, either before or after survey, the odd-numbered sections of land within a strip *forty* miles in width on either side of the railway, such lands to belong to the company if it should comply with certain conditions named. In the event that any lands within these limits were lost to the company by previous occupation and settlement, or by private land claims in force before the passage of the act, the company might select from the odd-numbered sections within *ten* miles further a sufficient amount to indemnify it for the shortage within the forty-mile strip. But the indemnity clause did not say anything about withdrawing the latter class of lands from settlement meanwhile. There was a grant, therefore, in two parts: (1) definite and certain, (2) indefinite and uncertain. The intention of Congress was clear that the company should have so many acres for so much road, provided they could be found within *fifty* miles. But this intention did not negative the previous rights of settlers on the public lands except so far as the terms of the grant explicitly suspended them, *i. e.*, within the *forty*-mile strip. It was within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, by virtue of his general control over the subject, to carry the withdrawal beyond the forty-mile limit, but it could not be said that the law directed him to do so. It is accordingly within his discretion to revoke the withdrawal if he is satisfied that the public interests require such revocation. It is true that the company was disabled from making its selections within the indemnity limits by the failure of the Government to make surveys of the lands. This comes from a hiatus in the law, which the Secretary is not bound to supply.

If it is asked what the equities of the case require, it would seem that there were quite as many on the side of the settlers as on the side of the company, seeing that all the grants were conditioned upon the completion of the road to the Pacific Ocean by the 4th of July, 1878, whereas it is not even yet completed. "If," says the Secretary, "at the time this company applied for its grant it had stated its purpose was to build the proposed road, or so much of it as it might desire, from time to time, and in such fragments, or to and from such points, as pleased its management, and that the Government should withdraw from entry and settlement along its whole line all the land in both granted and indemnity limits, and keep such lands in a state of indefinite withdrawal to await the pleasure or convenience of the company, is it believed for a moment that Congress would have listened to the application for a grant? Yet this is exactly what the company now insists Congress has done; with the further assertion that though the company may violate every specification of its contract, the Government is bound in equity not only to carry out the contract on its side, but to guarantee to it a monopoly for an indefinite period of a vast part of the public domain not contemplated by the grant. I do not so understand either the law or the equity of the case."

Another question, and a not unimportant one, is this: Under what circumstances is the head of a department justified in reversing the action of his predecessor? Ordinarily the rule of *stare decisis* must be observed in the departments as in the courts, and this for the reason that there must be an end to controversy somewhere. If old questions once decided can be reopened, there will presently be no room or time to consider the new ones constantly arising. There will be a gorge and a deadlock, and public business will be thrown into confusion. Worse than that, rights will be uncertain so far as they rest upon department rulings. It must be a very grave matter that will warrant a Secretary in reopening a question once decided. Such reopenings are not unprecedented, however. Indeed, the Supreme Court has been known to reverse its own decisions in cases deemed by the judges of very great importance, such as the legal tender cases, in which it may almost be said that the court turned around twice in the short space of twelve years.

The importance of the question before the Secretary was certainly very great. Several million acres of land were involved in it, and the policy of the Government now announced will govern in all parallel cases. Land grants differ from each other in some particulars, and accordingly the announcement is made that each one will be considered by itself. We cannot see any ground for the charge that Secretary Lamar has sought to make political capital by bearing down hard on "soulless corporations" or by standing up for the rights of "the poor man." The tone of the decision is almost coldly judicial. If it has any political effect, it cannot be because there is any striving after it in the form in which it is rendered.

ALVAN CLARK.

THE career of Alvan Clark, uneventful though it has been, is so closely identified with the scientific progress of the past thirty years as to merit more than passing notice. Perhaps it is most instructive as an example of what pure ge-

nius can accomplish by persistent effort, unaided by any of the conditions which ordinarily insure success in life. Whatever education Mr. Clark ever received beyond that afforded by the village school of seventy years ago, was the product of his own reading and thinking. He never enjoyed the support of an influential friend or patron. Up to the age of forty years he was known only as an accurate and painstaking portrait painter, a fine shot with the rifle, an agreeable neighbor of retiring habits, and a conscientious citizen. There is no evidence that he ever thought of making a telescope until he was surrounded by a growing family of children, and then his attention was turned to the subject by pure accident. He one day found his eldest son, who had studied physics, polishing a plate of metal; and, in answer to his inquiries, was told that the plate was intended as the mirror for a reflecting telescope. The little mirror, rude though it was, succeeded so well that the father determined to try his hand on a small object-glass. The rough glasses necessary for the purpose were purchased from an optician, and, after a few months, Mr. Clark was able to exhibit a very good little telescope as the product of his ingenuity.

After this first step his progress was for several years very slow. His efforts were regarded with indifference or incredulity by the few men of science who knew anything about them. The theory of the achromatic object-glass had taxed the powers of the greatest mathematicians, and the art of shaping one had been confined to a few artists prepared for the work by a long course of training both in the investigation of mathematical formulæ and the practical manipulation of the optician's tools. The idea of an untrained inhabitant of a Massachusetts village becoming a rival of the great Fraunhofer seemed too far outside all the limits of probability to merit serious consideration. Fortunately, the entire absence of "push," which was one of the most marked characteristics of the man, was partially compensated by a large measure of quiet persistence. He kept on making telescopes, and gained the means of prosecuting his work by occasionally selling one. He opened a correspondence with the Rev. W. R. Dawes, one of the leading amateur astronomers of England, which finally led to the purchase of two of his telescopes by Mr. Dawes. The fact slowly became recognized that, in point of accurate vision, Mr. Clark's telescopes were the best ever constructed. The most remarkable feature of his work was its unerring certainty. The success of the greatest German opticians was largely a matter of chance; sometimes they were fortunate enough to turn out an excellent object-glass, and sometimes they failed. But the American artist, without any apparent difficulty, and with less time and trouble than the older artists, brought his work to the highest standard of perfection, by a process which never failed him.

Mr. Clark's career after he obtained a national reputation is so well known that only the briefest outline of it is necessary. He associated his two sons with him in business, the concern taking the title of Alvan Clark & Sons. Four times the firm received an order for the greatest refracting telescope ever made, and four times executed it. The first came, in 1860, from the University of Mississippi for an eighteen-inch objective. This instrument is now the property of the Chicago Astronomical Society. Ten years later, Mr. Clark commenced the celebrated Washington twenty-six-inch refractor. In 1879, he was selected by the Russian Government to make a thirty-inch object-glass for the Pulkova Observatory. Seven years later, he had the pleasure of seeing the completion of the thirty-six-inch objective for the Lick Observatory of California. Every one of the four was a splendid success.

Mr. Clark's personal qualities so strongly influenced his achievement that they form an interesting subject of study. Most remarkable was his aversion to advertising himself or his work in any way whatever. He never sought an order. He could never be induced to place specimens of his handicraft on exhibition; even the Centennial at Philadelphia had nothing to show from his hands. Astronomers the world over applied in vain for a price-list of the productions of Alvan Clark & Sons. The firm would not print anything of the kind. Nowhere was anything arranged for display. Visitors to his workshop, whatever their rank, position, or objects, were received with the same unstudied courtesy, and found everybody, from the head of the firm down, in his working garb. No pretensions to a secret art were ever made. When, in travelling abroad, members of the firm found their foreign colleagues afraid to show how they worked, the only impression conveyed was that human nature had its weaknesses. Never before was an art or manufacture built up on so admirable a moral basis.

One cannot but regret that the fine moral qualities which shone so strongly in Mr. Clark were not associated with that spirit of enterprise necessary to the foundation of a great business. He could without difficulty have built up an establishment for the construction of astronomical instruments of every kind which would have competed with any in the world. But the firm seemed to look upon an increased demand for their work as something to be avoided rather than sought. A mechanical department had to be organized, because an object-glass is a very small part of a telescope; but the firm was always glad to find a customer who wanted only an object-glass, and would get the mounting of the telescope done elsewhere. If we regret this, it is on account of what the world has failed to gain, and not for anything Mr. Clark lost. The optimist could not find a more pleasing object of study than the perfect contentment with which Mr. Clark regarded his life-work, and his readiness to pass away when it was done. When the great Washington telescope was finished, he was satisfied that it should be his last. When the California telescope was projected, he wanted to see it finished for the sake of his sons; he saw it perfected, and died content.

IN BELGIUM.

PARIS, August 11, 1887.

How easy travelling has become in our days! Who would have thought some years ago that you could leave Paris at half-past six in the evening and arrive at Brussels at twelve o'clock at night? The tedium of this short journey is relieved by dinner, for we have now restaurants on our trains. You can eat as elaborate a dinner as on the Boulevard des Italiens; the only difference is a little vibration, which reminds you agreeably that you are not in a steamer. After the repast, you go and settle in a comfortable chair in one of the great saloons of the International Company. You see as in a dream the varying landscape, the Cathedral of Saint-Quentin, the tall chimneys with their long tail of smoke in the northern districts of France, and in Belgium when you enter the coal basin which extends from Mons to Namur.

One of the finest objects in Brussels, near the railway station, is the famous Porte de Hal, which was one of the entrances of the city and was on the line of the fortifications. These fortifications are now demolished, and you can only see their outlines in the beautiful boulevard already shaded by tall trees; the Porte de Hal has been preserved. It is a fine monument of mediæval architecture, and Sardou chose it for the theatre in the first act of "Patrie." It remains in modern Brussels as a witness of the old and heroic times.

It is impossible for one to see Brussels without thinking of the first scenes of 'Vanity Fair.' In a recent visit I went to the great forest of Soignies, which extends as far as Waterloo. My coachman told me that the visit to the battle-field of Waterloo is as often made by English travellers as it was years ago; it is a sort of pilgrimage. I have often wondered how the Duke of Wellington could be so bold as to fight a decisive battle with this enormous forest of Soignies at his back. There was no retreat possible for the baggage and for the artillery. Napoleon felt so sure of victory that he had already bulletins and decrees prepared with the heading "Palais de Laeken." (Laeken is the royal residence, near Brussels, where King Leopold and his wife live now almost constantly.) It is impossible for an Englishman, and even more for a Frenchman, to enter without emotion this great forest of Soignies. The road to it is very fine. I left Brussels along the new Avenue Louise, the finest imaginable boulevard of modern creation. All the houses are built in the English fashion—that is to say, there are no apartments, no *flats;* every family has its own house, but there is no monotony in the buildings. The architects of Brussels have admirable materials at their disposition, a great variety of marbles, which they sometimes combine very happily with brick. At the end of this beautiful avenue, which took its name from Princess Louise, the daughter of Louis Philippe and the wife of Leopold I., you enter the Bois de la Cambre, which is the Belgian Bois de Boulogne, only a much finer Bois, with magnificent old trees, as it is in reality the end of the immense forest of Soignies, arranged as a park, with lakes more or less artificial, winding roads, lanes, etc. The contrast is striking when you enter the real forest; there you find what the French foresters call a *haute futaie*—dense masses, trees rising like parallel columns, many of them eighty years old, long, straight roads. It is at the end of this green desert that you find the great historical battle-field where the fate of Europe was decided in 1815.

Belgium did not suffer much then from the war, as it was of short duration. Since 1830, Belgium has been neutral, and her neutrality has been solemnly guaranteed by the great Powers. It has never been violated, but the Belgians, ever since the beginning of the Second Empire, have always been more or less uneasy. King Leopold I. always urged them to take proper measures for the eventual defence of their neutrality. He conceived the great scheme of the fortification of Antwerp. According to his theory, Belgium was not able, with her small army, to defend every part of her

territory against a large invading force, but she could concentrate all her army behind the forts of an entrenched camp; and Antwerp was an admirable position for such a camp, as the army could wait there till an English fleet should arrive in the Scheldt. What he wished was, to give time enough to England, as he probably never believed in anybody's help but England's.

Leopold's plan was excellent, and the fortifications built round Antwerp were as good as they could be at the time they were built; but the progress of modern artillery has changed the conditions of war, and the Belgians have lost their faith in Antwerp; they have also lost their faith, to a certain extent, in the treaties and guarantees which protect their neutrality. They are convinced of the necessity of defending their neutrality with their arms, and are preparing to join immediately the adversaries, whoever they may be, of the Power which first invades their territory. I had a conversation with one of the persons who have given the greatest attention to this question, and I was struck by the arguments which he gave me. The Belgians can bring about 100,000 men on the battle-field. This is quite a respectable number. An army of 100,000 men can, of course, not expect to repulse one of those enormous armies which either Germany or France can mobilize in a week; but an army of 100,000 men would be a very valuable addition to a German or to a French army—so valuable that it would make Germany or France reflect before either tried to force its way through Belgium. This is not all. Why should a French or a German army be tempted to violate the Belgian neutrality? It would be because a great rapidity of movement, a shorter road, might give an invading army great advantages. If the Belgians could offer such an amount of resistance on this shorter road of invasion that a few weeks, perhaps a month, would have to be spent in destroying the resistance, all the advantages of a Belgian invasion would be lost. This is the reason why, many years ago (ten years ago, if I am not mistaken), Gen. Brialmont, a very distinguished Belgian General, advocated the construction of a series of forts which should protect the line of the Meuse either against a German or against a French army.

At the present session of the Belgian Chambers, this project, after a long and ardent discussion, has finally been adopted. Gen. Brialmont's ideas have triumphed. He was never favorable to the construction of huge fortresses; he wanted to give perfect freedom of movement to the Belgian army, and not to shut it behind walls; to build, in well-chosen positions, a line of small forts, which could be defended by little garrisons. Gen. Brialmont was the first to advocate for these forts what is called the cupola system. This system of steel cupolas, covering very powerful revolving guns (similar to the cupolas of the turret-ships), was first tried experimentally in Rumania. The King of that country, like all the present rulers of Europe, is preoccupied with the dangers of his realm. His neutrality has been very contemptuously treated once by the Russians, who forced him to accept a military convention at the beginning of the last Turkish war; now, with a view to strengthening himself, he is making artillery experiments. His officers tried a French cupola and a German cupola. The French, which had been constructed at Saint-Chamond, near St.-Étienne, had the advantage; nevertheless, I believe that for political reasons the final order was given to the German firm. The original plan of the Brialmont cupola has already been altered. Experiments are actually taking place at the camp of Châlons with a cupola constructed in parts (similar to the glass reflectors of a Fresnel lens). In the new system the cupola is invisible to the enemy; you cannot fire at it directly, you can only do so indirectly. The cupola has no longer a curved roof. The steel monster rises a moment with its formidable guns, fires, then goes down and disappears. The line of the Meuse is to be guarded with a number of little forts armed on the new system. Belgian neutrality will therefore have a two-fold defence: first, the passive protection of the new forts of the Meuse; secondly, the active protection of an army of 100,000 men, all ready to join the enemy of the invader. The Belgians are following the old precept, "Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera."

All this was explained to me in the beautiful forest of Soignies. We were driving in endless avenues; the tall trees were rising all around to an enormous height, and their foliage formed over our heads an unbroken vault, under which the light seemed green. On our return to Brussels I was asked to admire the new Palais de Justice. I tried hard to admire this gigantic pile of marble, a sort of an "ara" towering over the city, but I could not find any beauty in the Babylonian and extravagant building (it has cost, I am told, as much as 50,000,000 francs). The new Brussels is very fine: many private houses are real palaces; but the old Brussels is not yet dethroned. Nothing can compare with the Cathedral of Sainte-Gudule, with its admirable lines and its enormous pictures in glass, designed by the greatest masters; nothing can compare with the Hôtel de Ville, with its lofty spire, and the famous square, with all the houses of the ancient guilds. These houses are in the most admirable state of preservation, and the fine "Maison du Roi" is just now being restored with the greatest care. In the middle of the square of the Hôtel de Ville there is a huge iron mast which bears an electric lamp. To see this place at night, in the bluish and fantastic light of the voltaic arc, would be worth a journey. It produces the effect of a dream, and you are free to people this historic place with the figures of the sixteenth century; to see, with the mind's eye, the famous scenes which have made it one of those singular points which an historian is bound to visit.

There is no fear that, in all their improvements, the Belgians will ever spoil the artistic parts of their fine cities; for there is no nation more proud of its past, more attached to its traditions, more given to the fine arts and to literature. We French have a habit of saying that everything in Belgium is a *contrefaçon* of France. I modestly wish that we might, here and there, attempt a *contrefaçon* of Belgium.

Correspondence.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENARY ABROAD.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is suggested that fêtes should be held in London and other European capitals to celebrate the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States this year, if not coincidentally with the national demonstration to be held in Philadelphia. These celebrations will forcibly bring to the attention of our own people and of foreigners the unique form of government (with its limitations on the Federal and State Governments) under which we have so wonderfully expanded our territory and developed our resources. They will actually serve as a school for education in matters of the noblest realm of thought; and by the study and criticisms of foreigners we shall all be the gainers. It is a celebration on a higher plane even than that of the Fourth of July, inasmuch as it lifts the minds of the people to consider *constructive* statesmanship, and away from mere policy and machine and party politics to principles.

By the enclosed circular you will see the scope and character of the entertainments proposed to be held over here. But such celebrations will have more far-reaching interest than a mere temporary show, bringing notoriety to the participants: they may even have an influence on history.

It would seem that the form of Constitutional Government wrought out just one hundred years ago is one for which (in a modified form of course) the British are about ready, and to which they are tending and must ultimately come. Their machine for governing Parliament is an antique one, overloaded with new work for which it was not built. Its capacity is not equal to the business with which it is surcharged, and the consequence is that it is congested and choked. The consideration by Parliament, as was the case within two weeks, of such details as the proper clothing of the police, or the whipping of a boy seven years old, or even the case of Miss Cass (important enough in a proper tribunal) should be relegated to local assemblies. To occupy the time of a body charged with the duty of legislating for 500 (?) millions with such comparative trifles, is like employing a locomotive to kill a mosquito. 'Tis an anachronism, projected into the nineteenth century, to employ on such topics this high court of a nation, once circumscribed to islands only, but now imperial in its sway and world-wide in its domination. The machine needs to be readjusted to its work, the organism to its environment.

Such celebrations here would also gratify our people in America, and tend to promote international good feeling.—Very respectfully,

Horace J. Smith.

Hanover House, Upper Norwood,
London, August 5, 1887.

A BIT OF MODERN POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Nation:

Sir: A political deal has just been made in Schuylkill County, Pa., which for shameful prostitution of decency and self-respect can be approached only by the former work of the same parties.

Schuylkill County is in the anthracite region, forms by itself the Twenty-first Judicial District, and requires three law judges to run its courts. It was her court in which the Molly Maguires were convicted, and the same class of people that formed that infamous organization still furnishes material for the judiciary to work upon. The late Chief-Justice Mercur said that every question which can arise under Pennsylvania law arises in the Schuylkill courts. A moment's reflection shows the importance to the State of having the right kind of men on the bench of this district.

The entire vote of the county for Governor in 1886 amounted to 22,549, distributed as follows:

Republican	9,725
Democratic	11,168
Prohibitionist	643
Greenback-Labor	1,013

For our present purpose we need not consider the Prohibition party.

Now, the one thousand members of the Greenback-Labor party are owned, body and soul, by that eminent demagogue and member of Congress, the Hon. Chas. N. Brumm; and he has kept himself in Congress for several terms by combining his little one thousand with the ten thousand Republicans. The ten thousand have several owners, some of them prominent in State affairs. They don't want to go to Congress: places in the county and at Harrisburg satisfy their ambition. So they combine their ten thousand with Brumm's one thousand, distribute the

offices, and the Republican organs support everything that is done with most disgusting servility.

But at the last meeting the work of the combination went so far as to make even the community which has so long tolerated it stand amazed.

On the 15th of August the two conventions, after their established custom, met in neighboring halls in Pottsville. Brumm was elected (!) Chairman of the Greenbackers, and Sam Losch presided over the Republicans. After Brumm had made a speech denunciatory of capital and predicting the success of the Labor party in the next Presidential election; and after the Republican Convention had offered resolutions full of "the matchless statesman to whom foreign nations are now paying their tributes, and who was defrauded of the Presidency in '84"—after much of this, conference committees were appointed.

This had been done so often that the work had become easy. The conventions never had to wait long. This time there was a little friction. Heretofore Brumm's Congressional seat and a few minor offices were all the modest one thousand asked of the ten thousand. Now they demanded a judgeship. Why not? The ten thousand had never refused them anything. The organ of the ten thousand always supported them. Therefore they demanded the Judge, Treasurer, one Auditor, and clerk of courts. This gave to the Republicans two Commissioners, Director of Poor, Surveyor, Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, and one Auditor. The Republican wing of the Committee balked a little. To be sure, the people had never gone back on former deals, but the judiciary was a sensitive point. But their hesitation was ended by the Greenbackers' announcement that the only thing which could induce them to give up the Judgeship was the two Commissioners. This the Republicans could not do, so the ten thousand Republicans gave in once more to the one thousand Greenback-Laborers. When their report was made to the Republican Convention, let us record gladly that one or two men felt the disgrace keenly enough to make a strong protest against prostituting the bench. They were howled down, and the Convention endorsed the Greenback-Labor candidate for Judge—a young man who is an avowed atheist, a notorious demagogue, and a proven ignoramus on questions of law.

The exceeding brassiness of this proceeding may result in the final smash of the combination. But of a community so besotted as to stand this sort of thing year after year, who can predict anything manly? The Greenback-Labor vote in Pennsylvania in 1878 was 81,758; in 1882 it had shrunk to 23,484, while in 1886 only 4,835 votes were cast for Labor's candidate. But still the dregs of the party, one thousand strong, command ten thousand who claim to belong to the moral, intellectual, and progressive party of the nation. They have elected delegates to the National Convention who are pledged to support for the Presidential nomination "that matchless statesman, James G. Blaine." INDEPENDENT.

AUGUST 16, 1887.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SHORTCOMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The civil-service reform measures of the Administration began and ended with the appointment of Mr. Pearson as Postmaster of New York. It is said by Mr. Curtis that the Civil-Service Law, within its narrow limits, has been enforced; but even this statement is over-favorable. A few of the higher officers, like the Postmasters and Collectors of New York and Boston, have carried out the law in its spirit, seemingly because such was their individual preference; but many more, and notably the Postmasters of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Indianapolis, and elsewhere, have practically nullified the law. All the Government houses at Baltimore have become a national scandal, and not only have long-continued and earnest efforts on the part of the decent element of the Democracy to have these offices filled with men of respectable character been met with total indifference by the President, but the vilest of the crew have been sheltered in the highest departments at Washington.

It is said in excuse of the President that reform cannot be carried out against public sentiment. Herein it is assumed that public sentiment is represented in the clamor of the spoils politicians, and Mr. Cleveland must have so regarded it. Certainly the unenlightened and reactionary opposition to the reform has been exceedingly strong, but not stronger than Mr. Cleveland must have anticipated; and in yielding to these influences and turning his back on the spirit of progress and the effort for purer administration, he has sacrificed his own fame. He has had an opportunity which comes to few men, and to none more than once. He had the ability to meet its demands, for he is unquestionably an able man, and has more than once shown his power as a leader, has silenced his enemies and kindled to enthusiasm the loyalty of his supporters; but he lacks the moral fibre, the steadfast resolve, the uncompromising devotion to principle, of which heroes are made.

He will doubtless secure a renomination. He would have done so without lowering his colors to the degrading influences which have overwhelmed him. He is not as likely to be reëlected as he was a year ago. He has lost materially in popular strength, and it is difficult to see where he has made gains, except in appeasing the Bourbon discontent in Kentucky and Indiana. The bulk of Tammany Hall will go with the Labor party, or to Blaine, as it did in 1884. The *Sun* and *World*, and the elements which they represent, always the enemies of reform, exult over his betrayal of his principles, and laugh at his weakness and remain as hostile to him as ever.

He is, however, yet infinitely to be preferred to Blaine. The moral rottenness of Blaine and of every ramification of his influence would make his election to the Presidency a public calamity. Between Cleveland and Sherman there is less choice. The objection to Sherman is that he turned his back to the future twenty years ago, and fretfully rakes the stubble of garnered issues, crooning over the evils and hatreds of the past as inconsolably as Jefferson Davis himself. He has no eyes and no statesmanlike solution for the problems of to-day. From the present outlook, the Independent vote may wisely be given again to the President, but the friends of civil-service reform must await another champion in the Chief Executive, or depend upon its growth among the people to make all political aspirants its friends. M.

WICHITA, KAN., August 17, 1887.

LINCOLN AND CLEVELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Anent recent disclosures of Lincoln's attitude towards civil-service reform, I recall an anecdote told me by Mr. W. H. Herndon, the President's partner, who is still living at Springfield. According to Mr. Herndon, Lincoln's friends very generally felt that he was grossly delinquent in dispensing patronage to them. Speaking of the President's ingratitude in this respect, Leonard Swett once said that "Lincoln gave to his friends just enough 'sop' to keep them from howling like hungry wolves." David Davis, too, is accredited with the remark that Lincoln did not make the first movement in appointing him to the Supreme Court.

Perhaps Mr. Cleveland's attitude towards civil-service reform is explained by Mr. Swett's statement of Lincoln's position. The Democratic wolves must be placated, in a measure, in order to insure Mr. Cleveland's reëlection and the keeping of the infant Reform in the house of its best friend. I for one have not lost confidence in Mr. Cleveland. But we must make temporary sacrifices for the sake of ultimate victory. The President's reform policy is, like Solon's laws, not the best that could possibly be devised, but the best, probably, that the diseased condition of our political methods would admit of.—Yours respectfully, JOHN BASIL BARNHILL.

MEADVILLE, PA.

CHEER FOR DEJECTED MUGWUMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The wail of your "sadly disappointed Mugwump" correspondent seems to me to come from a heart bowed down by the exclusive and excessive consideration of the distressing features of the course of the Administration. Should he "take to the woods," his gloom will not lighten. Rather let him hold his ground, quitting himself like a man, and, *when the time comes*, choosing *for himself*, instead of meekly calling for guidance from even so good a monitor as the *Nation*.

Meanwhile, the contemplation of the disappearance of the "sectional question," of the demonstration that the country can be "saved" even in the face of the defeat of the Republican party, of the growing popular appreciation of the enormity of such offences as Higgins's, of the continued reduction of the public debt, and of other such pleasant facts, may help him to feel more kindly towards the Administration; while the realization of the fact that the Republican party has not yet rid itself of either Blaine or Blaineism, may prevent him from doing anything rash.

S. H. T.

BOSTON, August 19, 1887.

COLOR PREJUDICE NORTH AND SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I am greatly pleased by your just and temperate treatment of the action by the Georgia House on the Glenn bill. But "what fools these Democrats be to lose the next President just for such nonsense!" Since an "all-wise Creator" has the matter in hand, and does not seem to be calling loudly for "help against the mighty" just now, why couldn't they let Mrs. Partington's broom alone, and look after the front door?

C. M. GARDNER.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 13, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Discussing your editorial on the race issue in Georgia with a friend, the question came up as to the race issue in the North. The Grand army is certainly a Northern institution, and yet the opinion seems to be very general that colored ex-soldiers are not taken into G. A. R. posts. We would ask you if this is true: also, if Massachusetts's laws to-day forbid and punish marriages between white and colored people; also, if it is not true that the great humane organization of A. F. and F. M.—Freemasons—does not recognize the colored lodges of the same order.

The New York *Tribune* has started asking questions of G. A. R. posts, and might follow this commendable enterprise up by asking the different posts if they take in the colored ex-soldiers of the late war. The color question undoubtedly looks to education more than to laws for final settlement; and until the progress of education wipes it out, it will remain decidedly mixed. Here in Chicago are a number of colored barber shops

where negroes need not apply for a shave or shampooing.—Yours very truly,

W. Bodemann.

Chicago, August 14, 1887.

[We believe that the rule in the Grand Army is to organize separate posts of colored men where there are large numbers of them; there are such posts in Brooklyn, and when an entertainment for the benefit of the general organization was given last winter, they were notified that they could attend only on condition of sitting in the gallery. Not many weeks ago a colored man was refused admission to a Grand Army post at Portland, Oregon, on account of his color, and more recently the color line has been drawn in the New Orleans posts. It has been said that the question would be brought up for discussion and action at the approaching National Encampment of the Grand Army. Massachusetts does not now forbid and punish intermarriage; the law against such marriages was repealed long before the war.—Ed. Nation.]

THE RAILROAD DISASTER AT CHATSWORTH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Relating to the accident at Chatsworth, there is one subject that does not seem to have attracted the attention of the coroner's jury as it ought. I refer to the *strength of the passenger cars*. Allowing for the broken bridge and all that, men familiar with railroad accidents wonder how so great a loss of life could have occurred in so small a hole. This can be accounted for if the cars splintered to pieces, but is a mystery if they held together. I am inclined to think inquiry will reveal the fact that the cars were old and weak, in which case it was just as criminal to run them, especially if overloaded, as it would have been to have continued to run over a bridge known to be unsafe. E. Y.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1887.

THE LOGIC OF THE IMAGINATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As one magnetized needle may hang to another in a long chain, so one perhaps trivial criticism may connect itself with preceding ones. Mr. Sidney Colvin has lately pointed out what he considers a fault in Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale," describing it in these words: "By a breach of logic which is also, I think, a flaw in the poetry, he contrasts the transitoriness of human life, meaning the life of the individual, with the permanence of the song-bird's life, meaning the life of a type." Your reviewer of Mr. Colvin's volume criticises this criticism as "inapplicable," on the ground that "the magic of the poem keeps it outside of the mind while the poem is being read, and that is not really a fault in a poem which cannot be felt as a fault when it is being read." I, in turn, am inclined to criticise the critic of the critic, not as being in the wrong, but as not being *enough* in the right, as not going far enough. I would maintain that there is no fault of this kind, no sin against "logic," in the poem. Just as there is a poetic truth profounder than any literal truth, so there is a poetic logic infinitely more delicate, more *accurate*, than that of the logicians, and it is this unconscious process of reasoning which Keats here admirably illustrates. Though the title of the Ode is "To *a* Nightingale," it is really addressed to *the* nightingale. And why? Because, in truth, there does not exist to human apprehension *a* nightingale. On the other hand, it is only with an effort that we conceive of our fellow-beings as Humanity. The moment "the weariness, the fever, and the fret" of life fills our imagination, we see the "emperor" or "clown" of ancient days, or sympathize with "the sad heart of Ruth." Thus (to use Mr. Colvin's phraseology) it is *necessarily* that the poet treats the life of the type in the (by the imagination) unindividualized existence of the song-bird as the true contrast to the life of our (by the imagination) individualized passing generations. * *

Notes.

An *édition de luxe* of Randolph Caldecott's picture-books, printed in colors by Edmund Evans from the original blocks, is in preparation by George Routledge & Sons. Also, the same artist's 'Last Graphic Pictures.'

The Rev. W. W. Newton's 'The Vine out of Egypt,' a history of the growth and development of the Episcopal Church in America, with an appeal against a change of name, will be issued early next month by Thomas Whittaker.

G. W. Dillingham has in press a novel, 'At the Mercy of Tiberius,' by Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson.

Among the latest contributions to knowledge which we owe to the indefatigable workers of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, is the 'Bibliography of the Eskimo Language,' by Mr. J. C. Pilling. In a closely-printed pamphlet of 116 folio pages, he gives a list of all the published accounts of this language, from the vocabulary of Olearius (1656) to the works of Petitot, Rink, Reichelt, and others, dated in 1886, as well as notices of many MSS. relating to the same subject. This monograph displays the same careful exactness which distinguished the author's important preliminary work, the 'Bibliography of the North American Languages.' The present publication, it appears, is the first of a series which is to comprise, in separate issues, catalogues of the works relating to each of the principal linguistic stocks of North America. These catalogues will be of great utility to students of American linguistics. Besides precise descriptions of the books and manuscripts referred to, and notes of the libraries where they are found, the compiler gives, in many instances, succinct biographical sketches of their authors, which add much to the value of his work.

A correspondent asks us, apropos of the meteorologic and seismic performances of recent years, whether it is not likely that the West was subject centuries ago to tornadoes and even earthquakes. He conjectures that if a primitive race were advanced far enough to raise crops and build granaries, a year or two of tornadoes, floods, and fires would destroy their accumulations, and in a generation throw them back into entire barbarism; and thinks we have dwelt too much on the idea of destruction by war, and too little on that by natural agencies.

For handy reference, in this centennial year of the Constitution, T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, have published a small brochure containing that instrument and its predecessors, the Articles of Confederation and the Declaration.

The well-illustrated pamphlet guide to 'Philadelphia and its Environs' (Lippincott) comes to us in its annual new edition. We do not remember to have seen before an account of the "Hotel Felis," an actual inn for the family cat when its owners leave town for a season. Here "she (or he, as the fact may be) is well fed, tenderly cared for, enjoys association with her kind, and all the advantages and comforts of a well-regulated home," under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The writer's doubt as to gender seems chronic. On page 87 a female statue in Horticultural Hall is labelled "Il Penserosa."

A short time ago we had the commemorative volume of King's Chapel, in Boston; now a similar one has been edited for the West Church, over which Dr. Bartol has presided for just one-third of its 150 years of existence, so that the celebration on March 1, 1887, was a double one. The book, which has been handsomely published by Damrell & Upham, has been made more than a pamphlet by supplying some historical and some doctrinal sermons by the pastor. The West Church, like many other religious edifices in Boston well placed for patriotic signalling, fell under British displeasure during the Revolutionary occupation. Almost all its other associations are personal, and in particular cluster about Jonathan Mayhew, Charles Lowell, and Dr. Bartol himself. When the famous split in Massachusetts Congregationalism occurred, in the first quarter of the century, Pastor Lowell refused to side with humbled Trinitarian or triumphant Unitarian, and kept his congregation an independent one. He was the father of the poet, whose speech at the memorial exercises is here reported with the rest, and harmonizes well with the general vein of fine feeling. Portraits of all the ministers of the West Church except the first, and views of the building itself, embellish the volume.

We have received from the publishers, Macmillan & Co., the concluding part of Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians (1450-1887),' a work to whose excellence we have again and again borne testimony during the many years in which it has been appearing. We reserve our particular remarks on this final instalment (Watson to Zwischenspiel).

To their "Chandos Classics" Frederick Warne & Co. have added 'The Poems and Ballads of Schiller' in Bulwer-Lytton's translation, with the accompanying memoir, which postdates Carlyle's. Like the other volumes of this series, the exterior is very comely and the typography good.

We will also call attention to two little Schiller volumes in Macmillan's "Foreign School Classics," viz.: 'Wallenstein's Lager,' edited by H. B. Cotterill, and 'Wilhelm Tell,' edited by G. E. Fasnacht. Both of these are thoroughly equipped with preliminary historical and literary information and with notes, and it is only to be wished that, as regards the German text, the publishers had insisted on the Roman in place of the Gothic letter, which, in some of the subordinate extracts, becomes exceedingly fine and trying to the eyes.

'Attic Greek' is the infelicitous title of a beginner's book in Greek by Prof. Brooks of the University of Minnesota (Henry Holt & Co.). The title is explained, however, in the first sentence of the preface. The plan of the book is to deal almost exclusively with words and phrases, whereas, in dealing with any language, the only true and pedagogical method is to deal with the sentence. In this book, the better part of 160 pages is taken up with utterly disconnected words and phrases, to be translated into one language from the other. Just how felicitous these exercises are may be judged from the last Greek exercise (p. 160), where a translation of ἄν is asked, which has no equivalent in English at all; of δέ, although the young student is taught in Lesson 2, by a dash, that it has no translation; of δή, which has as many translations as it has places in a Greek sentence, when, indeed, it can be rendered into English at all. On page 15 the student is asked to translate μὲν δή, disconnected from anything else; but, by referring elsewhere, we find it translated "moreover." As this refers to chapter i, section 4, book 1 of the 'Anabasis,' we are compelled to say that it does not translate the meaning of δή at all. Here is a translation of βουλεύεται ὅπως μήποτε ἔτι ἔσται . . ἣν δύνηται: "He de-

liberates how never longer he shall be subject to (his) brother, but, if he was able," etc. The infelicity of this sequence of moods and tenses in English will be apparent. Criticisms of this character could be made upon nearly every page of the book; and when made to refer to each other, the incongruities are multiplied.

We read, in a circular "Request for Coöperation" issued in May last by the American Society for Psychical Research: "It is hoped eventually to found a library for the use of members of the Society. Contributions of books on psychical subjects should be sent to the Secretary [Mr. Richard Hodgson, 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.]. It is also hoped that voluntary donations to the Society will enable the Council to issue a monthly journal, which shall be circulated gratuitously among members and associates. The object of this journal will be to give information of the business transacted at the meetings of the Council, and of the progress made by the various committees, and to furnish to our members early records of matters of interest which would otherwise be delayed till the next publication of the *Proceedings*. The journal, as contemplated, will be open to correspondence and discussion by members and associates. Pecuniary contributions towards the establishment of the journal will be gratefully received."

—An article in the August number of *Unsere Zeit*, on the condition of the copyright law in Germany, mentions certain decisions of the German Supreme Court which remind one of somewhat analogous cases in this country. It will be remembered that our law limits the duration of copyright to twenty-eight years, but permits an extension of fourteen years to the author, or to his widow and children—no mention being made of his assigns or other heirs. Owing to the small pecuniary value attaching to the works of most of our earlier authors, it has rarely been worth while to reprint them, so that, to our knowledge, but two cases have come before the courts in which a decision was given upon the rival claims of author and publisher. In one instance (Pierrepont vs. Towle) the publisher was enjoined from continuing to sell the book named after the expiration of the twenty-eight years, on the ground that he had bought only "the copyright," no mention being made of contingent rights. But these decisions leave two points untouched. *Can* the author convey a right which he does not, and may never, possess? For if he should die before the expiration of the twenty-eight years, not he, but his widow and children, are entitled to a renewal; or, if he die childless and wifeless, no one is entitled to it. He can, of course, bind himself not to take advantage, as against the publisher, of the provisions of the law in his favor if he should be alive when they accrue (Paige vs. Banks). But would this relinquishment convey a valid title against his children or against a rival publisher if the author be dead?

—To return to our article: each of the German States before 1870 conferred copyright for a different period, and the Federal legislation establishing a uniform term had the effect, in some States, of lengthening the term, sometimes for forty years. The question, of course, arose, should the author or should the person to whom he had sold the copyright have the benefit of this extension? What the publisher bought was the exclusive right to publish for a definite time; why should this time be extended without corresponding advantage to the author? The French courts, we are told, acting under similar legislation, had decided in favor of the author, but in Germany it is the publisher who profits by the decision of the Supreme Court. The article does not give the grounds for the decision, but the court may have argued thus: The author must be assumed to have received a fair price for his work, otherwise he would have kept it in MS. That is to say, the value to an author of his production is something positive, though to a large extent intangible, since it may chiefly depend upon indirect advantages brought about by its publication. But with the publisher such a transaction is a speculative and strictly pecuniary one, and he is entitled to any rise in the value of the commodity in which he deals, just as a trader in jackknives would be benefited by an increase in the duty on that article unforeseen at the time of purchase.

—A well-informed writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* furnishes interesting revelations concerning the manner in which the books of "Count Vasili," the author of 'Société de Berlin,' 'Société de Paris,' 'Société de Rome,' etc., are manufactured. The last-mentioned work, which, like all its predecessors, appeared first as a serial in the *Nouvelle Revue*, has just been prohibited by the Italian Government. It had long been suspected that "Count Vasili" had no actual existence, and that Mme. Juliette Adam, the vivacious editress of the *Nouvelle Revue*, was more or less directly responsible for his utterances. The precise relations of Mme. Adam to "Count Vasili" are now clearly seen in the following letter addresed by her to Countess Hugo, a niece of Victor Hugo, living in Rome, who herself furnished a privately printed copy to the writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:

"DEAR COUNTESS: Please send the letters you speak of directly to me. You know undoubtedly that Count Vasili has done (*fait*) for me in the *Nouvelle Revue* all the European societies, and that his name is one of great importance. He has just announced the 'Société de Rome,' and, in fact, began it in one of the last numbers. But if your letters are better than his (and it will only be necessary for me to see one or two in order to judge), I shall publish yours, provided, however, that you accept the pseudonym of Count Vasili; for my arrangements prevent me from publishing 'societies' [*sic*] under any other name than that of Count Vasili, who has not only acquired rights as against myself, but as against similar productions still to appear, which he would cede only after mature consideration."

The Countess Hugo thereupon sent to the editress of the *Nouvelle Revue* a letter on the Italian Premier Depretis, which, however, was rejected by Mme. Adam as not possessing the peculiar political complexion of the works of Count Vasili. As soon as Countess Hugo received Mme. Adam's reply, she resolved to write, under the title of 'Choses et Gens,' a work on the society of Rome in her own name. This rival publication, which also appeared serially, elicited another characteristic epistle from Mme. Adam, addressed to the editor of the *Capitano Fracassa*:

"DEAR SIR AND COLLEAGUE: I must ask you to be good enough to protect me against a threatened fraud concerning the 'Société de Rome,' similar to the one committed recently with regard to the 'Société de Londres.' Please call the attention of your readers to the fact that the society of Rome will be described by Count Paul Vasili, and that any other work on the same subject, no matter under what name, is a fraud on its face, and one which will lead to a lawsuit. I shall be greatly obliged to you for protecting me in this matter."

From the consideration of "Count Vasili," the writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* proceeds to that of the 'Société de Rome' itself, which he finds entirely worthy of its source.

—Nearly twenty years ago, in No. 177 of the *Nation*, the late George P. Marsh contributed an interesting article on the economic writings of Prof. Gerolamo Boccardo of Genoa, and, in particular, on his 'Dizionario della Economia Politica e del Commercio,' which was pronounced a work of remarkable value and comprehensiveness. The materials which Prof. Boccardo had collected, partly for the historical portion of this dictionary and partly for a course of lectures, he arranged into a condensed narrative of the history of commerce. The third edition of this 'Manuale di Storia del Commercio, delle Industrie e dell' Economia Politica' (Turin, 1886, Roux e Favale), revised and enlarged, is before us. One of its subtitles, "The Economic Evolution of Human Society," will give the best brief description of it. Based upon a wide range of economic learning, it is at once remarkably concise and comprehensive. It begins with prehistoric man, and comes down to the present Socialist movement and the protectionist reaction in Europe. Though not so large as Blanqui's 'History of Political Economy,' it is a much more satisfactory book, and, in fact, contains more matter. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best manuals we have ever seen, and much the best short general review of the history of commerce and industry that we are acquainted with. It is very greatly to be desired that it may be translated into English. It would make a useful text-book for colleges and scientific schools, while the force and vigor of the style and the essential interest of the contents would secure it attention from the general public.

—Turning for a moment to the contents, we will note one or two matters of interest. On page 99 there is a most suggestive remark on the early church councils: "The creation of councils (to consider them merely as meetings where the highest intellects are gathered to discuss an idea) is one of the happiest thoughts of the genius of Christian civilization. The largest assemblies of the ancients had been the Forum, the great games, the amphictyons; but the Christian councils brought together the strongest minds and noblest hearts, not of this or that nation, but of the whole civilized world, to decide not merely questions of doctrine, but also the most lively and pressing social problems." In discussing the significance of the discovery of America, an instructive parallel is instituted between the Romans and the Spaniards in their contempt for the occupations which lead to industrial and economic development, and in their common passion for glory and military conquests. We have noticed a few slight errors. On page 165 Michael Palæologus is called the Emperor of Constantinople in 1261, instead of Emperor of Nicæa. Grasham is printed instead of Gresham, Warren for Warren Hastings. Like some of his foreign predecessors, Prof. Boccardo explains the name "Doomsday Book" incorrectly as the "Book of the Last Judgment." Most English readers will smile on reading the list of great spirits that have contributed to England's growth and development, when they come to the last line—"the keen and observant art of Thackeray, Dickens, Eliot, and Ouida." The volume is supplied with an analytical table of contents, an index of several hundred articles, and a very useful guide to the literature of the subject, which mentions about one hundred and forty titles.

—With regard to our recent comment on Prof. Delitzsch's change of view concerning the Sumero-Accadian question, a correspondent writes, for the benefit of non-Assyriologists:

"Let me very briefly show that the interpretation of Assyrian texts is entirely *independent* of the question whether there is such a language as Sumero-Accadian or not. The cuneiform writing consists of signs which are either to be read as syllables entering into the composition of Assyrian words, or they represent entire words. The "Sumero-Accadists" believe that the majority of these syllabic values of the cuneiform signs are originally words (or parts of words) of a non-Semitic language, which carries with it the conclusion that the Assyrians, who are Semites, obtained their system of writing from a non-Semitic people. Prof. Halévy, on the other hand, claims that the phonetic values of the cu-

neiform signs (*i. e.*, as syllables) are of Semitic origin, and represent Assyrian words abbreviated or otherwise modified. Now, it is evident that the *reading* of the signs is not in the least affected by the question as to their *origin*. Give Prof. Halévy any Assyrian inscription, and he will translate it precisely as his great opponent, Prof. Oppert, would do, barring, of course, passages in regard to which—as is the case in every language—legitimate differences about the exact meaning may, for various reasons, exist Again, in the so-called bilingual texts, consisting of 'Sumerian' or 'Accadian,' and an interlinear Assyrian 'translation' (or, what amounts to the same thing, the two arranged in parallel columns), the point at issue is a purely *theoretical* one. What the 'Sumero-Accadists' regard as parts of speech, stems, affixes, and the like of a *real* language, Halévy claims to be merely an artificial manner of writing Assyrian, invented by the Assyro-Babylonian priests as a species of mystic writing."

—Lessing's 'Laocoön' is one of the books about which Germans have built up a literature of commentary, and over which the tides of polemics seem likely to flow for ever. The original work, small as it is, remains the valuable part of this literature: its dicta, though their range is now seen to be narrow, have not been set aside, and even the realistic movement of our generation has not seriously impaired their credit. The volume and laboriousness of the later exegesis make an English reader shrink a little at the sight of a new commentary; but Heinrich Fischer's pamphlet of 200 pages, 'Lessing's Laocoön und die Gesetze der bildenden Kunst' (Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung, 1887), will please those who have interest enough in the subject to read it. Like its fellows, it is polemical, but the author brings a distinct contribution of his own, and writes with directness, force, and acuteness. He knows the artist's point of view, and can discuss his subject from that side; he has, besides, a knowledge of works of art which we miss in many recent writers on æsthetics as much as in Lessing himself. His mission is chiefly to reconcile the doctrines of the 'Laocoön' with modern practice, and to defend Lessing from his detractors. Among these he singles out Justi for special attention, belaboring him with a pleasant self-confidence which is not without its justification. If the reader is not deterred by the subtleties of German æsthetics, and can bear a considerable thrashing of old straw, he will find much that is keen, fresh, and interesting in Fischer's discussion.

PART THIRD OF THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—II.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society. Edited by James A. H. Murray, with the Assistance of Many Scholars and Men of Science. Part III. Batter—Boz. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1887.

ERRORS and deficiencies of the kind last noted are so exceedingly few that we do not care to emphasize them beyond saying that so long as Americanisms are introduced at all, it is unfortunate that they are not subjected to competent revision—difficult as we concede it would be to find it—before being embalmed in the immutability of stereotype. A far graver charge against this work we have pointed out previously. It is destined to fulfil only in a subsidiary sense the duty of supplying the best authority for the best usage. Its character in this respect was determined from the outset, and it is not likely now to vary from the lines upon which it was started. It is with no thought of expressing the slightest disrespect for those engaged in its preparation that we say it is in the hands of scholars rather than of men of letters. The interests of literature will therefore always meet with scant courtesy as contrasted with the interests of philology. In this respect the new dictionary stands at the very opposite extreme from that occupied by the great lexicon of the last century. Dr. Johnson was in no sense an English scholar, judged even by the low standards that prevailed in his day. His dictionary is of no authority whatever in the case of disputed derivations; and the information it usually imparts to him who seeks after the origin of doubtful words, is of a sort which the inquirer had far better be without. On the other hand, it is so full of apposite quotations, mainly from the best authors, that it is even now a pleasure to turn over its leaves and enjoy its selections. For every extract has weight, not because it illustrates the fact that the word has been employed, but because it has been employed by a man whose usage gives it the stamp of authority.

We lay it down once more as a fundamental principle, that, in any dictionary prepared upon an extensive scale, the great representative authors of the language should be gone through with a closeness and care that leaves not a sentence unexamined, and, as a consequence, not a word or form unrecorded, not a difficulty unnoticed, even if it cannot be explained. In a dictionary prepared upon a scale as extensive as is this, all writers in our tongue who are entitled to be called classic should be subjected to the same process. They need not necessarily be those that stand high in their grade; but whether standing high or low, whether major or minor classics, readers should obtain the benefit of their position. In quotation, moreover, they should have precedence. The use of inferior names, when greater ones can be obtained, denotes a certain lack of the literary sense, a disposition to believe that, as regards authority, one man is as good as another; as if the value of a dictionary depended upon the number of authors represented, and not upon their character. But so far as that is concerned, we do not look to a lexicon for a census of English writers, but for a consensus of the best usage. One result of the indifference exhibited for this principle is the frequent recurrence of authorities that carry no weight, and the occasional occurrence of usages that have no right to be recorded. This dictionary will be the means of bringing to notice the names of several persons hitherto quite unknown to fame. A number of authors appear in it frequently that will never have been met before by most of us, and outside of its pages are never likely to be met with again. On the other hand, as an illustration of a usage which never ought to have been admitted, we designedly select a particular one, for the insertion of which the editors themselves make a quasi-apology. Under *bel-esprit* is the definition, 'wit, wittiness,' with the remark that it is "hardly in English use." The single authority given for it is Adler's translation of Fauriel's 'History of Provençal Poetry.' This is authority with a vengeance. Here is a meaning recorded and recognized, though with a qualification, which is based exclusively upon a translation of a French work by a writer born in Germany, and who transferred to his acquired tongue all the hideous qualities that characterize the most vicious German style. The late Prof. Adler was a scholar of respectable acquirements; but no one who read his school-books, or, for that matter, anything he wrote, ever accused him of writing the English language.

We devote space more freely to the discussion of this particular point because the editor, it seems to us, mistakes, and in his preface misstates, the relation of literature to language. He maintains with justice that in a living tongue the creative epoch, the period of roots, never comes to an end. But he then goes on to add that the literary speech, with its hoard of words already existing and its appeals to authority for usage, is hostile to word-creation. This assertion is undoubtedly true of a language that is dead; as regards a living one, we venture to say that it is not supported by any evidence whatever. It is, in fact, based entirely upon misconception. The literary speech is hostile neither to the creation of new words nor to the revival of old ones. In the case of the latter, indeed, it usually precedes the spoken tongue; in that of the former, it has certain definite functions to fulfil. Its province is not to adopt indiscriminately the myriad creations of the hour, but to select from the vast number of new coinages furnished by the colloquial speech those which are most fitted to survive. It does this readily, for it instinctively feels that it must seek in sources outside of itself for something to uphold decaying energy, to add vigor and freshness to expression which commonness has made to seem commonplace. It adopts slang when slang says forcibly what it has been saying tamely; for it recognizes the fact that slang is nothing but an effort to say with sharpness and strength what has been worn smooth and pointless by the wear of constant use. But it is conservative, and conservative in the best of ways and for the best of reasons. It adopts terms and phrases slowly, because it is adopting them for all time.

This indisposition to make haste is something, however, quite distinct from hostility. The result is that, to a great extent, what is worthless in the formations of the hour disappears; what is valuable is retained. So far, in fact, is the literary speech from being averse to additions, from whatever source derived, that there is no new word which expresses a new idea, or names a new thing, or condenses into itself the signification of a sentence, that is not destined sooner or later to be embraced in its constantly increasing vocabulary. A dictionary must, of course, often anticipate the decisions of literature, and must recognize much that the latter may never adopt; but all this is to be done with discretion. To illustrate our meaning: *dude* is an Americanism that is almost certain to become in time established in the literary speech. It expresses in a word what otherwise it would require a sentence to explain. But even if it failed to pass beyond its present usage, it ought to have a place in a dictionary on account of the extent of that usage, just as the somewhat similar but now forgotten *maccaroni* of the last century is entitled to be put on record. But, as a specimen of words that do not deserve the slightest recognition, we may instance *beehive* as a verb, found in this part. It has appended to it "[U. S. A.]," which, of course, gives the false impression that it is a word in current use in this country. It must have been a sense of international comity that induced the editors to insert such a term; for anybody can change at any time a substantive into a verb. It certainly proves a deficiency of the literary sense, both on the part of the one who originated the usage, and on the part of the one who forwarded it. Several formations of this character have been credited in this dictionary to the U. S. A.; and the U. S. A., so far as we have observed, are not grateful for them.

We should be far, however, from wishing to be understood as implying that the writers of our tongue who can in any way be deemed classic are not fairly represented in this work. It is an ideal standard we are holding up designedly, for that is the standard which a dictionary of this character sets out to reach. These writers have all been read carefully. Scarcely a word or form or meaning fails to be recorded, so far as the limited knowledge we possess enables us to test the matter. Yet we doubt if a single author has been read in that exhaustive manner which the preparation of a work like this demands. Certain deficiencies

have struck our attention as we have run over its pages. Let us begin with the first great poet of our literature. *Boastance*, of the earlier printed editions of Chaucer, and still found in some manuscripts, does not occur here. A figurative use of *beast* in the 'House of Fame,' in which clouds, mists, and tempests are described as beasts of the air, is not noticed. The word *beard*, in the exact sense of a 'sell,' as in the line—

"A berd, a berd, quod hende Nicolas"—

is not recorded, though the corresponding phrase, 'to make one's beard,' finds place. There is no reference whatever to the singular and as yet unexplained use of *beguile*, towards the end of the 'Doctor's Tale.' *Bicorne* as a substantive appears simply as 'a two-horned animal.' There is no mention made of the *Bycorne* of Lydgate, the gigantic beast that fed upon obedient husbands—the counterpart of Chichevache, that maintained a precarious and half-starved existence by subsisting upon patient wives. The substantive use of *best* in the 'Winter's Tale,' in which the Saviour is simply described as 'the Best,' is not entered here, perhaps intentionally. *Bead*, in one of the quotations that appear under the word, seems to mean 'a rosary': it certainly does so in the unquoted line from Vaughan—

"One sun more strung on my bead of days."

We miss also *bewitchedly*, to be found in Steele's play of "The Funeral"; *baubledom*, used by Horace Walpole in a sense tending to approach the modern 'bric-à-brac'; the *blandulish* of Sterne; the form *bourasque*, found in the notes to the fourth book of Pope's 'Dunciad'; and, worse than all, that author's specific use of *the bays* as denoting the office of poet-laureate. We could furnish a few other illustrations, but these are sufficient to make our statement good.

It is the readers and not the editors that are directly responsible for such failures, the importance of which, it is well to add, can be easily overestimated. There are certainly occasional instances in which the work of the former has been done with a good deal of carelessness. An illustration of this can be noticed in the case of the dramatic writings of Thomas Shadwell. From these enough quotations have been taken to show that all his plays have been read for this dictionary. Shadwell is not a great author, but he is of sufficient importance to deserve careful perusal. Had it been done more thoroughly, earlier dates than those given here could be found for several words and phrases. *Bird's-nest*, as the edible nest of the swallow, is mentioned here under 1760 with a quotation from Goldsmith; it is spoken of in Shadwell's "Woman Captain," which appeared in 1680. The first quotation of *beau monde* in this work is taken from Pope, and belongs to the year 1714; it occurs in Shadwell's "True Widow," 1679, his "Bury Fair," 1689, and his posthumous "Volunteers," printed in 1693. *Blowing*, a cant term for prostitute, has no earlier example than 1812, yet it occurs about a dozen times in Shadwell's "Squire of Alsatia," which belongs to 1688, and, furthermore, is defined in the glossary prefixed to that play. Shadwell has also in his "Woman Captain" the term of endearment, *bird's-nye*, for which only one authority seems to have been found. We may add that *bemuse*, with a quotation from Pope of the year 1735, is in the fourth volume of Dryden's *Miscellany*, which came out in 1694. It was used in a poem written by a certain Mr. Knapp of Magdalen College. For *belle* as an adjective, only Pepys is quoted, under 1668; yet nearly three hundred years before, Pandarus had addressed Cressida in the second book of 'Troilus' as 'O bele nece.'

For certain omissions the editors themselves must be held responsible. They give no separate entry to, nor indeed do they make any special mention of, the once common contract forms of the third person singular of the present tense of certain verbs such as *bit* for 'biddeth,' *bint* for 'bindeth,' and *betit* for 'betideth.' That such forms can be found in the extracts will be of little service to him who is ignorant of the place where to look for them. Even that help will be denied him in the case of *boes*, the contract form of 'behoves,' found in the Ellesmere text of the 'Reeve's Tale.' Objection might also fairly be taken to the rather inadequate treatment of *bergeret*. This is a word which to our knowledge occurs but once in English literature, in the poem of "The Flower and the Leaf." It is simply explained here as the etymological spelling of the obsolete word *bargeret*, meaning 'pastoral.' Turning to *bargeret*, we find it defined as merely a variant of *bergeret*. This is doubtless one of those oversights into which the most careful of editors cannot save himself from sometimes falling. Under the participial adjective *being*, in the sense of 'seeing,' 'since'—which Bartlett, singularly enough, puts down as an Americanism—there is a slight error in the reference, noticeable mainly because the work strikes us as extraordinarily free from mistakes of this kind. For B. ii under the verb *to be* should be read B. i, 3.

The mention of the substantive verb reminds us that the first illustration of the modern passive formation represented by *is being built* occurs here under the year 1769. There is a much earlier instance of the form, or at least of the transition to the present form, in a play of Thomas Porter, called "The Villain," brought out in 1663. It can be seen in the two following lines of blank verse, or, at any rate, what the author chose to consider blank verse:

"The fear of thieves is worse than the loss we can
Sustain by them; we're still a being robbed."

Our quotation is taken from the edition of 1694.

There are numerous other points which we should be glad to discuss in connection with this Part; but the length to which our notice has already extended warns us to stop. We have largely given up this review to pointing out what are, or what seem to us, deficiencies; but we should fail of the commonest justice did we not bear the fullest witness to the extraordinary value of this dictionary so far as it has been completed. Our criticism has been scattered over hundreds of pages; but there is not a page, nor even a single column, which will not correct the errors or add to the knowledge of all of us. As the work advances and covers a larger proportion of the alphabet, its merits will be recognized by larger and larger numbers. But it has already gone far enough to show that it is a work upon which every member of the English race can rely with confidence, and of which he can speak with just pride; and furthermore it has already gone far enough to enroll the name of its editor-in-chief among the scholars whom English literature will always be delighted to honor.

THE LATEST PLEA FOR BIMETALLISM.

The Silver Pound, and England's Monetary Policy since the Restoration; together with the History of the Guinea, Illustrated by Contemporary Documents. By S. Dana Horton, a Delegate of the United States of America to the International Monetary Conferences of 1878 and 1881. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

THE last paragraph in this book might well have been printed first. It is the concluding sentence of a note sent by the Governments of France and the United States, on the 31st of March, 1882, to the other Powers represented in the Monetary Conference of the preceding year. The Conference had adjourned on July 8, 1881, to a day certain, viz., April 12, 1882. The note advised the other Powers that although the question of bimetallism had been under discussion in the interval, no conclusions had been reached sufficiently positive to serve as a basis for formal deliberations of the Conference. The last paragraph of the note was in these words:

"In this situation, the Governments of the United States and of France are of the opinion that it would be desirable to defer the convocation of the Conference, subject to a determination, on the part of the States interested, of the date for its reassembling, *the same to take place within the present year.*"

As the Conference did not reassemble within the year, nor within five and a half years thereafter, and as there is no prospect that it ever will reassemble, and no reason, in our opinion, why it ever should, Mr. Horton's book will serve as a very good substitute for it, and it is in the light of such a substitute that we regard it.

The world has pursued the even tenor of its way these five and a half or rather six and a half years, not much thinking about bimetallism. The evils suffered for want of it, if any, have been surmounted, or at all events are not now felt. It requires a very loud shout to make anybody aware of them. Mr. Horton undertakes to tell us that they still exist, and to define what they are. An author having this end in view ought to qualify himself in the spirit of scientific inquiry if he wishes to convince doubters. The habit of bimetallists of looking upon silver as a person, and an extremely ill-used person, instead of one among many instruments of human convenience, has always been a sad stumbling-block in the discussion. Mr. Horton, on the first page of his preface, speaks of the "Disinherison of Silver" as the wrong to be righted. The "Outlawry of Silver" is his alternative phrase, and these two terms run through the entire work. Such language is as inappropriate in a scientific treatise as it would be to speak of the Disinherison of flint-lock muskets or the Outlawry of tallow candles. And of this the author should be well aware, for he reminds us on page xi of the preface that "words are good servants, but bad masters." In order to make an impression in the right quarter—that is, among reasoning creatures—the author's starting-point must be reasonable. The personification of silver is a false starting-point. Even if we suppose that the words Outlawry and Disinherison are used in a metaphorical sense only, the insistence and persistence of their use are calculated to throw the untrained reader off the track at every step, and bring him to the conclusion that what is wanted is not so much a good kind of money as the overthrow of wicked usurpers and the restoration of an outraged dynasty. This is the coloring of almost every chapter, where we find plentifully scattered such phrases as Monetary War, Inter-Metallic Peace, and Reënfranchisement of Silver—all terms attributing personal qualities to certain inert substances. We know what a war with cavalry and infantry is, and what the enfranchisement of a non-voter is. We do not know what kind of a war that would be in which the combatants were gold and silver, nor do we know how the right of suffrage could be bestowed upon silver. Conferring the freedom of the city upon a person in a silver box is a time-honored ceremony in some parts of the Old World, but who ever thought of conferring it upon the box? Surely, "words are good servants, but bad masters."

The author's argument proceeds upon two assumptions, (1) that the fall of prices since 1873 is due to gold monometallism in Europe, although he contends subsequently (on page 53) that gold monometallism does not exist in Europe and cannot; (2) that a decline of prices is a bad thing for the world. Both of these propositions are denied by the other side, who contend that all the

decline in the prices of commodities that can be discovered can be traced to improved means of production and transportation, and that along with declining prices of some commodities, advancing (or at least stationary) prices of other commodities are observed. A list of twenty-one such articles of general use was published in a recent number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. Mr. Horton declines to go into the examination of index numbers and that sort of thing, because he knows that the eternal principles of Ricardo require that the facts should be as he states them, and that if they are not so now, they will be so in the course of the twentieth century, unless justice is done to silver meanwhile by the removal of the Disinherison.

By way of improving the terminology of the science and insuring clearness of thought, the author asks us to divide the term Standard of Value into two parts, viz.: Standard of Desiderata and Greater Standard of Value. "The organic law of the standard of desiderata," he says, "is still a desideratum. The subject seems to lack its devotees, though the memory of much that has been achieved already, encourages the belief that such devotees will appear in time." It has to do, however, with prices in particular countries. The Greater Standard of Value has something to do with "the general level of prices" in all countries as distinguished from particular countries, corresponding to the level of the sea. It is dependent upon "the sum total of National Instruments of Valuation, the Money of the World." If this division of the word Standard is the aid to clearness offered to the next international monetary conference, the muddle in which the last one found itself on the 8th of July, 1881, and out of which it could escape only by adjournment, would, we fear, be very little relieved.

If prices are in general declining—and of this there can be little doubt—the effect must be to bring a larger amount of the good things of this world within reach of all persons whose wages or incomes are not declining. And this must be the effect whether the decline in prices is caused by new inventions, or by the bringing of new land under cultivation, or by the lightening of taxes, or by silver demonetization, or by all combined. Is this a bad thing? The badness of it it the trump-card of bimetallism. It is assumed by the author as one of the accepted axioms of social science. He finds it disputed by Mr. Pirmez and Prof. Nasse, who hold that the wage-earning classes—the larger portion of mankind and the portion best entitled, if any, to have their interests consulted by the law-making power—are benefited by low prices of commodities, for the reason that their wages do not decline as commodities decline, but tend rather to increase. This position is met by the unsupported assertion that a decline in prices tends to check production and throw laborers out of employment or put them on half-time. The invention of the power-press has caused a great decline in the price of books and newspapers. Has this decline thrown any printers or pressmen, or bookbinders or paper-makers, out of employment or put them on short time?

Mr. Horton's treatise is addressed particularly to English public opinion, and is properly timed to produce such effect as it may upon the Gold and Silver Commission with which the Salisbury Ministry is amusing John Bull. The testimony, or a large part of it, taken by the Commission has been published. An examination of it leads the *Economist* to say that "the case for bimetallism has, in fact, broken down completely, and in view of that fact it is hardly worth while to discuss again the schemes of its supporters."

A number of hitherto unpublished documents relating to English coinage are printed as appendices to the present volume, several of which bear the signatures of Sir Isaac Newton and of John Locke. These were supplied for Mr. Horton's use by the Manager of the British Mint. The papers submitted add little or nothing to previously known facts. The interest belonging to them is antiquarian rather than scientific, although any scraps that bear such honored names are always welcome.

If ingenuity and industry misapplied are ever worthy of praise, Mr. Horton's labors are to be highly commended. He will find his reward, however, among those in both hemispheres who esteem bimetallism a precious thing, irrespective of any means of putting it into practice.

SOME EASTERN GRAMMARS.

Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language. By W. R. Morfill, M.A. [Trübner's Collection of Simplified Grammars of the Principal Asiatic and European Languages.] London: Trübner & Co. 1887.

Grammaire Albanaise. À l'usage de ceux qui désirent apprendre cette langue sans l'aide d'un maître. Par P. W. [Simplified Grammars.] London: Trübner & Co. 1887.

A Hebrew Grammar. By the Rev. W. H. Lowe, M.A., Lecturer on Hebrew, Christ's College, Cambridge; joint author of 'A Commentary on the Psalms,' etc. Thomas Whittaker.

LIKE some others of the collection to which it belongs, the above-named Serbian Grammar quite undeservedly claims the merit of being "simplified." It is an abridged grammar, and one greatly obscured by condensation and elimination. Surely, there is little simplicity in a paragraph like the following, which is made easily comprehensible neither by what precedes nor follows—all of it similar in tenor—and is no unfair specimen of the author's presentations of the Slavic verb:

"The perfective verbs are again subdivided either: *a*) as they denote completion without regard to the duration of the action—*e. g.*, *kupiti* [we transliterate the Serb words and correct the punctuation, which is most careless throughout the book], *to buy*, in one or more acts (unconditional perfective verbs), or *b*) with reference to the duration of the action (conditional perfective verbs). In the last circumstance the action may be either *a*) one the beginning and the end of which are simultaneous, as *striyelyati*, *to shoot*, the action being done rapidly, once for all, as it were—these verbs are called by MIKLOSICH momentaneous, and correspond to the perfect aspect of unity of the Russian grammarians—or *β*) the action may not have a simultaneous beginning and end, and this class is further subdivided into 1) where the action the completion of which is predicated is a continuous one, or 2) repeated at various times. The first of these [verbs] MIKLOSICH calls durative perfective, the second iterative perfective."

In fact, this Serbian Grammar is also obscured—where it ought to be most plain—by frequent references to the other Slavic tongues, to Miklosich's 'Vergleichende Grammatik der Slavischen Sprachen,' and "a good Serbian dictionary." The comparative side of the task has the greater attraction for Mr. Morfill as he has been assigned also the elaboration of the Polish, Russian, Bohemian, and Bulgarian grammars for the collection. The Serbian is, to judge from the Preface, to cover the whole Serbo-Croat domain of the language, embracing "the following territories":

"1) The Kingdom of Serbia;
2) The part of Old Serbia still under Turkish rule;
3) Bosnia and Herzegovina;
4) Istria, the Dalmatian littoral and the islands;
5) The Principality of Montenegro;
6) The Austrian provinces Croatia, Slavonia, Syrmia, and the southern part of Carniola;
7) The Serbs in the Banat and South-Hungary;
8) A few who are settled in the South of Russia."

In reference to this quotation we cannot refrain from remarking that Syrmia is not an Austrian province (Austro-Hungarian would have here been the proper expression), but a division of the just mentioned Slavonia; that the Banat is a part of South Hungary; and that "the Serbs in . . . South Hungary" and the "few who are settled in the South of Russia" are, correctly speaking—which grammarians ought to do above others—not "territories," but inhabitants of territories.

Instead of referring so often to Miklosich's German work and to a good Serbian dictionary—which would not be English either, we presume—Mr. Morfill would have done much better to explain many peculiarities of the Slavic idiom—peculiarities most strange to English students—by a simple reference to similar forms in German. The whole statement (pp. 33, 34) about "compound verbs . . . which take a preposition before them"—as, *do*, to; *na*, on; *o*, *ob*, around; *od*, from; *po*, after; *pod*, under; *pre*, through; *raz*, asunder, etc.—could have been greatly simplified by comparing such German compounds with *hin* (*fort*), *an*, *um*, *weg*, *nach*, *durch*, *zer*, etc., as would best agree with well-chosen Serb words. "*Pre* implie[s] change, going from one place to another, as *prebroditi*, *to cross a river*," is neither clear nor literally correct; *durchwaten* is a perfect German translation of the Serb compound. *Naigrati se* is poorly explained by "*to play till one is tired out*", *sich* (*voll*) *anspielen* would render it exactly. Why not use *zertrümmern* to explain *raz* in "*razgraditi*, to demolish"? Only *pod* in *podjarmiti*, to subjugate, is well explained by "the Latin *sub*"; the German *unterjochen* is, however, a still more perfect parallel.

Referring to the Albanian language, at the end of a classification of the Aryan tongues spoken in Europe, Max Müller said, a quarter of a century ago: "This language is clearly a member of the same family; and as it is sufficiently distinct from Greek or any other recognized language, it has been traced back to one of the neighboring races of the Greeks, the Illyrians, and is supposed to be the only surviving representative of the various so-called barbarous tongues which surrounded and interpenetrated the dialects of Greece." This brief and rather vague statement is even now almost all that can be said to be generally agreed upon by comparative philologists concerning the affinities of the strange idiom of the Shkipetars, although it has been subjected to special scrutiny by such first-class minds in the linguistic domain as Bopp and Miklosich. The results obtained as to closer relationship differ considerably. Some trace the Albanian directly back to Sanskrit, others find the nearest kinship in the Letto-Slavic group of languages, and still others see the Pelasgic—of which there are, however, no written remains, if it ever was a written language—clearly preserved by the rude mountaineers of ancient Epirus and Illyria. What renders the decision the more difficult is the heavy admixture of Greek, Latin, Italian, Slavic, Ruman, and other words, which renders the Albanian a puzzling linguistic amalgam. Add to this a great diversity of dialects, the absence of a uniform method of writing—both Greek and Roman alphabets, variously modified, are in use by scholars—the general illiteracy of the people, and the impenetrability to cultured Europeans of the rude interior of the country. The latest publications on the subject show that various views continue to be held.

The author of the grammar before us—an advertisement in another volume of the 'Collection' shows "P. W." to stand for "Wassa Pasha, Prince of the Lebanon"—is one of the most convinced ethnological partisans in regard to this question. "The Albanians," he says in

his Preface—in French, for the publishers have wisely left his work untranslated—" are, without contradiction, the most ancient of all the peoples that inhabit Europe. This priority over their congeners cannot be contested, for science has fully established their direct descent from the Pelasgians." He does not enter, however, upon the task—"qui requiert une étude des plus approfondies"—of proving what he deems incontestable. He avows only the practical aim of presenting to scholars a manual which shall prove "a sure guide." His work is a labor of love, and he executes it evidently after serious studies—without wasting words on moot questions, grammatical, lexicographic, dialectic, or orthographic. He ignores the Greek alphabet completely, explains well the Latin alphabet, with modified pronunciation, which he has adopted, and in every division of the book supplies the student with plenty of examples. The book is one of the heaviest of the series, being twice as large, for instance, as the Hungarian Grammar, which again is larger than the Serbian. That the fulness and strictness of its rules—of declension, conjugation, etc.—have been attained only by ignoring discrepancies and dialectic divergences, suppressing doubts, and occasionally concealing a lack of knowledge, we venture to suppose; but writers on Albanian matters are privileged persons, and we are far from presuming to oppose Tosk forms to Geg, or the authority of G. Meyer to that of Camarda.

What is indubitably the result of a comparative study of the Albanian is its Aryan origin. To become convinced of this one has only to compare its *dy, tre, kater, pēs, gjasht, dhêt, kind, myi*, with the corresponding Latin or Slavic numerals, *duo, tres, quatuor*, Pol. *pięć*, Russ. *shest', decem, centum, mille;* the fem. noun *grue*, gen. *grues*, acc. *gruen*, voc. *o grue*, with the Greek γῆ γῆς, etc.; or *yam, asht, yemi*, am, art, (we) are, with *sum, est, sumus*, εἰμί, ἐστί, ἐσμέν, Boh. *jsem, jest, jsme*. What is equally patent is the terribly mixed character of the Albanian vocabulary. Among twenty-one words grouped only on account of their gender we find *gēn*, dog (cf. *canis*); *luā*, lion (*leo*); *mazh*, she-cat (Magy. *macska*); *gyarpen*, snake (*serpens*); *luftār*, warrior (*luctator*, Rum. *luptator*); *buyar*, noble (Rum. *boier*, Russ. *boyarin*); *sherbtuer*, domestic (*servitor*); *rob*, slave (Russ. and Magy. *rab*); *perenduer*, emperor (*imperator*); *regy*, king (*rex*).

Considering how few works on the Albanian language exist altogether, we can but regard this comparatively exhaustive one as an uncommonly valuable contribution to linguistic literature. As such it deserved a very careful handling on the part of the publishers of the 'Collection.' Instead of that, we meet with shocking carelessness. On page 2 we find "on l'emplore," "s'emploi," and "le son du *K* grec devant [for *dans*] le mot κύριε"; on p. 4, "clec," probably for *clef;* on p. 6, "beau, fils," for *beau-fils;* on p. 7, "volense," for *voleuse*. That the author has not himself been guilty of disfiguring so precious a production by hasty proof-reading is evident from the queer addition in English to the conclusion of his French Preface. Without a dividing line, the author's appeal for indulgence is followed by these words—evidently a note to another grammar of the series: "For ordinary use, only, four tenses are necessary: the present, past future and imperative. [The punctuation is not ours.] Colloquially, the present is almost invariably used instead of the future." Fortunately, these are the only English lines discoverable in the 'Grammaire Albanaise.'

The little book which Mr. Lowe presents as "merely a sketch of Hebrew grammar, but . . . sufficient to enable the student to read the Hebrew Scriptures with the aid of it and of a dictionary," appears to us to go in some of its sections far beyond its promise, and in others to fall short of it. As defective, we may instance the paragraph (98) devoted to the numerals. We are, however, not inclined to lay too much stress on unevenness of treatment, considering that what is given has throughout the merit of order, clearness, precision, and general accuracy. As an aid to students who can receive ampler information and the occasionally needed explanations from a competent teacher, it will prove a most handy manual, and those sufficiently advanced in the study of the language will find it a particularly pleasant companion. We notice, however, some peculiarities which we cannot approve of—though we have, perhaps, no sufficient warrant absolutely to condemn them—and here and there a slip. To the former belongs the use, in transliteration, of *bh* and *dh*, while *c* stands for all forms of "Caph"—even as in "*lēc*, go thou"; of *kh* for *'h* (though exceptionally also *ch*, as in "chōlem," side by side with "*pathakh*," "*khātūph*," pp. 24, 51); and of *gr* for *'Ain* ("Graïn"), as in "*grāvōn*" (for *'āvōn*) and *Gilbōagr*. Of slips we may mention "*çippor*, bird," in the list of masculine nouns forming their plural in *-ōth* (p. 14), while no such plural as *çippōrōth* exists; the translation of *sā'ar* by "while away" (p. 30); and such misprints as "*m'zabēa'h*" for *mizbēa'h* (p. 14), "*zammōtti*" for *zammōthī* (p. 42), and "*yayshāreth*" for *vayshāreth* (p. 48). "*Zeh livyāthān*" (p. 11) stands probably for *livyāthān zeh* (Ps. civ, 26), but the rendering of "this leviathan" is incorrect, for *zeh* is in this instance a relative pronoun (as in verse 8 of the same psalm). Equally incorrect is the rendering of *am zū* (p. 11) by "this nation (which)," instead of by *the nation which* (more literally, *the nation that*).

Modern Hinduism, an Account of the Religion and Life of the Hindus in Northern India. By W. J. Wilkins of the London Missionary Society. Scribner, Welford & Co. 1887. Pp. xi, 494.

So far as this book is held true to the promise of the preface, and is the record of the observations of one "with the seeing eye and inquiring mind, who has lived for many years in India," it is of interest and some value. Where it simply reproduces the writings of others, as it does very frequently and at great length, it wastes both time and paper, as the excellent authorities cited are all accessible. The author's naïve expressions of surprise at encountering facts which comparative religion has long since put in their proper setting, argue a deficient equipment, on that side at least, though he keeps himself admirably, on the whole, to his declared purpose of appearing as a "chronicler rather than a preacher." He has the thoroughly unconscious humor of an Englishman when he enumerates in his rather formidable list of Hindu vices "ingratitude," "want of confidence in their fellow-men," and, coolest of all, "oppression." His book gives us, we repeat, a great deal of important matter, and we only regret that he so overweights it by extracts from other writers, and that he tells his tale in so prosaic and colorless a fashion.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Appleton's Physical Geography. D. Appleton & Co. $1.60.
Barrett, F. His Helpmate: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 30c.
Berard-Varagnac. Portraits littéraires. Paris: Calmann Lévy; Boston: Schoenhof.
Bower, Prof. F. O., and Vines, S. H. A Course of Practical Instruction in Botany. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.
The Standard Hoyle. Excelsior Publishing House.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York. Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

Programmes of the instruction offered, for the academic year beginning October 1, 1887, to Graduate, Undergraduate, and Special Students will be sent on application.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE United States, etc., 46 pages, paper, price 10 cents.
T. & J. W. JOHNSON & CO., 535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

VILLAGE Improvement Associations.—How to organize. B. G. NORTHROP, Clinton, Conn.

Library-Givers

—anybody having occasion to make collections of books—can sift the book world at home and abroad for its best, make money go its furthest, and be relieved of all detail, through the undersigned (of the late firm, Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston), 25 years in the trade with every advantage.

J. S. LOCKWOOD,
82 Equitable Building, Boston.

JOUAUST LIBRARY.
LES ESSAIS DE MONTAIGNE.
Complete in 7 volumes, 12mo, at 90 cents a volume. Volumes I—IV now ready.
This new edition presents for the first time on the same page the text of the 1588 edition with all the additions and new readings of the 1595 edition, prepared by Mlle. de Gournay.
DUPRAT & CO., Booksellers, { *5 East 17th Street, New York.*
*** *Catalogues of Rare Books, TAUCHNITZ and JOUAUST Libraries, on application.*

The West Point Hotel,
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. WEST POINT, N. Y.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,
9 *Bond St., New York,*
Carry a full line of the SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS publications of all the large publishing houses in the United States, and invite correspondence with reference to supplying schools, libraries, and book-purchasers generally. Catalogues of school and miscellaneous books sent on application.
They call special attention to the
Newest, Freshest, and Best
SCHOOL SPEAKERS.
I. PRIMARY SPEAKER, boards, 50 cents.
II. JUNIOR SPEAKER, cloth, 75 cents.
III. ADVANCED SPEAKER, cloth, $1.25.
By O. E. BRANCH.
The best books for class instruction now before the public.
Human Psychology.
12mo, cloth, $1.50.
An Introduction to Philosophy. Being a Brief Treatise on Intellect, Feeling, and Will. By E. Janes, A.M.
What Lois A. Bangs of the Packer Institute pronounces "the nearest perfect of any book intended for the use of students of elocution."
Voice Culture and Elocution.
By Prof. Wm. T. Ross. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.
The above books sent postpaid on receipt of price. Special terms to teachers who mention this advertisement.

PHILOSOPHY FOR THE PEOPLE. Quarterly. Pessimistic Essays on American Political, Economic, and Individual life. 4 numbers $1.00; single copies 30 cents. Address
HENRY W. CHEROUNY, 25 Vandewater St., N. Y.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

The Week.

THE action of the Democratic reformers in Maryland shows that the spirit of independence is not confined to those who were once Republicans. Thanks to the machinations of Gorman and his unhappy power of deceiving the President, the Democratic party has been brought to such a pass in the State that decent men could no longer act with it. They, therefore, gave the Republican leaders to understand that if they would put up a ticket beyond reproach, and would advocate certain specific State reforms, they would go with them. In consequence, the Republicans have nominated as candidate for Governor Mr. Walter B. Brooks, one of the best known business men in the State of Maryland, whose name is a synonym for honorable dealing, and who is especially remarkable for soundness of ideas combined with unusual executive ability. He is not a politician in any sense, and we do not know of his having ever run for office before; but that he will make a good Governor his successful management of great business enterprises is a perfect guarantee. The wonder is how he could ever be prevailed upon to accept the nomination, and it is safe to say that nothing but a high sense of duty and recognition of the necessity of reform in his State could have induced him to accept it. As to the platform which the Maryland Republicans have put forth, while we do not consider the arraignment of the President, as hypocritical in his advocacy of civil-service reform, to be just or true, if a broad view is taken of his acts throughout the whole country, we think it natural and right that he should suffer the full measure of reproach for such appointments as he has made in Maryland. The approval of the Blair bill is a bad plank, but, as this is a State campaign, the planks relating to State matters are the really important ones, and they are admirable. They demand abolition of the State tobacco-tax inspection, which is a useless and heavy burden upon one of Maryland's principal industries, and has been retained only because it gives fat places to political henchmen; a revision of legal procedure, which is at present slow and expensive, often to the defeat of justice; stringent laws against bribery, which is rife in some of the counties, and of which the negroes are the principal subjects; a minority representation on all boards and commissions; and, most important of all, the adoption of such election laws as shall guarantee free suffrage.

With such a ticket and such a platform on State matters, the Democratic reformers do well to join the Republicans, and they are especially to be admired as many of their leaders suffered personally in the war for their belief in the wrong side, and some of them even fought on that side. The combination is a formidable one. In the last Presidential election, Maryland went Democratic by only 11,118 plurality. There were nearly 3,000 Prohibitionists, many of whom will vote with the Republicans in this campaign; and if the reformers' votes are counted, they have about 12,000 majority in the city of Baltimore alone. In short, it is hard to see how anything except fraud and intimidation can keep Maryland from going Republican in the next election, and the hope of the Opposition rests on Gorman, who, by his unscrupulousness and his skill in fraud, assisted by the criminal classes of Baltimore, has twice before saved the day for the perpetuation of his ring when it was overwhelmingly outvoted.

The Iowa Republicans stand manfully by the great Tuttle on the pension issue. Their platform declares: "This Government, saved from destruction and treason by the patriotism and valor of the Union soldiers, cannot afford in justice or honor to deal less than justly with them. It should cordially and promptly bestow, as an obligation of the Government and not as a charity, liberal pensions to all disabled or dependent soldiers, and to the dependent widows and parents of soldiers." That opens the way to a "liberal pension" for nearly everybody who either served in the war or belongs to a family which sent a member to it; and if it were to be carried into execution, there would be no further question as to the disposition of the surplus. This is the most comprehensive demand yet made by a Republican convention, being slightly more emphatic than the Ohio resolution, and a distinct rebuke to the guarded utterance of the Pennsylvania platform. It is not surprising that the Convention which adopted it should also have remarked, with ludicrous solemnity: "We are unable to give the commendation of good citizens to the Administration of Grover Cleveland."

So far as we can learn from their platform, the Republicans of Iowa are about two-thirds satisfied with the condition of affairs in the South, and one-third dissatisfied. They accordingly accept as settled the old issues of the war, and "hail with satisfaction all *sincere* evidence of *returning* fraternity and reunion." Insincere evidence is properly rejected, or held for further examination. The new issues raised in the South against the right of the majority to rule in the State and nation, the platform says, "are yet to be settled," but how they are to be settled it gives no hint. Protection to American labor by tariff is warmly endorsed, but it is declared in the same resolution that "the tariff should be revised and reduced," and also that there should be "all possible and practicable reduction of taxation both national and State." On the subject of immigration the platform is firmly "opposed to criminal and vicious immigration of all kinds, and to all pauper immigration and convict or coolie labor, or to the contract of prison labor by the State to bring unfair competition to American workingmen." As criminal and vicious and pauper immigration and convict labor and Chinese labor are already prohibited by law, we are in some doubt as to the meaning of this clause. The substitution of the word "coolie" for Chinese is the only novelty offered by the platform in this regard. There may be some coolie laborers in the United States who are not Chinese, but we never heard of any.

The withdrawal of Mr. Sweet, the nominee for State Engineer, deprives the Henry George Labor ticket of its one candidate who had the merit of fitness. Mr. Sweet says he is not a member of the Labor party, did not seek the nomination, does not want it, will not accept it, and does not know why it was given to him. We believe it was conferred upon him because the George party did not have among its members any man who happened to be an engineer, and in a moment of squeamishness the leaders of the party yielded to a suggestion that it was necessary for the candidate for State Engineer to have professional knowledge of the duties of the position. This was a weak concession to demands which no friend of Labor ever ought to recognize, and we trust that in selecting a substitute for Mr. Sweet no such limitation will be imposed. What, in heaven's name, has fitness got to do with it? The only important consideration is that the nominee is a friend of Labor. It might be well, in order to make the ticket homogeneous, to pick out a good Blaine man for the place. There are three such on the ticket now, and one more would make it so much the stronger.

The Farmers' Convention at Syracuse turned out to be as grotesque in representation as the United Labor party's Convention was. While there were a few delegates in the Labor Convention who work more or less directly with their hands for a living, the nominations which it made were taken from the intellectual and speculative branches of Labor. An editor, a "financier," a storekeeper, and a lawyer were chosen to command the armies of Labor. In the Farmers' Convention a New York city real-estate owner, a country editor, a professional politician, a doctor, and a retired contractor directed affairs. What any farmer had to say about the proceedings was not ascertainable from the reports. The object of the Convention was advertised to be to devise some way to prevent the appropriation of any more money by the Legislature for the improvement of the canals. It is difficult to see what the Convention farmers, or even any number of real farmers, could do by such a meeting to accomplish this result. The right place for agitating this subject would seem to be in the Assembly and Senate districts. Farmers who object to improving the canals at public expense would do better to look to the Assembly and Senate nominating conventions than to expend their energies in a State convention, for the Legislature appropriates money, not the State officers.

Some very interesting revelations of the party sources of the Prohibition strength were

made in the Convention at Syracuse on Friday All delegates who had formerly been Democrats were asked to stand up, and 134 arose. Then all who were formerly Republicans were asked to stand, and about 800 arose. Of life-long Prohibitionists there were only forty-three. These figures show that seven out of every eight Prohibition votes cast are drawn from the Republican party. This is the reason why the Democrats view the movement with such complacency. Another revelation, equally instructive and equally ominous for the Republicans, was made when clergymen and other representatives of the churches of the State were called up. Of clergymen there were ninety-five, and when church officers and Sunday-school superintendents were asked to stand, nearly the whole body of the Convention arose. Here is a source of power, especially in the rural communities of the State, which it is difficult to overestimate. The fact that the Sunday-schools and churches are deserting the Republican party as the representative of moral ideas, is not the least significant of the many signs of the disintegration of that party. The ticket nominated is well adapted to command the support of this element, for it is headed by a clergyman and composed entirely of men of high character.

Tennessee succeeds Texas as the scene of an exciting campaign in which no office is at stake, but the only question is whether a Democratic State will vote a prohibition amendment into the Constitution. Two years ago the Legislature passed a resolution proposing such an amendment. Last year the Democratic State Convention put in its platform this plank: "Recognizing the sovereignty of the people, and in response to their demand through their representatives in the last General Assembly, we favor submitting to them for their adoption or rejection the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Tennessee." Last winter the Legislature, Democratic in both branches, ratified this plank by passing almost unanimously the necessary resolution, and fixing the 29th of September as the day for the election. The campaign opened in earnest some weeks ago, and will be very lively during the month which still remains before the election. The general course of the canvass has much resembled that which recently closed in Texas, except that the prohibition sentiment has been more widespread among the politicians. In Tennessee a larger proportion of Democratic leaders than in Texas has favored the amendment, and a smaller proportion of Republican leaders has opposed it. Indeed, no Republican of such prominence as the last candidate of the party for Governor in Texas has taken the stump against the amendment, and the "anti" Democratic speakers have tried to make a point by urging that the movement was a partisan dodge of the Republicans. But so many Democrats support it that it is useless to attempt drawing party lines.

The result, after all, chiefly concerns the cities of the State, since prohibition already prevails very generally outside of them. The Legislature several years ago passed a law forbidding the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, outside of incorporated towns or villages, within four miles of any chartered institution of learning; and as soon as the people found out about it, schools were chartered all over the State for the express purpose of thereby stopping the liquor traffic in their vicinity. The law was very generally enforced, and at the last session of the Legislature its scope was extended by an amendment forbidding the sale of liquors within four miles of any school-house, public or private, whether the school was in session or not, except in incorporated towns and cities. The result is, that there is said not to be a civil district in the State, outside of incorporated towns and cities, in which liquors can be lawfully sold, and the only effect of adopting the amendment would be to prohibit their sale in such incorporated towns and cities.

It has been evident for some time that public sentiment in Georgia did not approve the Glenn bill, which threatens with the chain-gang anybody who teaches white and black children together, and that the leaders in the Legislature would be very glad to drop it if they could see their way to doing so without a complete backdown. Such a way has apparently been devised in the resolution adopted by the lower branch on Friday, which, after reciting the fact that white and black children are both admitted to Atlanta University, while its funds ought to be devoted exclusively to the education of blacks, directs the Governor to withdraw his warrant for the $8,000, payable to that institution annually, until this practice is stopped. This is a rather silly proposition, inasmuch as nobody pretends that the end of negro education sought in the appropriation of this money will not be reached just as well if the white professors allow their children to study and recite along with the blacks; but it is infinitely more humane and justifiable than the original bill, for which it is expected that it will be substituted.

A protracted discussion has just closed in the lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature which is of general interest, as illustrating the change of public sentiment on one of the most important issues now before the country. Early in the session a resolution was introduced, which, after the usual amount of "whereas" on the subject of illiteracy in the South, heartily endorsed the Blair bill, and instructed the Congressional delegation to support the measure. The author of the resolution expected that it would go through the Legislature without any opposition, and Mr. Blair waited in perfect confidence for the commendation of his educational scheme by the lawmakers of his own State. Undoubtedly this expectation would have been realized, and this confidence justified, if the proposition had been brought forward two years ago, and in this attitude the Legislature would only have reflected public sentiment at that time. The resolution of endorsement was referred in regular course to the Committee on National Affairs, which proceeded to consider the questions involved upon their merits. This Committee includes Gen. Marston, the able lawyer who has so long been prominent in the Republican party, and a number of other representative members of both parties, although two thirds of its eleven members are Republicans. After thorough consideration the Committee decided, by a vote of nine to two, to report "inexpedient to legislate," which was virtually equivalent to saying that the resolution ought not to pass. Mr. Blair at once rushed to the State capital, and set earnestly at work to prevent the acceptance of the report.

The case presented by the opponents of the resolution was so strong that its advocates saw that it was certain to be beaten upon its merits. They were constrained to change its character from a hearty endorsement to a cold "approval" of the Blair bill, and to eliminate the clause instructing the Congressional delegation to support it. Even then it was only after the most diligent lobbying on the part of Mr. Blair's friends, and the most urgent appeals for support of the resolution on the ground that its defeat would be a personal rebuke to the Senator by his own State, that it was at last got through by the narrow margin of nine majority, the vote standing 136 to 127. The moral effect of the incident is of course practically equivalent to a defeat of the resolution. The change in public opinion towards this measure in Mr. Blair's own State is symptomatic of a change throughout the country.

The reports of the "Ute rising," or the "Indian outbreak," or whatever the newspapers choose to call it, in Colorado attract less attention than they would if they were made up of stirring conflicts and details of savage cruelty practised on scattered settlers. But it seems probable that, if the history of this trouble is ever truly written, it will add only another chapter to the story of the white man's savage treatment of his uncivilized neighbors. Even now the weight of testimony goes to show that all the present trouble with these few Utes arose from the ill-advised course of a border county sheriff in attempting to arrest one or more of the Indians—a process which they mistrusted through their ignorance of it, and, perhaps, lack of faith in the officers—and in his having recourse to arms at their first failure to submit to his authority. Some of the despatches picture the "hostiles" as anxious to return to their place of abode, but fearful to do so on account of the Sheriff's posse that is pursuing them; and the Governor coolly telegraphs to the Interior Department, "We want to get them out of the State." No one who is acquainted with the treatment that the Indians have received in Colorado in recent years—the treacherous slaughter of White Antelope's band of Cheyennes in 1864, for instance—can be blamed for attributing the present troubles to the white man's willingness to shoot an Indian when occasion offers, and his constant effort to have the Indians removed from territory which he covets, no matter how this may be accomplished or how valid may be the Indians' title. But the interesting question remains, what will any one do about it? Suppose that in-

vestigation shall prove that the Indians in this instance have been forced to what fighting they do in self-defence, and that they make it manifest that their only desire is to live in peace on the territory assigned to them? Who then will be held accountable for the blood that may be shed, and what redress will the Indians have?

Gen. Terry's explanation of the law in the case shows that the United States authorities, military and civil, are powerless in the matter unless the Colorado State officers appeal for Federal military aid. The alleged offence of the Indians is against a State law, and the "war" is thus far entirely in the hands of the State officers, every one of whom would lessen his popularity with his constituents if he made any attempt to secure to the Indians a white man's rights. This situation offers another strong argument in favor of the legislation known as the Dawes Bill as a means of settling the Indian problem. If all the Indians in Colorado were to-day the individual owners of the land constituting their reservation, without any immediate authority to dispose of it, that would put a stop to the inciting of "wars" as an excuse for the Indians' removal. And if these Indians were enjoying the citizens' rights which will come to them with the division of their lands under this law, then a way would be open to them to protect themselves against civil injuries, and protection under the law would soon teach them to resort to it, rather than to the rifle, in securing justice.

The stay of proceedings granted by Judge Potter in the Sharp case is grounded upon supposed error on the part of Judge Barrett in admitting as evidence (1) the testimony given by Sharp in the Senate investigation; (2) the fact that certain of his co-conspirators had fled to Canada; (3) the testimony of Alderman Miller that he supposed that the $5,000 handed to him by DeLacy had some connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise. These points are all strictly questions of law, to be argued by the profession and decided by the courts. We have no doubt that they will be decided rightly in the end, and of course Sharp has the same right to be tried by admissible evidence, and no other, as the humblest malefactor in the land. Mr. Martine's application to the Governor for an order convening an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court to hear arguments on the question of a new trial for Sharp, was a very shrewd move, and the Governor's prompt action in granting it is most commendable. The day for the argument being fixed so early as September 7, no excuse is left for admitting Sharp to bail; and if there was any scheme for getting him free of justice by that means, Mr. Martine seems to have defeated it, for the present at least. The cause of law and order in this city is consequently under fresh obligations to the District Attorney's office for its vigilance. From first to last in this memorable case, the city has had the great good fortune of being served by men who, in intellectual acuteness and legal skill, have proved themselves to be more than a match for the talent which Sharp's money was able to bring to his defence. Had we been less ably served, he would not be where he is now, and the prospect of his going to the penitentiary at no distant day would not be so good as this last move of the District Attorney seems to have made it.

There is nothing in Justice Field's decision in the Stanford case that can be considered novel, or that ought to occasion surprise. The Pacific Railway Commission summoned Mr. Stanford as a witness. He appeared before them, although, if he had stood upon his rights, he need not have done so. He answered some of the questions put to him, and he refused, or declined, or was unable, to answer others. The Chairman of the Commission telegraphed to the President for authority to employ counsel, to wit, the District Attorney of the United States, to compel him to answer, and received such authority. The only way a district attorney can proceed is to apply to a court for an order directing the recusant to testify. Application was made to the highest judicial authority within reach, and it was refused, as Stanford knew, and as everybody ought to have known, that it would be. Of course the Pacific Railway Commission were bound to omit no means to accomplish the objects of their creation. But the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hallet Kilbourn case was directly in the teeth of the application. That decision was founded upon the principle that Congress has no power to order a man to jail. *A fortiori* a committee of Congress, or a commission appointed by its authority, cannot do so. If neither a committee of Congress, nor a commission appointed by its authority, nor Congress itself, can send a man to jail, no power exists in that quarter to compel a man to testify against his will. The decision is incontestably right, being founded upon the constitutional division of powers of the Government into executive, legislative, and judicial. Congress has no more power to deprive a man of his liberty than the President has, not a whit. The Government of the United States was established to secure the blessings of liberty, and accordingly the steps by which a man may be deprived of his liberty must be some process of law. An order from the legislative branch of government is not a process of law. There may be inconveniences attending the release of Stanford, but none so great as that attending the incarceration of Kilbourn, at whose suit Congress was virtually fined $20,000.

We were wondering the other day what the *Tribune* meant by chiding the Democratic party for passing the Tariff Act of 1883, and thereby exposing the laboring classes to disastrous competition with foreign paupers. The history of the Tariff Act of 1883 is pretty well known. It was initiated by a Republican Congress. The Commission appointed to frame it was selected by a Republican President. The bill framed by them was reported to a Republican House of Representatives, under the Speakership of J. Warren Keifer, but, being considered too liberal in its reduction of duties, was substantially rejected, and another substituted in place of it. The Senate, which was also under Republican control (by the help of Mahone and Riddleberger), made some further changes in it. When it was finally passed, it was approved by a Republican President. This state of facts, according to the *Tribune*, made it a Democratic measure, and warranted that newspaper in reading us a homily of half a column on the sins of the Democrats against the workingman. A Western newspaper having raised the objection that the writer must have had some other tariff act in his mind than that of 1883, the *Tribune* now acknowledges that "the Republican party cast nearly all the votes by which the tariff act of 1883 was finally passed," that only one Democratic vote in the Senate and only 17 in the House were cast for it, while only 2 Republicans in the Senate and only 10 in the House were cast against it. "But," it says, "certain of its provisions were fastened upon the bill by almost exclusively Democratic votes." No particular ones are specified, but the gentle reader is left to infer that all the provisions which have exposed the workingman to pauper competition were adopted by the wicked Democrats against the desires and intentions of the Republican majority. The reader whose intellect is not wholly crushed by this suggestion will naturally inquire which party is responsible for the injury to the workingman—the one which voted almost unanimously against the bill after it had been so constructed, or the one which voted almost unanimously in favor of it, and put the Executive approval upon it.

The "bout" between Gov. Wilson and Gov. Foraker at Wheeling on Friday was a sheer waste of wind power on both sides. We do not apprehend any sad consequences from it, because it is too late to stir up sectional strife between the North and the South. That witches' cauldron will not boil any longer. The only effect of such speeches is to make the speakers themselves appear ridiculous in the eyes of all people who have any serious business in life. Which of the two was the more ridiculous in the Wheeling encounter depends on the question, which of the two began it. The testimony upon this point is rather confusing The affair was evidently one in which the "personal equation" is the principal ingredient. Soldiers' reunions without number have taken place in which the Blue and the Gray have mingled without any syllable of discord. The recent one at Gettysburg contrasts finely with the jarring sounds given forth at Wheeling. The incident of real importance was the refusal of the G. A. R. to march under the banner which bore the President's portrait. The significance of even this may be exaggerated. If the leaders of the procession turned away from the banner, those who followed would turn aside also, in order not to break the line, even though they might think that they were committing an indecorum. Still, the fact remains that they did put an indignity on the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that they did so because he vetoed a profligate pension bill.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 24, to TUESDAY, August 30, 1887, inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

THE President has promoted Mr. Owen A. Galvin to be United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, vice George M. Stearns, resigned. He was Mr. Stearns's assistant.

The President on August 30 appointed Prof. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Director of the National Museum, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, vice Prof. S. F. Baird, deceased. He was associated with Prof. Baird in many important duties of a scientific kind.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will arrive at St. Louis on Saturday, October 1, and will be the guests of Mayor Francis. They will spend Sunday, October 9, in Madison, Wis., the guests of Mr. Vilas, and they will be the guests of ex-Senator Howell E. Jackson at Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, October 16.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* on August 28 published answers received to inquiries sent out through Kansas and Missouri as to Presidential preferences. In Missouri, of 270 answers from Democrats, 251 were for Cleveland, 3 for Thurman, 1 for Wade Hampton, and the rest scattering. The Republicans sent 261 answers, of which 125 were for Blaine, 77 for Sherman, 41 for Lincoln, and the rest scattering. In Kansas, 326 Democrats answered as follows: Cleveland 306, Thurman 7, Hill 6, remainder scattering. The Republicans sent 302 answers, of which 181 were for Blaine, 86 for Sherman, 44 for Lincoln, and the rest scattering.

On the line of march of the Grand Army of the Republic posts of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, at Wheeling, August 26, a banner bearing a portrait of President Cleveland and the inscription "God Bless Our President, Commander-in-Chief of Our Army and Navy," was suspended across the street. Most of the posts crowded into the gutter to avoid passing under it, and either folded their colors or trailed them along the ground as they went by; but the Union Veteran Legion of Pittsburgh passed under the banner, and many of their members took off their hats and saluted. Very great excitement was caused, and a street fight at one time seemed imminent.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis of the United States Navy was announced August 30.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, one of the authors of the Inter-State Commerce Law, has expressed the opinion that modifications of the statute will be found necessary and will be made, but that it will not be repealed by Congress.

Senator Sherman, taking occasion to deny statements about the fisheries dispute which had been attributed to him, wrote on August 29 that while the Canadian Government had legally the right to exclude American fishermen within the three-mile limit of their shore, it was an act of bad policy to do so, and that their denial to American fishermen of the commercial rights to seek shelter and buy bait and supplies in Canadian ports was inconsistent with the civilized and generous policy of modern commercial nations, and that he hoped it would be promptly abandoned, as the best preparation for more intimate commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion Government.

United States Senator Hearst, Gov. Stevenson, and Delegate Du Bois recently held a conference at Shoshone, Idaho, regarding the proposed enlargement of the boundaries of the Territory, with a view to its seeking admission into the Union. The plan to annex Nevada was abandoned, and it was suggested that the Idaho line be extended northward through Montana so as to take in the counties of Beaverhead and Missoula.

In the application made by the Pacific Railroad Commission to compel Senator Stanford and other officers of the Central Pacific Railroad to answer certain questions in regard to the expenditure of funds for the purpose of influencing legislation, Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court delivered at San Francisco on August 29 the opinion of the United States Circuit Court, to the effect that the act of Congress creating the Commission improperly invites the coöperation of the courts in an inquiry that is not judicial; and that, therefore, the railroad officers need not answer the questions.

The Republican Convention of Maryland, August 24, nominated Walter B. Brooks for Governor, Robert B. Dixon for Comptroller, and Francis Miller for Attorney-General. Mr. John K. Cowen of the Citizens' Reform League of Baltimore, a Democrat, made a speech in the Convention pledging his own support and the support of the Independent Democrats to the Republican ticket, because of the Democratic Machine's failure to reform the election laws. The platform declares in favor of civil-service reform, and complains of the violation of the law in Maryland appointments, favors the Blair Educational Bill, and denounces discrimination in the public schools against colored children.

The Republican Convention of Iowa at Des Moines on the same day renominated Gov. Larrabee and Lieut.-Gov. Hull, and nominated Clifford S. Robinson for Judge of the Supreme Court and Prof. Seney Sabin for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform contains a demand for the restriction of immigration, a complaint that the President has not enforced the Civil-Service Reform Law, and that he has discriminated against Union soldiers, and a demand for pensions to all dependent Union soldiers and the dependent families of soldiers.

The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania on August 25 nominated Simeon B. Chase of Easton for Judge of the Supreme Court and Dallas C. Irish of Newcastle for State Treasurer. The platform severely criticised the Republican party of the State for the failure of the last Legislature to submit a prohibitory amendment to popular vote. On August 26 the Prohibitionists of New York nominated the Rev. D. W. C. Huntington for Secretary of State, Caleb B. Hitchcock for Comptroller, William W. Smith for Treasurer, Silas W. Mason for Attorney-General, and John G. Gray for State Engineer and Surveyor. The Convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic that have met in the State for many years. The platform declares in favor of woman suffrage, and favors many of the demands made by Labor conventions.

A resolution was adopted in the Georgia House of Representatives August 26 directing the Governor to withhold his warrant for $8,000, now annually appropriated to the Atlanta University, unless the school refuse to admit white pupils.

A report was received at Denver, August 27, that Sheriff Kendall's posse had had a fight with Colorow's Indians near Meeker, and that one white man and several Indians had been killed and a number on each side had been wounded. Orders have been sent by the War Department to Gen. Crook to confer with Gov. Adams about the Indian outbreak. It is thought that the Indians will easily be induced to return to their reservation if the State authorities give over the effort to enforce civil processes against them.

Capt. Pratt of the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pa., will bring some of the wildest Indians he can find and march them in the procession at the Centennial of the Constitution in Philadelphia, side by side with the pupils of the school. The object is to illustrate in the most striking way the progress made in Indian civilization in the century.

The forthcoming Convention of German Catholics, to be held at Chicago, has provoked a discussion by the German-American papers, wherein they have expressed a strong desire for the children of German parents in America to be taught the German language.

The proclamation of the Irish League has stimulated the Irish in America. A largely attended meeting of the American branch of the League was held at Omaha August 29. Patrick Egan delivered an address, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the proclamation of the League in Ireland, and praising Gladstone and Parnell.

Joseph McLaughlin and Patrick O'Brien, two striking workmen who have been doing "picket" duty near a shoe factory at Brockton, Mass., since the strike of lasters began there, have been arrested for conspiracy to injure the business of the proprietor by inducing lasters to stay away from the factory. In Hoboken, N. J., also, four bricklayers have been arrested on the complaint of a contractor, because, after taking a contract for a house, he could not secure sufficient men to work for him because the Bricklayers' Union, of which the prisoners are members, had ordered a boycott against him for dismissing a Union workman.

Judge Potter of the Supreme Court of this State on August 24 gave an opinion that there is a reasonable doubt whether the judgment of conviction rendered in a lower court against Jacob Sharp for bribe-giving should stand, and he ordered that the execution of the judgment be stayed until the termination of an appeal to the General Term. Thereupon Gov. Hill issued an order convening an extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in this city on September 7, to hear the appeal. Sharp's counsel have made no effort to secure his release on bail, pending the appeal. He is yet in jail in this city.

Twenty five miles from Louisville, Ky., on the Indiana side of the Ohio River, a very strong flow of natural gas has been struck at a depth of 400 feet.

Early on the morning of August 27 a slight earthquake shock was felt at Columbia, S. C.; on the next day another slight shock was felt in Georgia, and at the City of Mexico it was severe enough to alarm the people.

Mrs. Sarah Jackson, wife of Andrew Jackson, jr., and mistress of the White House during President Jackson's second term, died at "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., August 23, aged eighty one years. Other noteworthy deaths are those of the Rev. Moses Rogers, who was probably the oldest member of the Methodist ministry in America, at Fresh Ponds, Long Island, August 25, in his ninety-fourth year; Judge Daniel Goodwin of Detroit on August 25; on the same day Spencer Mowry, a well-known citizen and banker of Woonsocket, R. I.; and on the next day Augustus Lord Soule, a distinguished lawyer and judge in Massachusetts, and formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of that State; on August 28, Judge Samuel Hall of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

FOREIGN.

An open-air meeting was held at Westminster on the evening of August 24 to denounce the Government's action in proclaiming the Irish National League. Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt made speeches. Sir William declared that the Government used the Unionists as a cat's-paw to pass the Coercion Bill, and now treat their advice with contempt, and threaten to dissolve Parliament and annihilate the party if they withdraw their support from the Government.

On August 25 Mr. Gladstone moved in the House of Commons "that a humble address be presented to the Queen, representing that the

Viceroy of Ireland has proclaimed the National League a dangerous association; that no information has been furnished to Parliament to justify the proclamation, by virtue of which her Majesty's subjects are to be rendered liable to be punished as criminals without a judicial inquiry into the nature of their acts; and that this House, in the absence of such information, prays that said proclamation shall not continue in force as to the association named and described therein." It was rejected on August 26 by a vote of 272 to 194. Sir George O. Trevelyan and Sir William Vernon Harcourt made the principal speeches in support of the motion, and Attorney-General Webster and Lord Hartington opposed it. All the Conservatives, including Lord Randolph Churchill, supported the Government, as did Lord Hartington and Messrs. Bright and Russell. The bulk of the Unionists voted with the Gladstonians and Parnellites. Messrs. Joseph and Richard Chamberlain, Collings, Williams of Birmingham, Hingley, and Buchanan also voted with the minority. Nine Liberal-Unionists supported Mr. Gladstone, and seventeen other members of the party were absent and unpaired. In his speech moving the resolution Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish Viceroy, in declaring that the League had incited to violence, must have acted on information, but where was that information? The Irish chiefs had a right to demand to know the grounds on which the Government had acted. If the facts were withheld, the Opposition must forthwith urge three propositions upon the House and the Government: (1.) That it was a slight, almost an outrage, on the dignity of Parliament to suppose that it was to discharge such an important statutory duty without knowing the grounds. (2.) That it reduced to utter destruction, and to an absurdity, the main contention that the Government advanced during the discussion of the Crimes Act, that the safeguard promised had proved a farce. He asked, What was the value or meaning of a Parliamentary approval given in ignorance of the facts? Why not follow the course taken by Wellington and Peel in 1829 regarding the Catholic League, and suppress it? (3.) What could the House think of information that they must know would not bear the light? The proclamation of the National League was a near approach to a declaration of war on the Irish people.

In the House of Commons on August 29 a motion was made to grant an additional sum for the Irish constabulary. Mr. Dillon protested against the constant increase of the expenses of the police in Ireland. Although the population had decreased 200,000 since 1880, the cost of the police service had increased over £250,000. Mr. Sexton said that Ireland was the only country in the world where, with a steadily decreasing population, there existed a steadily increasing police force to overawe the people. After a nine hours' discussion the motion was carried by a vote of 107 to 50.

William O'Brien was served on August 24 with a summons to appear at the Mitchelstown County Court Sessions September 19, to answer a complaint for obstructing the sheriffs and making inflammatory speeches. Michael Davitt, in a speech before a branch of the Irish League August 28, said that if England imprisoned men for resisting the injustice of landlordism and exercising the right of free speech, the country would be steeped to the lips in crime during the coming winter. Archbishop Walsh has published a letter inviting landlords to appoint a committee to meet a committee of Irish tenants in a round-table conference on the land question. It is announced that Mr. Arthur O'Connor, member of Parliament for Donegal, and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, member of Parliament for Dublin County, will visit the United States in September and address meetings to be convened by the Irish National League of America.

Evictions of Irish tenants at Herbertstown were begun August 30. The bailiffs were reinforced by 100 soldiers and 300 policemen. All the houses occupied by the tenants were barricaded and guarded for defence, and so stubborn was the resistance at the house of one woman that several policemen were severely wounded before it could be entered.

Mr. Gladstone writes, in an article on "Electoral Facts of 1887," that the general election of 1886 indicated not the conviction but the perplexity of the country, and he contends that the results of the recent elections are equivalent to an improved Liberal strength of 22 per cent., and that, giving the Conservatives the benefit of all doubts, a new election would leave the latter in a minority of 103.

Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said in the House of Commons, August 26, that Austria, Hungary, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Denmark had joined the conference proposed for the arrangement of a union among European nations concerning sugar bounties. France, Russia, and Portugal had not yet answered the invitation to join the conference.

Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, announced in the House of Commons on August 30 that the Government had agreed upon a new commission to represent British interests in the North American Fisheries Convention, and that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had accepted the office of Principal High Commissioner for Great Britain.

Mr. John Bright, writing to the Secretary of the London Peace Society, who is one of the deputation to the United States to present a memorial to President Cleveland in favor of the establishment of an international arbitration treaty, says: "There is talk of a permanent arbitration treaty between the United States and England. The project is a reasonable one, and discussion may lead to its adoption. If the Government of the United States were willing, and were in any way to signify its willingness, to become a party to such a treaty, there is a force of good men with us to induce our Government to consent. If this be done, it will be a grand step forward in the world's march, and be followed in some not distant time by other nations willing to escape the sorry burden of military armaments. Two hundred members of the House of Commons sign the arbitration memorial. But far more than this number will be ready to urge the acceptance of the treaty upon our Government. If the action taken at Washington be favorable to the success of the scheme, England and the United States will still remain two nations, but I would have them always regard themselves as one people. An arbitration treaty, honestly made and adhered to, would tend much to bring about this blessed result."

The boat of the burned steamship, the *City of Montreal*, that drifted away from the other boats and was thought to have gone down, was picked up by a German steamship, and the thirteen occupants were safely landed at Falmouth August 24. They were five days in the open boat.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has received a message from the Sultan that his assumption of the throne was an illegal act and constitutes a breach of the Berlin Treaty, and another from the Czar, that Russia disapproves of his action, and deems it a gross violation of the treaty. It is reported from Berlin that Russia has decided to take independent action in Bulgaria and to send a Governor there, unless Turkey intervenes quickly and puts an end to the crisis. Baron Blanc, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, had a private interview with the Sultan August 28, and it is said that he urged the Sultan to sanction the appointment of Prince Ferdinand, and thus terminate the crisis. England and Austria are said to support Italy in this policy.

It is reported that an attempt to kill the Czar was made on the 20th inst. A Nihilist, disguised as an officer of the Guards, approached the imperial carriage and fired a revolver twice. The first shot missed the Czar, but the second perforated his coat. The Russian royal family arrived on August 26 at Copenhagen, where they are visiting the King of Denmark.

A new Russian loan of £6,000,000 has been negotiated in Paris.

The subvention that was formerly granted to the Moscow *Gazette* has been given to the *Grazhdanin*, edited by Prince Meshtcherski, which is now become the Government organ of Russia. On August 29 this journal published an article full of bitterness towards France. "A nation," it said, "whose patriotism exists only in phrases, cannot be an ally of Russia."

The Russian Government has issued a decree that the number of Jewish children in secondary schools shall not exceed 10 per cent. on the frontier line, 5 per cent. in St. Petersburg, and 3 per cent. in Moscow.

The German Socialists are reported to have issued a circular to members informing them that a conference of the leaders of the Society will be held abroad in the autumn. The date and the place are kept secret.

An order made by the German police forbidding the Socialists to celebrate the death of Ferdinand Lassalle was disregarded on August 29, and thousands of them made a pilgrimage to his grave.

The International Astronomical Congress began its session at Kiel August 29. There was a large attendance, including astronomers from America, Austria, France, and Sweden.

Gen. Lawton, the new United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, presented his credentials to the Emperor on August 26.

A statue of Garibaldi was unveiled at Vicenza August 24 amid great enthusiasm.

The census of Italy, taken last December, is published, and it shows a population of 29,943,607, an increase of 243,822 since 1885.

The Government of New South Wales having offered 300,000 acres of land to any missionary society that will undertake to civilize the natives, the Pope has directed that immediate attention be paid to the offer in order to forestall Protestant societies.

Prince Victor, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, has issued a manifesto at Brussels, in which he condemns the Conservative party of France for supporting the Opportunist Cabinet. He describes the present condition of his party, and expresses his views as to the proper course to be pursued to restore the Empire.

Two secretaries of Gen. Ferron, the French Minister of War, have been arrested for disclosing to a newspaper the plan for carrying out the mobilization scheme, and they will be tried for high treason.

Ayub Khan made his escape from his imprisonment August 14, and is said to have been accompanied in his flight by several Afghan chiefs.

Information was received at Key West, Fla., August 28, that a revolution was imminent at Havana on account of the recent acts of Captain-General Marin in taking possession of the Custom-house and placing the officials under arrest. The city was in charge of regular troops, and it was expected that it would be declared in a state of siege. Several conflicts had occurred between the troops and civilians, resulting in the killing of some and the wounding of others. The Captain-General had issued his proclamation, calling on the rioters to maintain order, but everybody was armed and troops were in readiness at every important point. Soldiers had been placed even in the cable offices to prevent despatches being sent about what was occurring. All important despatches between officials in Havana and the authorities in Madrid are conveyed to Key West by special messenger for transmission.

WHAT PRODUCES IVESES.

A WRITER in the *National Review* has recently been maintaining that the result of American education is such widespread dishonesty, that a business man among us who does not lie and cheat is considered by his fellows more or less of a ninny. Another writer in another English review gravely informs us that an English friend of his, having received a dollar too much in change at a New York store, was informed when he returned it that "he must be a great fool," and intimates that this is the sort of reception his honesty would have met with anywhere. One of our morning contemporaries, moralizing on all this, apropos of the Ives case, maintains that it is not our education which is at fault so much as our love of wealth, and that we owe the Ives episode principally and solely to the young man's over-haste to get rich. But this really explains nothing. The eagerness to get rich is great in all commercial countries—probably as great in England or France or Germany, in the great cities, as it is in this country. What makes it seem greater among us is the multiplicity of opportunities for making money rapidly. It is this which keeps Americans in that feverish condition about money which has so long excited the wonder or derision of foreigners. Wealth always seems within reach of even "the small people," as the French call them, among us in a way unknown in Europe, and keeps them constantly on tenterhooks of expectation. It was this, too, which so impressed John Stuart Mill's imagination, in observing American ways, that, in the first edition of his 'Political Economy,' he described the Americans by saying that one sex was entirely occupied in "dollar-hunting" and the other in "breeding dollar-hunters."

Young men as fond of money as Ives, and as unscrupulous in striving for it, are probably as numerous in London or Paris or Berlin as in New York. The reason they do not do as Ives has done is, that they do not know how; that is, they have never seen any one else do it successfully. Ives has. He has, ever since he left school, probably given more attention to the career of successful railroad robbers than to any other subject If he has read Mr. Charles Francis Adams's 'Chapter in Erie,' as he doubtless has, he knows that the foundation of probably the most colossal fortune in this country was laid in a railroad robbery much more audacious than that which Ives himself has perpetrated, and so much more successful that the principal in it, when compelled to disgorge, was able to make "restitution" of nine millions of dollars without being at all pinched, and in fact without ceasing to be a very rich and prosperous man. Ives, too, has seen this same person go on adding railroad to railroad, and million to million, until he has become the greatest "magnate" in the country, the envy of millions, and almost as much talked about as Bismarck, courted secretly by thousands who are now abusing Ives, and recognized in all the money markets as a good man and true, in all great transactions in which he chooses to take a share. If James Fisk, jr., had lived, he would probably have furnished an equally edifying example to our young men, and they would doubtless have profited by it. His untimely end deprived us of another illustration of the great truth that it is not so much your mode of getting money as your ability to keep it, which shapes your reputation.

When a man like Ives, too, first enters on a career of "Napoleonic finance"—that is, begins robbing corporations and overissuing stock and bonds—he meets with comparatively little opposition from the people whom he first comes in collision with or has to make use of, because they are all afraid that he may succeed like others, and become a power in "finance," in which case it would be unpleasant to have his enmity, and might be very advantageous to have his friendship. Consequently, if he has audacity enough, he almost always gets a good "send-off" from the bystanders and the newspapers. It is only when his schemes miscarry, or his "restitutions" leave him penniless, that the world "goes back" on him and denounces him as "a fraud." It is not everybody who can even rob successfully. It requires talent, like nearly every other human pursuit, and the world does not honor people who fail in it, any more than in any other.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.

A CURIOUS and instructive illustration of how the "practical" statesmen attempt to set aside the "dreamy theories" of economists, and at great expense to the people, is furnished by the course of events which has led to a proposition made by the English Government to the other Powers of Europe for a conference on the sugar question. The more important of the Continental governments seem anxious to unite in such a conference; and close examination of their past action and their present position would justify belief that, did they act from public considerations alone, they would soon reach a determination satisfactory to all. But this is exactly what they cannot do, for through the measures of their "practical" statesmen they have become involved in a mesh of legislation and vain seeking after selfish ends, and now find themselves not only deliberately working against their best interests at home, but exciting retaliation and injury abroad. This curious situation is worth a glance, if only to serve as a warning against a similar line of conduct which many would seek to force upon the Government of the United States.

The history of the sugar-bounty policy of Europe need not be recounted here, nor is it necessary to show how the first suggestion arose. The beginnings were small, and were justified as the advocates of a higher duty on tin plate under our tariff seek to justify their demands—as a measure of high public policy. Had this plan of fostering the beet-sugar industry been pursued by a single nation—like France—some benefit might have accrued to that country in its relations with other nations, however costly to its own people the experiment might have proved. But no sooner had the idea been put into practice than other countries adopted it, and even went beyond the original measure, each new recruit to the bounty-givers seeking to offer to its manufacturers and exporters higher inducements than were offered elsewhere, and, as a matter of course, this step raised bounties all around, since it was preached that the higher the bounty the greater must be the prosperity of the sugar interests. Moreover, as the administration of the bounty system was a matter of some difficulty, and as a somewhat elastic basis for estimating the duties and rebates was adopted (the supposed saccharine strength of the raw sugar and the supposed results after refining), human ingenuity, sharpened by interest and by the prospect of relatively enormous gains, began to improve processes, and, in fact, did bring about such a ridiculous result as to compel the Treasury, more than once, to pay out as bounties on exports a greater sum than was received on the raw imports. Legislation, seeking to correct this anomaly and blundering a long way behind this "enlightened self-interest," only made matters worse, for uncertainty and extensive frauds were the natural results, the cost of which had to be paid by the people.

The great number of laws which Continental Europe has adopted in the vain hope of placing the sugar interests upon a working basis, would fill an enormous volume, and would constitute a monument to the folly of the "practical" when divorced from the reasoning of political economy. Were we to judge by the production of beet-root sugar only, the bounty policy would undoubtedly be accepted as remarkably successful. But this would be to overlook far more important results that have followed these bounties. Beet-root sugar is now a more important factor in sugar markets than is the cane product, but this preëminence has been attained by enormous and almost fatal losses to the cane-growing colonies of the very countries that have sought to foster the beet industry, by great loss of revenue to the national treasuries, and at fearful cost to the taxpayers. Producing for foreign markets, the increased production has proved a heavy burden, for foreign markets have been closed not by successful competition, but by the artificial stimulation of a domestic sugar industry which is itself seeking vents for its product. Now, when all the sugar that is wanted, and perhaps all that is at present needed, is produced, and when the governments which have granted bounties have apparently good reasons for congratulating themselves upon the success of their policy, we find them discussing a conference that is to undo all that has been done—that is, to abolish all bounties on the production and export of sugar, and destroy the network of legislation which has been formed in vain effort to solve the contradiction, how the industry may live and thrive normally and on its own footing, when almost entirely maintained by too liberal subventions from the public treasury: vain effort, because no such artificial arrangement can be anything but mischievous to all interests other than the sugar.

Now, what we are showing with regard to the results of bounties to the sugar interest—and what might be shown with equal effect as to the bounties to merchant ships—is merely an illustration on a small scale of what the protective tendencies of Continental Europe are producing on a large scale through

high and prohibitive tariffs. So long as each nation seeks to enter other markets with its own productions, while at the same time excluding foreign products from its own, it is useless to expect other than perpetual friction, a continuous series of retaliatory measures, each one constituting a grievance to the injured party, and each one doing violence to many interests both at home and abroad. And there are signs that the end is nearer than is commonly supposed when these grasping Powers have overreached themselves, and when their so-called commercial policies are in reality more injurious to their own manufactures and their own trade than to those of their competitors. What this end will be cannot be forecast, but it will be either conciliation and reciprocity, or force, and there are indications that recourse may be had to the latter before its alternative can be tried. Austria and Hungary, hard hit by the revocation of a commercial treaty with Rumania and by the new Italian tariff, have again united commercially, but a quibble over the duties to be imposed on petroleum delayed the negotiations for months and threatened to break them off. It should be remembered that Austria-Hungary in 1878 increased its tariff with the avowed purpose of inducing its neighbors to purchase concessions through reciprocity. The result, as shown by Mr. Phipps of the English diplomatic service, was as follows: "As soon as the one autonomous tariff came into operation, the example was followed by one Continental State after another, each imposing higher protective duties. All stability of duties came to an end, and all calculations of exporters and importers are now defeated by constantly recurring modifications of the customs tariff, every change in the tariffs of neighboring States reacting on each other's policy." The result was, that instead of securing concessions, Austria invited reprisals, and now stands alone commercially, "reduced to the position of a State which consumes its own products, and which is an isolated and close commercial State."

The union of Austria and Hungary under one tariff is a step towards reciprocity. On the other hand, France demands that her colonies in China shall accept her general tariff, or be regarded as aliens; Russia is about to raise greatly her duties, although she has now a tariff more protective than that of any other nation in Europe; and Germany is threatening reprisals for the injuries received from Russia by tariff modifications already made. Here is not material for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. The sugar conference may result in an agreement, but it is far more likely to end in a disagreement. However favorable to the meeting the governments may be, they are too prone to listen to the demands of vested interests which any action on their part must disturb. Surely it would be madness to introduce into this country a system of bounties when we have before us so striking and forcible an illustration of their mischievous effects.

NORWEGIAN POLITICS.

News comes from Norway that the temperance movement is making extraordinary progress there. It is not many years since "getting drunk" was held to be a perfectly legitimate amusement, and the man who at festal gatherings refused to drink was regarded as a sneak and a churl. To drink a guest under the table was looked upon as an excellent joke, at which no reasonable man could take offence; and if the intended victim could turn the tables on his hospitable host, it was a stroke of exquisite humor, which furnished no end of amusement. It was the crucial test of manhood to be able to "take aboard" a great quantity of liquor without being intoxicated. Lord Dufferin relates, in his 'Letters from High Latitudes,' that in Iceland, where the old Norse customs still prevail, he "got sober" three times in one night, while his Icelandic hosts showed no effects whatever from their potations.

The temperance movement, which has especially taken hold of the peasantry and the laboring population in the cities, is now working a great change in the sentiments of the Norsemen on this subject, and their habits are showing a corresponding change. The consumption of alcoholic liquors averaged, ten years ago, six litres annually for each individual; in 1884 the official statistics showed a reduction to three; and if statistics were obtainable for the last two years, a very large reduction even from this figure would probably be observed. Within a few years 650 total-abstinence societies, with a membership of 73,000, have been formed, besides a number of Good Templar lodges and Blue Ribbon societies, which all unite in fighting the drink evil. Prohibition is, for the first time in the history of Scandinavia, beginning to attract attention as a possible political factor, and an address to the Storthing demanding a law prohibiting the manufacture and importation of alcoholic liquors obtained in a short time the signatures of 65,000 men and women over twenty-one years of age, although it was not by any means generally circulated. In the province of Christiansand a similar address obtained 35,000 signatures. Twenty or thirty members of the Storthing are also members of total-abstinence societies, though they were not elected as representatives of this idea. In short, we may look with confidence for a prohibitionist party in Norwegian politics in the near future; and in Sweden and Denmark there are indications that similar forces are at work.

From the point of view of mere political expediency, a prohibitionist party could scarcely be welcomed at the present time as an unmixed good. The Liberal Peasant party, which, after the constitutional crisis, came into power under the premiership of John Sverdrup, three years ago, is on the point of splitting into two hostile camps, and, by its internal dissensions, reinstating the Conservatives. A radical group called the "Pure Left" is opposing the Ministry, and has twice left it in a minority in the Storthing. According to the very principle for which the Liberal party fought during the many years it constituted a majority in opposition, the Sverdrup Ministry ought, therefore, to have resigned, or at least effected a reorganization without the two Ministers, Jacob Sverdrup and Sörenssen, who were responsible for the defeated measures. This is what the Pure Left demands, and the Premier's hesitation to comply with this demand is undermining his popularity, and may lead to his defeat in the impending election. That he has furnished a curious illustration of the absolute and consistent parliamentarism which was the chief plank in his own political platform, is undeniable. The law introducing trial by jury, which, after twenty years of arduous fighting, this Ministry has just succeeded in passing, was, singularly enough, repudiated by Mr. Sörenssen, the Minister of Justice—the very man who was selected to expound its merits before the Storthing. Yet Mr. Sverdrup refused to discipline him; and he himself did not see the propriety of resigning. Jacob Sverdrup, the Premier's nephew and Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, recently introduced a law dealing with congregational councils, and intended to effect a radical change in the discipline of the Church; but he obtained scarcely a handful of votes in its favor. According to all precedent, he ought, of course, to have resigned; but he yet retains his portfolio, and apparently has no intention of giving it up.

It will thus be seen that parliamentarism is not yet securely established in Norway. It has been stabbed in the very house of its friends. No one will wonder, then, that Björnstjerne Björnson, to whose eloquence and fearless agitation the Ministry largely owes its power, has now turned against it. And John Sverdrup, Björnson's friend, has retaliated by virtually depriving the poet of the paltry salary or stipend of 1,600 kroner which the Conservatives, Björnson's political enemies, honored themselves by bestowing upon him. It will be remembered that two years ago, when the question of conferring a "poet's salary" upon the novelist Alexander Kielland was debated in the Storthing, a large number of members refused to favor this measure, because Kielland had attacked the clergy, and might therefore be supposed to be hostile to Christianity. This debate, with its result, deeply grieved Björnson; and last year he and Ibsen sent a petition to the Storthing repeating the request that Kielland be granted a stipend equal to their own, because of the absence of international copyright laws, and on account of his recognized eminence in letters. Björnson declared that if such stipends were granted with the implied condition that the recipient must be an orthodox Lutheran Christian, then he was in exactly the same position as Kielland, and should regard the vote on the petition as indicating the Storthing's attitude towards himself. If he were to continue to draw his "poet's salary," it must be without any condition restricting his spiritual liberty. If he could not thus draw it, he would renounce it. The Storthing, being placed in this dilemma, dodged the question, granting Kielland 1,600 kroner for one year, not as "poet's salary," but as compensation for the loss he suffered by reason of the absence of an international copyright law. When the grant was to be renewed, however, they rebelled, and, repeating their former arguments, rejected it by a very narrow majority.

Of course, a single word from the Ministry could have reversed the result. But John Sverdrup obviously intended to flog

Björnson over Kielland's back, and both he and his colleagues remained silent. As was expected, Björnson telegraphed promptly from Paris, renouncing his salary, and Sverdrup the Liberal champion, has the honor of having deprived Norway's greatest poet of his chief means of sustenance. He has refused to discipline the members of his own Cabinet, for whose action he is responsible, but he promptly seizes the opportunity to discipline his critic.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL IDEA.

THE hundredth anniversary of the formation of the Federal Constitution is a time when men may profitably ponder the Constitutional Idea. The only unique feature of the American polity, as compared with the polities that preceded it, is the provision within it for a written constitution. The problem of the fathers was, as Lowell says, "to adapt English principles and precedents to the new conditions of American life"; and the system which they formed for the United States is but a modified version of that of Great Britain as it existed between 1760 and 1787. The President is the British King of the eighteenth century—a magistrate elected, to be sure, for four years, instead of inheriting his position for life, but with powers and functions very similar to those of George III. A still closer resemblance exists between the House of Representatives and the House of Commons. The Senate and the House of Lords are less nearly analogous, but the former is nevertheless plainly foreshadowed in the latter. Descending from these great central features to the lower ranges of administration, it is found that the entire apparatus throughout the States for the rendering of justice and for local self-government in town and county has come down almost unchanged from the colonial period, constructed after the models of the mother land. What is the history of the Constitutional Idea? Although in its developed form it is not to be traced until the establishment of America, the beginnings of the notion must be sought far earlier. Possibly a germ may be found in Magna Charta, where it is ordained that all things done afterwards violating in any way its provisions shall be null and void. Another germ may be found in the charters by which the guilds of the Middle Ages were constituted. Each corporation found its grant of privileges accompanied by a code of obligations, to which it was forced to conform under penalty of losing those privileges. The English settlement of America was made by great trading corporations, the charters of which, originally nothing more than grants made to guilds in true mediæval fashion, "perverted" into instruments of government, stood behind the colonial assemblies like the constitutions behind the Legislatures, State and Federal, of the American Union.

An essential part of an American constitution, however, is that it comes from the *people*. The *people* thus save themselves from themselves. Where and how enters into the idea this element of noble self restriction? Magna Charta, extorted, while as yet the people were voiceless, from John by the barons and churchmen, is in form a grant of privilege and imposition of duty by the King. The charters of the mediæval guilds are, in like manner, grants and impositions by the over-lord—king, noble, or monastery—the people as yet having no agency in the matter. For the entrance of the people upon the scene we must wait until a later day. The Social Compact on board the *Mayflower*, and the similar agreement of the settlers of Rhode Island in 1637—instruments in which English exiles bind themselves into a body politic—have been much insisted on as constitutional beginnings. The men, however, are so few and their agreement couched in terms so brief and simple, that it is easy to overrate the significance of the documents. More important is the action of the three towns of Connecticut, Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, in 1639. As Prof. Johnston has just made plain, the emigration from Massachusetts Bay, led by Thomas Hooker, to the Connecticut Valley was a democratic secession, the partakers in which had no sooner established themselves than they formed a constitution precisely in the modern fashion. The freemen came together in convention and formulated an elaborate code, by which the Legislature, when assembled, found its course narrowly prescribed. Undoubtedly it would be wrong to underestimate all this foundation work, but when was the thing first done upon a national scale? Here we have only little groups of pioneers, as yet on shipboard or living from hand to mouth in the forest, framing systems that will answer the simple needs of a handful of human beings. The matter of constitution-building on a great scale, for a populous country, with all its complicated external and internal relations, was first undertaken by the men of the English Commonwealth. At the deserts in this field of these prime heroes, we may well at this time afford to take a glance.

How many Americans make it real to themselves that one hundred and thirty years before the establishment of the United States there was an effort to turn England into a republic, undertaken by men whose ideas were precisely our own—that government, namely, should be, in the immortal phrase, of the people, by the people, and for the people? The attempt failed because, as yet, the fulness of time had not come. It was, however, magnificent; for the world has never seen stouter hearts or stronger brains than those of the Independents—the men nicknamed by their enemies Ironsides upon the field of battle, and, in political conclave, the Rump. In the fall of 1647, while the leaders hesitated, the rank and file of the Ironsides demanded that King and Lords should be laid aside; that, each reputable man in the land casting his vote, representatives of the people should be chosen who should convene in a legislature; that over this legislature nothing should have power but the people who elected it, and that there should be no limitation of this power except as regarded liberty of conscience—there, no man should undergo restraint. A year afterwards, at the time of the execution of the King, all this was carefully formulated. The leaders, civil and military, now stood with the men, and Henry Ireton prepared an "Agreement of the People" which was, in all substantial respects, a draft for an American constitution. It never took effect because, in spite of almost miraculous prowess, two sevenths could not prevail over five-sevenths. A blind and perverse generation turned back to Stuart rule, abandoning the achievement of popular government to another time and another land. But before the nascent freedom was quite overswept, there came, in 1656, from one of those mighty strivers, an exposition of the whole matter of constitutional theory—the first ever made, and yet one to which succeeding ages have made little essential addition. It was the work of young Sir Henry Vane. Cromwell, long his bosom-friend and fellow-republican, discouraged, saw at last no way out of embarrassment but to make himself, through power of the sword, absolute. After he had thus ruled three years, opportunity came to Vane, disgraced and in retirement, to plead with him for an attempt at a different establishment.

Vane's letter to Cromwell, known as the "Healing Question," is affectionate and respectful in tone. It declares that during the three years of the Protectorate there has been "great silence in heaven, as if God were pleased to stand still and be a looker-on to see what his people would make of it in England. And as God hath had the silent part, so man, and that good men, too, have had the active and busy part, and have, like themselves, made a great sound and noise, like the shout of a king in a mighty host." Vane believes the time has come for a new arrangement, and recommends that "a restraint be laid upon the supreme power before it be erected in the form of a fundamental constitution." He considers how this "fundamental constitution" shall be established:

> "The most natural way for which would seem to be by a general council or convention of faithful, honest, and discerning men, chosen for that purpose by the free consent of the whole body, . . . by order from the present ruling power, considered as general of the army. Which convention is not properly to exercise the legislative power, but only to debate freely and agree upon the particulars that, by way of fundamental constitutions, shall be laid and inviolably observed, as the conditions upon which the whole body so represented doth consent to cast itself into a civil and politic incorporation. . . . Which conditions so agreed . . . will be without danger of being broken or departed from, considering of what it is they are conditions, and the nature of the convention wherein they are made, which is of the people represented in their highest state of sovereignty, as they have the sword in their hands unsubjected unto the rules of civil government, but what themselves, orderly assembled for that purpose, do think fit to make. And the sword upon these conditions subjecting itself to the supreme judicature thus to be set up, how suddenly might harmony, righteousness, love, peace, and safety unto the whole body follow hereupon, as the happy fruit of such a settlement, if the Lord have any delight to be amongst us!"

The "Healing Question" is hard reading, as the prose of Milton is hard. Like the utterances of "the god-gifted organ voice of England," so the periods of Vane, often full of a certain long-drawn music, do not readily yield up their content to the somewhat decrepit comprehension of our less masculine age. Across the thought drift obscurities, dimly and solemnly luminous from fanatic heats that glowed deep within the soul of the Puritan enthusiast. A great idea, however, is clearly outlined—the presentment, perhaps, gaining impressiveness from the vague rhapsodizing by which it is here and there attended, as a peak, draped in vapor, which is aglow from unseen volcano fires, grows sublime. In the midst of such circumstances, for the first time in the history of the world, the Constitutional Idea finds exposition.

A WEEK IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

PORTLAND, Oregon, August 15.

A TOURIST who visits the Yellowstone National Park via the Northern Pacific Railroad has an opportunity to convince himself that a feast is all the more enjoyable after a fast. On the western section of the Northern Pacific Road the attention is constantly riveted by a fascinating variety of river, lake, and mountain scenery, including refreshing glimpses of summer snow-fields and such gems as Lake Pend d'Oreille and the romantic shores of the Columbia River, with Mount Hood in the background. But on the eastern section, between St. Paul and Livingston, the train traverses monotonous prairies, suggestive of the ocean, but less exhilarating, on account of the dust, and less uncertain and exciting, and with only a few prairie dogs, herds of cattle, grain-fields, and ugly little villages to vary the view from the car windows. It is with a sense of relief, therefore, that the first sight of the snow-capped mountains is greeted, a few hours east of Livingston, at which station the tourist leaves his comfortable Pullman and takes the branch road, which in a few hours lands him at Cinnabar, where stages have to be taken, as no railway is allowed within the limits of the Park.

This little branch railroad reminded me of some of the so called "passenger trains" in Southern Europe. For slowness it would certainly get the first prize at a national exhibition of time tables. "Gentlemen," I once heard a conductor exclaim, as he entered the waiting-room of a railway station in Southern Germany—"Meine Herren, hurry up with your beer; it is time to start." But local color varies. On the Yellowstone Road the train was stopped for ten minutes in one place to leave a box of merchandise in the middle of a field, and to dispose of a bucketful of buttermilk which a nut-brown maiden had brought there for the trainmen and passengers; and shortly afterwards the train was again stopped, apparently because the engineer espied a couple of prairie chickens on the hillside. He pursued them with his revolver, bagged one of them, and the train stubbornly proceeded to its destination, notwithstanding the polite request of one of the passengers to the conductor to wait until he had caught a string of trout in the adjacent Yellowstone River. A week later, when I returned over the same road, the train stopped for a quarter of an hour at one place while the conductor, engineer, and brakeman amused themselves with a game of base-ball.

The gateway through which the train enters the fertile Paradise Valley and the National Park is bounded east and west by lofty mountains, on which, however, only a few specks of snow remained in the first week of August. Indeed, throughout the Park I saw much less snow than the guide-book had led me to expect; but for this the uncommonly warm summer may be responsible. Yet even without snowy summits the Yellowstone mountains are picturesque, and must appear fairly sublime to those who have never been in Switzerland. In ruggedness and grotesqueness of outline they seek their rivals, and the colors are often unique, the rocks being sometimes so white that they present the appearance of slightly discolored snow, such as is seen in the lower portions of glaciers; and this partly atones for the absence of real snow.

After a dusty stage-ride, lasting several hours, and very much up-hill, the passengers are landed at the Mammoth Springs Hotel, where a fair supper and good beds await them. Although this hotel is conveniently located near the foot of the remarkable many-storied, snow-white terrace-mound built by the calcareous deposits of the hot springs, and adorned with the most brilliant colors, its site is nevertheless badly chosen; for there is no view from either the front or back windows, or from the piazza; whereas, if the building had been erected only a few hundred yards to the front, visitors might have enjoyed an extensive and delightful mountain view on all sides. This error is possibly responsible to a large extent for the fact that fewer visitors than had been expected make this large hotel their home for a week or two. With the exception of that at the Upper Geyser Basin, all the Yellowstone Park hotels are placed in like manner, though in each case a picturesque situation might have been found within a short distance. Perhaps the builders calculated that visitors, after their wearisome stage ride of forty or fifty miles and a subsequent brief inspection of the geysers, would hardly look upon the hotels as anything else than a place for providing them with meals and beds.

Having been apprised of the disadvantages to which those who take the regular round trip by stage in five days are subjected, I concluded to see the Park in a more leisurely manner, and hired a saddle horse for a week at the rate of $2 50 a day, to which $1.50 a day was added for taking care of the horse at the several stations; thus making the expense about the same as it would have been if I had taken the regular $40 coupon ticket, which includes fare and hotels for five days. They seem to have great faith in human nature in Wyoming, for I was allowed to take away my horse without leaving a deposit and even without being asked my name! On entering the Park an officer rode up and requested me to register, explaining that all parties entering privately were asked to leave their names, and state how long they intended to stay, as a precautionary measure against violations of the laws relating to hunting and forest fires. These regulations, with others, are printed on linen and conspicuously posted along the road every few miles, so that no one can plead ignorance of the law. Scattered throughout the Park are also hundreds of signs reading "NO HUNTING," "EXTINGUISH YOUR FIRES," with others indicating good places for camps. In the Geyser Basins the principal springs and geysers are also marked by sign-boards, though not so liberally as might be desired. There should be more of them near the road to indicate the most remarkable spots. At present the "paint pots" and the Gibbon and Tower falls are very apt to be missed by tourists. Some of the sign-boards in the Geyser Basins need renovating. At Norris one of these attracted my attention; and after getting my eyes within six inches to decipher the obscure inscription, I read the word "DANGEROUS!" These danger signals ought to be much more frequent. The very day when I was at Norris, a lady broke through the crust near one of the springs and was badly injured.

Norris Geyser Basin is directly south of Mammoth Hot Springs, and is the place where the tourist, if lucky, gets his first view of a geyser. If the reader has never looked at a map of the National Park, he may get an approximate idea of its topography by bearing in mind that the principal curiosities are so placed as to form a parallelogram. The road first leads south from Mammoth Springs to the four geyser basins—Norris, Lower, Midway, and Upper; then east to the Lake; then north to the Falls and Grand Cañon, and over Mount Washburn to Yancey's; and thence back west to the Mammoth Springs. The patrons of the stage line, however, miss the Lake and Mount Washburn, and are obliged to return by the same road a great part of the way. This must be very fatiguing, as the road between Mammoth Springs and Norris is most dreary and uninteresting, being generally lined on both sides by melancholy wastes of blackened tree corpses—a veritable forest cemetery. Now that fires are carefully guarded against, a vigorous undergrowth of young trees is perceptible, which in time will obliterate these and the many similar stretches of charred timber.

The hotel at Norris was destroyed by fire about the middle of July, and I arrived just in time to be the first occupant of a room in the new hotel. In the ruins of the old hotel were still to be found heaps of roast potatoes, hams, and other meats, and groups of molten beer and wine bottles twisted into peculiar shapes. Beer and wine, by the way, may be had at all of these hotels, although no bars are allowed within the limits of the Park. The water throughout this part of the Park is strongly flavored with sulphur and other mineral ingredients, and is apt to disagree with people. After supper I went up the road for a mile to see the Geyser Basin. The distinguishing characteristic of the Norris Basin is the many steam-holes, sending out uninterrupted columns of steam with a deafening roar. I have read of canary birds who were silenced for ever after hearing a mocking-bird imitate and surpass their song. I wish all locomotive engineers could be sent to the Norris Basin; perhaps that would make them stop competing as to which of them can make night most hideous with steam whistles. Besides these steam-holes there are simple hot springs, sizzling "frying pans," mud geysers, and "paint pots," in which paste of various colors is boiling and blubbering. A bench has been placed beside one geyser which every seven minutes sends up a mass of liquid mud, splashing and spluttering, and darting out arms in every direction, like a hideous polyp, until the frenzy has reached its climax and forced some of the mud over the border, whereupon the agitation subsides as gradually as it came on, and the liquid mass disappears down a fathomless hole, where it compresses the steam until it has gained sufficient volume to drive the nasty intruder once more out of its hole.

While I was watching this ludicrous spectacle, some of the workmen who were building the new hotel passed by and invited me to follow them and see the "Monarch" geyser spout. We occupied a place on the hillside where there was no danger that the wind would drive the steam and hot water into our faces, and waited. The liquid eruption was due at eight, but the Monarch long refused to give us an audience. The workmen meanwhile discussed the news of the day—the accident to the lady, already referred to, the characteristics of the new dish-washer, and the death of a popular saloon-keeper, "a splendid fellow, who never refused a man a drink whether he had money or not." The Monarch awaited this opportunity to make the transition from the ridiculous to the sublime, and, precisely at nine o'clock, with hardly any warning, he shot up a hot stream into the air a hundred feet or more, and kept it there for several minutes, the moon furnishing just enough light to see the stream of water amid the steam. *Après nous le déluge* appeared to be his motto, for we found it difficult to reach the road again because of the inundation he created during his brief activity. One of the workmen told me he waited for the eruption every evening, and that he had discovered some springs not known previously, including one sourer than a lemon (probably sulphuric acid). The number of hot springs in the Park seems, indeed, to be countless. Every day the tourist comes across them repeatedly, often most unexpectedly, and it seems probable that some of the greatest wonders of the Park remain to be discovered among the forest-clad hillsides. Among the most curious of the springs are the groups of little ones, with openings no larger than peas, lining the banks of the brooks and the roadside, and so hot that one has to exercise caution in riding across them.

I should have stated that perhaps the prettiest sight on the road from Mammoth Springs to Norris is the frequent patches of dense grass, ordinarily of a pale yellowish-green color, but, if seen from above, facing the sun, of the richest yellow, suggestive of lakes of liquid gold. More beautiful still are the golden rivulets which form the outlets of some of the hot springs in the Lower and Upper Geyser Basins. As the "Fountain," the principal geyser of the Lower Basin, was at rest when I saw it, I devoted most of my time to admiring these streamlets with their golden beds. All the gradations in color, from red through blood-orange and orange to pale yellow, are here to be seen, the color fading out gradually with the distance from the spring. Quite as beautiful as the colors themselves are the exquisite waving golden lines and honey-comb figures which adorn the bottom of these rills, the reflections of the wavelets and ripplets on the surface of the water. In some places these dainty figures are replaced by rows of silky yellow fibres gently undulating with the movement of the water. The bottom of these rills is not hard, but consists of a soft, pulpy mass in some places several inches deep. This is fortunate, for otherwise some of those irrepressible idiots who write their names even on the bottoms of the white basins into which the water flows from the geyser craters, would not

hesitate equally to mar the beauty of these fairy brooks.

The hero of the Midway Geyser Basin is the "Excelsior," which, however, has been quiescent for several years. It forms an immense pool, which, with some others and their overflow, converts the Basin into a place of most dismal, forbidding aspect. It is close by the Firehole River, which is lined by hot springs, one of which has the aspect of a pigmy waterfall, the spray being represented by the steam. When one considers the number of these mineral springs, and the fact that the Excelsior has been known to vomit sufficient hot water to convert the Firehole River, a hundred yards wide, into "a foaming torrent of steaming hot water," one wonders no longer that this river, like several others in the Park, notwithstanding that its water is rapid, cool, and clear as a crystal, is destitute of fish. Were it not for this occasional excess of mineral water, there would be scores of places where a tourist might go through the unique performance of catching a trout, and boiling it in an adjacent spring, without moving from his place. As it is, those who wish to try this curious experiment have to do so at the Gardiner River or the Yellowstone Lake.

Few of the unfortunate tourists who are hurried through the Park on the Wakefield stages have an opportunity to see a geyser in activity till they arrive at the Upper Geyser Basin. Here more than a dozen geysers of the first magnitude are congregated, and although some are very irregular and others only play at long intervals, there are several which every one who remains a few hours can see. A blackboard in the hotel gives a list of the geysers and their intervals of performance, and the hotel is so located as to command a view of almost the whole basin, so that, whenever one of the irregular geysers starts up, the guests may be at once informed, and hasten to the scene. Fortunately, one of the finest geysers in the basin is "Old Faithful," only a hundred yards from the hotel, and so-called because it spouts once in sixty-five minutes, almost with the regularity of a clock. The "Grand," "Castle," "Beehive," and "Splendid" geysers are also certain to play for the benefit of those who spend a day at the Upper Basin. But the grandest of them all, the "Giant," wakes up only once in a fortnight, and unfortunately I arrived just eight hours too late to see it. But there was no room for disappointment, as the other geysers afforded more than enough excitement and wonder for a day. Even if these geysers were extinct, it would be worth a visit to this Basin to see the fanciful lofty craters built up by the calcareous deposits of the hot springs. No two geysers appear to be quite alike in their style of playing. Some have more steam mixed with their water than others; some shoot up a constant stream, others an intermittent one, somewhat like the various forms of rockets. The stream of the "Castle" looks almost like a waterfall flowing upwards and vanishing in mid air; and the "Splendid" afforded the spectacle of two lovely rainbows. Besides these exciting geysers, which represent the sublime, the Upper Geyser Basin has some of the loveliest pools or springs in the Park, as representatives of pure placid beauty. Chief among these are the "Morning Glory" and the "Gem"—pools of fathomless depth filled with diamond of the purest water, lined inside with the richest, deepest colors, and with a "horrid" black hole at the bottom, suggesting the entrance to the nether regions. Into one of these pools a stupid boy once threw a stick, and his poor dog jumped in after it and was boiled to pulp in a few minutes. In another was found the bare skeleton of an elk, possibly driven into it by pursuing wolves—a fine subject for a ballad.

From the Upper Basin I might have gone straight to the Lake, but as the road is a mere trail on which a horse cannot run, and the distance is therefore too great to cover in one day, I returned to the Lower Basin, whence it is only about thirty-five miles to the hotel camp at the Lake. With many tourists it seems to be a mooted point whether it is worth while to visit the Lake; and as few go there, the accommodations are of a most primitive kind. There are two men at the camp, and three tents—one for cooking, one for eating, and one to sleep in. An Englishman and his wife were the only guests besides myself. The lady naturally desired the sleeping tent to be made up into two separate rooms, and the 'landlord" finally submitted to the extra trouble this involved, though afterwards he was overheard commenting to his assistant on "those fussy English." When the English lady got up in the morning to wash, she found the towel had already been used by her husband and myself, so she asked for another. The assistant replied he had already put out a fresh towel for that date, but, after a moment's hesitation, he decided to make an exception in her favor and produced a second. Notwithstanding the possibility of such trials and tribulations, the tourist who omits the Lake makes a great mistake. Not only does it rank among the curiosities of the world, being the only lake of its size at so great an altitude (7,788 feet above the sea, or, as the guide-book graphically puts it, if Mt. Washington could be sunk in it with its base at sea-level, "its apex would be nearly half a mile below the surface of the lake"); but its intrinsic beauty would insure it renown at any altitude. Snow there was none on the surrounding mountains when I saw them; but, like all mountains, they gain immensely in picturesqueness and apparent loftiness by being seen across a sheet of water. And a beautiful sheet of water the Lake is, aside from its surroundings. If a small steamer, such as those which ply on Lake Hopatcong, could be placed on the Lake, few tourists could resist the temptation to take a trip. The Lake, however, is treacherous, and there is a violent thunder or wind storm almost every morning at eleven. About six o'clock in the morning I distinctly heard the mysterious rushing sounds in the air referred to in the guide-book as unexplained. I believe they are due to the sound of the waters dashing against the beach and borne on by the wind, gradually accumulating loudness. Or the sounds may be due to the movements of the capricious and fitful wind among the tree-tops. I repeatedly heard a gust of wind approaching in that way with a magnificent crescendo and climax which a modern orchestra could hardly equal.

Everybody knows that the Yellowstone Lake is as brimful of trout as the Columbia River is of salmon. But a general notion prevails—even among those who dwell in the Park—that they are all unfit to eat, being infested by worms. This is an error. About half the trout are as sound as any other fish, and can be readily distinguished from the diseased ones. In the middle of the Lake it is said that all are sound; but as there is *no boat of any kind* on the Lake, this assertion could not be verified. Our Englishman caught a dozen in the river just before it leaves the Lake. The cook assorted them, threw away the bad ones, and fried the others, which proved to be as good fish as I ever ate. The next day, on the way to the Falls, I stopped for a short time to catch a few of the numerous two-pounders that I saw swimming near the shore. Further down the Yellowstone the trout are smaller and less abundant than near the Lake, so that there is some sport in catching them; but where I stopped it was very much like fishing in a reservoir filled with hungry hatched fish. All I had to do was to select my fish, place the bait before his nose, and pull him in. I took along half-a-dozen which I knew to be sound, but at the Falls Hotel I was informed that their French cook refused to touch the Lake trout. As the hotel itself furnished trout for supper caught below the Falls, where they are admitted to be sound, I did not argue the point with the cook, who was busy providing for an excursion party of fifty.

If the Yellowstone region contained nothing but the two falls at this place, and the Grand Cañon, it would have been worth while to reserve it as a National Park for all time. The two falls, though only half a mile apart, are utterly different in character, as the smaller, upper one plunges into a quiet, small basin in a secluded idyllic retreat, while the lower plunges three hundred and fifty feet down an abyss which is formed by the stupendous walls of the Grand Cañon, of which several miles lie before the eyes of the dazed spectator. The best place to enjoy the grandeur of the Falls and the Cañon is not at Lookout Point, as is generally believed, but at the edge of the Falls. Seen from a distance above, these Falls present a unique sight. The water flows on like any other rapid current until suddenly it appears to vanish in the air. On approaching the edge of the Falls, this illusion resolves itself into a scene which Niagara can hardly equal. As the water plunges into the pool below, it is dissolved into clouds of vapor that put to shame the steam columns of the biggest geysers. The breakers which wildly dash against the sides of the pool indicate the turbulence of the water beneath this spray and foam. Some of the spray is carried by the wind to the abrupt walls of the Cañon, where it nourishes mosses and lichens which add one more color to the numerous tints that adorn these rocks. These tints bewilder by their variety and richness. The same strong mineral waters that have painted such exquisite brook-bottoms in the Geyser Basins here undertook a kind of fresco painting on a scale of the most sublime grandeur. Our artists who have already discovered the use of aquafortis or nitric acid for their purposes can here learn from Nature how much more brilliant pictures can be painted with sulphuric and ferric acid. Near the summits of some of the rocks may be seen some inviting caves. Other rocks terminate in turrets and pinnacles suggesting mediæval architecture; and some of the rocky walls are adorned with a mosaic of brown, red, yellow, and white, as elaborate as the floor of St. Mark's in Venice. Some of the turrets, when you climb up to them, appear so wofully weather-beaten that it looks as if you could kick them over; but you cannot. The torrent, at a dizzy depth below, in which the green water struggles wildly for supremacy with the white foam, enlivens the scene; and in one place a turn of the river bed, near a streak of painted rock, gives the impression of two waterfalls side by side, one green, the other red, one in motion, the other frozen.

From the Grand Cañon the coupon slaves return to the Mammoth Springs and Livingston, while those who travel independently can enjoy the ride over Mt. Washburn, with its extended views of the Rocky Mountains, its fertile sides fairly crammed with flowers of the richest colors and strangest varieties, and its solitary trail through the depths of a primeval forest, frequently blocked by fallen trees; on which one may not meet a human being in eight hours, nor hear any sound but the melancholy moan of a poor tree against which a dead trunk has fallen and is wounding it with every movement of the wind. But I cannot stop to describe the dismal delight of this ride, or the exciting sport of trouting that may be enjoyed at Yancey's, as I wish to devote my remaining space to a few practical considerations.

I have stated that I made my trip on a horse;

and thereby hangs a tale. The Yellowstone National Park, I found, is in the hands of a monopoly which calls for the attention of Congress. The Yellowstone Park is not at present a part of our republic, but it is a monarchy, and the King's name is Wakefield. Mr. Wakefield owns the stage line, and the object of the present arrangements is to make each passenger buy a round-trip stage ticket, no matter how much or how little of the Park he may wish to see. If he endeavors to avoid this compulsion, he is deliberately subjected to various disadvantages and indignities. Having made up my mind to take a horse, I applied for one to King Wakefield, but was told that there was none to be had for a week or two. Then I went to Clark's and got a horse there. But when I arrived at one of the hotels and asked to have my horse fed, I was told it could not be done because it was not a "Wakefield horse"! In some places I arranged matters by humbly apologizing for not having a Wakefield horse, and by explaining that I tried in vain to get one. But at one of the hotels even this apology failed of its effect. At the Firehole they absolutely refused to take care of my horse for any price! The visitors all agreed that it was the greatest outrage they had ever heard of. Imagine a company which enjoys special privileges to build hotels in the National Park, where generally there is no other house within ten or twenty miles, then refusing to take care of a horse unless it belongs to one man—Mr. Wakefield—with whom the company has obviously an understanding which, I repeat, deserves the attention of Congress. Not only must this disgraceful monopoly be crushed at once, but Mr. Wakefield and his stage line ought to be abolished altogether. What the Park needs is a railroad—not a steam railway, which would frighten the game and set fire to the forests, but an electric railroad. Great as are the wonders of the National Park, the intervening distances are so great and the scenery often so commonplace, that nothing would be lost and very much gained by having an electric road. Dust and fatigue could be thus avoided, and more time be devoted to the wonders of the Park in three days than at present in a week.

H. T. Finck.

WITH THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

Shirakawa, Japan, July 28, 1887.

To the uninitiated, a voyage across the Pacific Ocean in June may mean something very sunny, and even tranquil. The reality was more like a typical Atlantic voyage in November. The eclipse party found itself enveloped in fog, with but fitful gleams of sunshine, varied by rain, boisterous waves, and a gale or two. Sea-rugs, shawls, and heaviest clothing were required to combat the cold of this northern Pacific region; but, after struggling to keep warm for sixteen days, landing in Japan was to plunge into the midst of an almost tropical summer. Fusiyama was unhappily invisible, in spite of the sunny atmosphere. That sacred mountain is very chary of showing itself either to the faithful or to the heretic foreigner. Capt. Marshall of the steamship *Abyssinia* told us that, entering this harbor very frequently during nearly twenty years, he had but twice seen clearly this great landmark.

Yokohama is Japanese, but it is much more than Japanese. Foreigners from every nation make it the most cosmopolitan of all cities. A pleasant incident of the short stay there was the morning spent in the tea-firing establishment of Mr. Varnum, the only one in Japan where every process is carried on by machinery. The natives bring in the slightly dried tea in boxes or sacks of a hundred or more pounds each—called a picul. Tons of it lie in piles upon the floor—enough for centuries of wakefulness. After this, the various drying processes take place—the sifting, sorting, coloring, and the blowing off of the dust, which is afterwards frequently used to flavor whiskey. All these operations are accomplished by the many machines which have been chiefly invented by Mr. Varnum himself. In Tokyo another few days were very enjoyably passed, while meteorologists and records were consulted with reference to finding the best place for the location of the eclipse station. The line of totality runs diagonally across the island, from northwest to southeast, and various places along the line were considered available by those most familiar with the peculiarities of the Japanese climate. The beautiful summer resort, Nikko, among mountains, groves, and temples, was the most attractive from a personal standpoint; but as a daily afternoon thunder-storm is among the probabilities of that region, it was reluctantly abandoned. The city of Niigata, on the west coast, was also considered, but its selection involved either several days at sea, or a long overland journey by pack-horse and *kuruma*, with a ton or two of instruments. That city, however, was weighed in the balance for several days against Shirakawa, which is but 113 miles from Tokyo by rail. Shirakawa was at length selected, and may all the kind deities of wind and cloud look propitiously upon the choice!

The site for the setting of the instruments—the eclipse-station proper—is an old castle outside the city, which was burnt during the revolution of 1868. Nothing now remains but the series of stone embankments, which rise about seventy-five feet above the level of the surrounding rice-fields. Inside is space enough to quarter an army, and the whole is overgrown with grass and ivy and climbing white roses, while a number of the quaint, flat-topped pines with which Japan abounds have rooted themselves in effective niches. The castle was built somewhat more than 300 years ago, and has had no history worthy of particular note, except that it was one of the last and most difficult strongholds to be taken and subdued in the late rebellion. Parts of the old moat have been planted with rice; else, for twenty years, wild vines and trees and the lonely screech-owl have had it all their own way. To-day its summit is crowned by the white tents and instrument houses of the expedition. A more picturesque station could not have been devised, nor one more favorable for the observations to be made. Shirakawa itself is rather an uninteresting city. Even the shops offer no temptation towards the spending of money, for the lacquer-work is coarse, and the porcelains are merely the ordinary blue ware. But the broad rice fields and the flowing river, with its wooded banks, the blue, distant mountains, the ponds of pink and white lotos, and the field flowers everywhere—above all, the lovely old castle, from which all these beauties can be seen at once—will make our stay far from tedious.

A few of the male residents in Shirakawa wear European dress, so that the sight of it is comparatively familiar. Foreign ladies, however, are evidently an exceeding curiosity. The two who accompany the expedition found, during excursions about the town, that the only attraction which could rival themselves in popularity was a sort of juggler with a monkey, performing in the street. The crowds following us went for an instant towards the monkey, but soon returned to their first allegiance. As no *kuruma*-man can here be induced to go faster than a walk, our body-guard augments at every corner. If perchance we stop in some shop, their proximity becomes well-nigh suffocating. But a Japanese crowd, even in remote districts, is always orderly, and to a considerable extent well-mannered and good-humored. Curiosity pure and simple seems to be the only motive for following. The authorities of the city are very kind and courteous. When the officials call they are preceded by presents which have in every case been most welcome, especially in a city where European food, as such, is unknown. Four feudal knights of the old régime called an evening or two ago—one of them a truly grand-looking old man, with flowing white hair and beard. All were in the picturesque loose *kimono* of the country, and all bowed to the floor as they entered, which we returned so far as American backs would permit. Sitting on the floor in a circle, all then drank solemn cups of tea, while the civilities and compliments back and forth were translated by the young student from the University who acts as our interpreter. Their present to us had been some ducks and chickens, tied together and laid in a large red lacquer tray. The ducks were rather vociferous in their objection to the proceedings, keeping up a somewhat continuous quacking. The chickens, less vehement in their protestations, doubtless sympathized with their unwilling neighbors. At length the call came to an end, after an interesting conversation in which our visitors had told us what they could of the city and the castle and the war which so changed their fortunes. They asked permission for certain teachers and scholars from their schools to visit the station and see the instruments. How changed their life, when they must ask of an American the privilege of visiting their own castle.

And now it is but three weeks to the eclipse. For the astronomer this time means overseeing the building of piers and setting up of instruments during the hot daytime and observing stars half the cool night. For the photographer it means much concern over dark rooms and chemicals; for the other gentlemen of the party, directing coolies in a mixture of uncertain Japanese and very definite American (which they seem, nevertheless, to comprehend), and in general much care for the welfare of the company; while those of us who are unofficially attached to the party are fain to content ourselves with books, writing, or painting in this lotos-land of hot sunshine and greenest vegetation.

Mabel Loomis Todd.

Correspondence.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The *Nation* has helped on the work of the Philological Society's Dictionary most liberally, kept its plans before the public, and often urged its readers to help; so that when any one of them finds that he has memoranda of words which ought to be in the Dictionary, and are not there, he owes everybody an apology for not having sent them forward. Some choice spirits have, in fact, privately made such apologies and promised to do better. But those who write critical notices naturally introduce their memoranda of such words as part of their criticism, and they often do it in a most distressing form—they give no references. The elaborate notice in the last two numbers of the *Nation* devotes a couple of columns to the mention of deficient words in Part III., but not one proper reference is given. Dr. Murray will wish to put this new matter in the Appendix, but it might take a man a month to find *baubledom* in Horace Walpole, or *blandulish* in Sterne. The learned reviewer may send the quotations and references in proper form to Dr. Murray, as is to be hoped; but there are a good many readers of the *Nation* who would be

glad to have them, and I am sure the *Nation* would have given them place.

It is a striking proof of the immensity of the materials in the Dictionary that so erudite a student of literature as the writer of this notice should so often miss his way. The line from Vaughan which he refers to as "unquoted" under *bead* is there, page 724, ii, 4 b. *Bele*, for which he quotes Chaucer as three hundred years earlier than Murray's first quotation, is given in the Dictionary from Chaucer, and from Guy of Warwick, eighty years earlier, page 778, v. *bel.*; he looked at *belle*. *Bergeret*, which he thinks occurs but once in our literature, is left, he says, with a reference to *bargeret*, where nothing is explained; but there is a full article under *bargeret*, giving quotations from 1400 to 1616. He looked, very likely, at *bargaret*. He cannot find anywhere *boes*, a contraction of *behoves*, in the Ellesmere text of Chaucer; but under *behove* the dictionary says "for contracted impersonal forms, see BUS," and *Bus* is not yet reached. He mentions other third persons of verbs which he does not find specially mentioned, regular forms in Anglo-Saxon conjugation, and occurring in the quotations under their verbs. As dictionaries have been made, these are hardly to be called deficiencies. It does not seem to me a deficiency to be free from the line quoted by the reviewer from the beastly passage in Chaucer, "A berd, a berd," etc. If *berd* (beard) here means a "sell," as he says, it is only by *double entente*. It has another plain meaning. But the Dictionary gives a wholesome quotation from Chaucer in which the meaning is plain and certain ('House of Fame,' 689).

There is special difficulty with American uses. Are there not some readers who have not noticed that an advance list is kept printed of words near at hand in the printing, for which additional special quotations are needed? The next list runs from *brand* to *catchy*, and is well worth examining. It may be had of Dr. Murray, Oxford.

Very respectfully yours, F. A. MARCH.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA., August 27, 1887.

[To our other sins, let us add confession of a slip in our late notice (*Nation*, No. 1155), when we commented on the strange circumstance that the adverb *bloodily* is regarded in England as almost a profane word. This statement the Dictionary really applies to the adjective *bloody*. The insertion just above it of a paragraph on the adverb misled us. For the rest, a plea in abatement might be made of treacherous eyesight.—ED. NATION.]

SCIENCE AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns to tender you my sincere thanks for your having taken up the cudgel, as you did in an editorial in the issue of the *Nation* on the 11th inst., in Sergt. Cole's case of the United States Signal Service? And I prefer that these thanks of mine come from me as a citizen of the United States rather than from me as an officer of the United States Army. We ought to feel in this country, soldiers and citizens alike, that there can be no higher honor than to be a citizen of the United States, with all that that word means. Before I was fourteen years of age I was a warrant officer under our Government during the war of the Rebellion, and have served her in many capacities since, and for more than the last eleven years have been a commissioned officer of the Medical Corps of the army. So, from such a many-sided experience, I think I can justly judge of Sergt. Cole's case without actually being intimately posted in its merits or demerits.

Now, aside from the question as to whether or no the Signal Bureau of the army should be under the jurisdiction of the War Department, why is it, Mr. Editor, may I ask, that such an apparent, nay, real hostility (for there can be no doubt about it) exists on the part of the War and Navy Departments towards any one serving in those bureaus who may develop or display any scientific ability?

It appears to make no difference whatever—officer, sailor, soldier, or civil employee—they are all treated alike, and Sergt. Cole's case evidently typifies the method of treatment, if we may be permitted to use so harsh a term for it. Nor does it appear to make any difference as to the form his special ability may assume, for it may be directly associated with his legitimate work, or perhaps it may be some collateral branch, or even it may of necessity bring with it certain pecuniary gain, or it may absolutely be of an expense to the individual to prosecute it: but the moment that it begins to attract or call forth public praise for the value of the work, and public appreciation of its worth, then that instant the War or Navy Department, as the case may be, seems to think it its bounden duty to throw every possible impediment in the way of the person who has presumed to be so insubordinate.

And here, even in these minor details of our Government machinery, we cut our own throats, for, to say the least of it, it is nothing more nor less than hostility to our progress as a nation; for you will agree with me that it is alone on the success of these minor details that depends our ultimate success as a whole. It seems to me that there should be some higher power vested in the nation having the guardianship of matters so vital to the public weal, and that it should not fall within the power of perhaps some ill-informed bureau official to crush out at his option the early exhibition of any talent in those accidentally under his temporary sway. Dozens of instances during the past fifteen years have fallen under my own observation where officers of the army and navy would gladly have put forth such ability as they had in their power to do, but were promptly discouraged by this existing hostility, and I even knew of one case where a young officer was actually *unfavorably* reported to the War Department for his determination to prosecute his *scientific studies* during his *spare hours*, by an inspecting official of high rank. Are we becoming Russianized in this boasted land of liberty of ours? I take it, Mr. Editor, that it is the nation's highest duty to encourage in *every way in her power* the labors of any one upon her rolls that may undertake to perform any scientific work whatever, and throw open all the legitimate avenues to its success.

You state in your editorial that "the business exchanges of Boston and leading scientific men have interested themselves to secure a revocation of the order for Sergt. Cole's removal, and it is hoped they may be successful." As to how successful this is likely to be, grant me a few lines more, to cite a similar experience in my own case as a parallel example, and as an illustration in general of all similar cases. In doing this, I am prompted by no personal motive whatever, as my scientific work is a second nature, and my life to me *now*. Nor, least of all, is it my intention to call forth any criticism of the War Department or any one connected with it; but my words *are* directed point-blank *against the system* to which I have been referring in the foregoing paragraphs. During my eleven years' service in the Medical Corps of the army, at least one year of it has been spent with troops in the field against hostile Indians, and fully or nearly three-fourths of it in frontier duty at isolated stations; but, during all this time, I was steadily engaged with my scientific work, and succeeded in publishing between one and two hundred memoirs, letters, and critiques, illustrated by over 1,000 of my own drawings in anatomy and kindred scientific subjects. Then, feeling I was drawing towards middle life, and in view of the fact that I was a member of a corps that boasted of being a scientific one, and prompted by the advice of men of high standing in civil callings, and, too, my service having been a long one, I made a brief and humble request to be placed in some position where the large Government libraries would be a little more available, as well as the material stored up in the great Government museums of ours. My communication was accompanied and strongly seconded by earnest personal letters from some *forty* of the leading scientific and literary men of the present day, and of both continents. Indeed, these letters came from such men as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Prof. Asa Gray, the botanist; from Agassiz; from Prof. S. F. Baird, and many other leaders in American science and literature; from Sir Richard Owen, F. R. S., etc.; from Sir Wm. H. Flower, Director of the British Museum; from Prof. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, Chargé of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris; from Sir William Turner, F. R. S., etc.; from the Royal Societies of Belgium, Italy, Sweden, and other countries; and even Prof. Huxley was pleased to say for me, in a highly valued letter, in the same connection, "I should be exceedingly glad to see you removed to a position which would afford better scope to your scientific abilities." But, alas, Mr. Editor, the hostility to scientific progress of which I complain and deplore, proved to be of such a nature that, although this official communication, accompanied by such letters, has been for many months in the hands of those who can at a moment's notice place *any one* within the reach of the libraries and museums, it has not up to the present day been so much as favored with an official reply.

Sincerely trusting that the appeal of the scientists of Boston and Cambridge will be favorably entertained in Sergt. Cole's case, and he be allowed to remain where his energy and faithfulness to duty have been productive of such good results, I am, sir, very truly yours,

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Captain Medical Corps U. S. Army.

FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO, August 17, 1887.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The Canadian postal authorities, in their last report, state that there are 90,000 depositors at their postal savings banks who have on deposit $20,000,000. Estimating our population to be twelve times that of Canada (sixty million in place of five million), in the same ratio, we should have 1,080,000 depositors depositing $240,000,000. We might perhaps reasonably expect that our deposits would at least equal, if not exceed, in proportion those of any other nation by as much as we are supposed to exceed them in wealth.

A friend writes me, "I well recollect a few years since, when the Post office Department of the United States distributed the 'Baby Bonds' of $10 each, seeing the long line of poor women and children who were eager to put their savings in these bonds; and I have no doubt that many of them are now held by the original purchasers. I have two of them that were bought by a person now dead, bought with the intention of having something laid up for a 'rainy day.'" It was almost pathetic to see these long lines of the poor (some of them, indeed, hired by the rich to gobble up the bonds of the Government) awaiting for hours their turn to express their confidence in

the Government, and to secure those advantages for the investment of their small savings which the Government thus offered them. For some occult reason the Government never again, I believe, opened its coffers to receive the gentle showers of small sums which would have perennially rained in upon it.

A distinguished rector of your city, to whom I had sent the Post-office Savings Bank blanks, writes me:

"A glance at the implements, if I may call them such, actually employed in the practical working of a scheme of this sort, is worth a volume of description. The value of such a system for the encouragement of thrift cannot be doubted. The main argument against introducing a similar institution here would come, I imagine, in the shape of a protest against whatever looks like 'paternal government.' You are aware, I dare say, that this very scheme forms one of the 'planks' in the platform of our United Labor party. This fact ought not to damage the enterprise, but doubtless will do so at first in the eyes of those who cannot conceive of any good thing coming out of this Nazareth of Socialism. Yet when we look back at the programme of the Chartists, it is instructive to note that almost all the demands thought by the Conservatives of forty years ago so revolutionary are practically conceded in the England of to-day.

"That there is a tinge of Socialism in the postal-bank system cannot, I think, be denied; but then there is the question whether a good deal of what is stigmatized as Socialistic legislation be not in reality nothing more than is really demanded by the political economy of the New Testament, the proper legislation of the kingdom of God."

I send you what the rector, by good metaphor, calls the "working implements" of the Post-office Savings Bank, and request, if you cannot find space to reproduce these blanks, that you at least reprint so much of the legend as you can find room for.—Very respectfully, H. J. S.

HANOVER HOUSE, UPPER NORWOOD, LONDON,
August 5, 1887.

WHAT SHALL A MUGWUMP DO IN '88?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It seems to me that the letter which appeared in the *Nation* of August 18, under the above caption, shows a degree of despondency and perplexity not warranted by the present political outlook. So far as may be seen at present, the case for '88 stands about as follows: The re-election of Cleveland means the erection of a firm barrier against pension steals, Blair bills, River and Harbor jobs, and all legislation of that kind, against all which Mugwumps are understood to be pretty unanimous. It also means the continued growth of civil-service reform—not so rapid a growth, perhaps, as many think entirely practicable, but nevertheless a continual and a healthy growth. Also, aid to tariff reform. On the other hand, the election of a Republican means in all human probability the signing of any pension bill or Blair Education Bill, however demagogical, and the veto of any bill to reform the tariff system. In case the man elected should be Blaine, or any man nominated by the Blaine influence, it would also mean a distinct backset to civil-service reform. In *no* case would it mean any more rapid advance in the reform than under Cleveland.

If the President is not giving Independents all they want, he is certainly standing between them and a great deal which they emphatically do *not* want. "What shall a Mugwump do in '88" then? Certainly not add another to the already unremediable number of new parties.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

DOUBTING INDEPENDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Two letters in your last issue well expressed the doubts which are paralyzing the minds of many conscientious men who are anxious as to their future political position. Mr. Catlin is so impressed with Mr. Cleveland's backslidings in regard to civil-service reform, that he wants to bolt again and have a new leader "*sworn* [his italics] to the great reform."

Let us consider for a moment what Mr. Cleveland's position has been. For more than twenty years the Republican party was in full possession of the Government, and confessedly used all the offices without stint for party purposes. With Mr. Cleveland a Democratic Administration came into power for the first time. When I consider the perfectly *enormous* pressure to which he has been subjected, my wonder is not that he has made some bad appointments, but that he was able to hold his own at all. Nothing but his personality and iron will prevented such a clean sweep from the start as would have scandalized the world. Naturally he wants a reëlection, and what is the basis for it? As to Congress, it is enough to say in a word that it has disgusted the country. The President and his Cabinet, from the nature of their position, have been unable to create or establish any policy. The only two decided things he has been able to do were negative—the veto of the General Pension Bill, and abstinence from fomenting trouble with Canada—for which those who reflect what would more than probably have happened under Blaine, ought to be devoutly thankful. If in this colorless atmosphere the President has made some concessions to the partisans who are raging around him, though I may regret it, I do not believe it is possible to get a President who, under the present system of government, will do any better if as well. For one, I am ready to take the stump for Mr. Cleveland as decidedly as in 1884, although a life-long Republican up to that time, and thinking little better of the Democratic party than before.

Mr. Spaulding begins his letter with a sentence with which I most cordially agree: "The best and surest evidence of a righteous cause lies in its simplicity"; and closes it with another almost equally good: "Let us demand in exchange for our votes a principle plainly stated that can be followed. . . ." But where is such a principle to be found? Certainly not in either tariff reform, honest money, anti-centralization, or even civil-service reform. These are all complex questions—simple enough as ends, but as to the means of attaining which opinions may be as various as men. But Mr. Spaulding offers in another sentence an indirect suggestion:

"But we have seen in this Democratic Administration a Secretary who could so state the needs and dangers attendant upon existing conditions, that all argument in opposition to his views was stopped, although the power to remedy the evil was not given him."

Here is a perfectly simple principle—*Give him* the power to remedy the evil. Let the executive officials who are charged with the responsibility of administration, and who, through the President, represent the whole nation, have as good a chance to be heard by their constituents as local members and chairmen of committees in Congress. Take the business out of the committee-rooms, where it is manipulated in secret by the lobby, to the floor of Congress in such decent and orderly manner that great public questions, instead of being buried in a mass of local, and private, and chaotic bills and resolutions, can be taken up early in the session, and so argued out between the two branches that the country can understand what wants to be done and who are the men to do it. The true relation between executive and legislature—this is a simple principle, which, when rightly adjusted, will furnish the machinery for settling all the others.

To recur for a moment to civil-service reform. I have never had any faith in the permanent effect of the present law, because the opposing forces are too powerful. A seat in Congress does not depend upon what a man has done, can do, or can honestly promise to do, in public affairs. The mode of business is such that secret intrigue is the only instrument, whether for good work or bad; that individuals disappear from sight, and only majorities and minorities are visible. A man goes to Congress not because he can do honor to himself, his district, or the country, but because he can command sufficient local influence to get a nomination. Now the strongest, in fact the only permanently reliable, means of influence is the use of offices, and this necessity will in the long run defeat the law. The only effective guarantee would be to change the basis of election. If the members of the Cabinet could take the lead and guidance of business in Congress, so that it could be conducted in public and in such a way that the country could understand the merits of questions and individuals, we should then have a different class of candidates presenting themselves on the ground of their attitude towards, and their intelligent exposition of, problems of public interest; and we should then be able to dispense with these miserable conditions of bargain and sale. G. B.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., August 22, 1887.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SALOONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In connection with the "signal of distress" and appeal made by the Republican leaders in Massachusetts to the Prohibitionists, you recently remarked: "Any fresh promises which the Republican managers may now make will count for little, in view of the fact that the party last year pledged itself to submit a prohibition amendment and then failed to keep the pledge when the question came to a vote in the Legislature."

This for Massachusetts. What Prohibitionists have to expect from Republicans in New York will sufficiently appear from the fact that, in the Republican Committee in session in New York city, *fifty-three* members are either actually liquor-dealers or have made their money in that business.

In the great Republican stronghold, Buffalo, the Mayor is a "grocer and liquor-dealer." His appointments appear to be largely made from actual saloon-keepers, or those lately such. In the city government, the liquor interest is vigorously represented by liquor-dealing Republican aldermen, supervisors, etc.; and in the General Republican Committee for Erie County eighteen out of the sixty-one Buffalo members are in the liquor business.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that from Massachusetts to Texas (where the Republicans voted almost solidly for free liquor) the liquor interest largely influences, if it does not quite control, the Republican party. A miserable state of things truly. And in the face of it all, Messrs. Hoar, Dawes, and the rest are not afraid to say: "It is not the part of wisdom, it is not in the interest of the cause we all have at heart, to slaughter it [the Republican party], and thereby destroy the only agency by which we have had, or are likely to have, any temperance legislation at all."

M. C. L.

A HINT TO MR. BLAINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Why does not some astute politician propose to equip separate military and naval academies for the colored cadets? The surplus could thus be reduced several millions without touch-

ing the tariff. The plan would allay the sensitiveness that is manifest in some parts of the country in regard to mixed schools. If Mr. Blaine were only this side the Atlantic to seize the golden opportunity of being the first to propose the thing, why might he not hope to carry Georgia? Then what influence might be exerted on doubtful States by judicious suggestions in regard to the location of the schools! Some civil-service reformers might object to having the naval academy offered to Colorado or West Virginia, but the new military academy might be held before these two States as the prize to be awarded to whichever gives the largest majority.

Yours respectfully,

W. E. C. WRIGHT.

BEREA, KY., August 24, 1887.

THE "OFFICER'S DUEL" IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Apropos of the Boulanger-Ferry affair, perhaps the following incident, illustrative of the duelling practices in Germany, may be of interest. The parties are, of course, unknown to the world, but the principle is thereby illustrated.

It is against the civil law of Germany to duel, and yet if an officer in the army refuses to challenge when he considers himself insulted, or refuses to accept a challenge which may be given him, he will be expelled from the army, and that by the express orders of Kaiser Wilhelm himself—the "Christian" Emperor of Germany. Combating this and other loose moral notions prevalent among the young men of Germany, there exist at all the prominent universities of Germany chapters of a Christian fraternity called the "Wingolf," whose members pledge themselves, among other things, to reject absolutely both the student's duel (*Mensur*) and the duel of extra-university life. The writer is a member of this fraternity, and can therefore vouch for the incident he wishes to relate, knowing the one party personally. The incident occurred this spring.

A member of this fraternity had become an officer of the Reserve Corps. On the occasion of a certain celebration in a restaurant, he was making a speech, when a half-tipsy post-office official, who had been a corps-student (dueller), publicly insulted him by using abusive epithets. Common sense would seem to dictate that such a one should be hustled out of the restaurant and treated with utter contempt. But no; the officer was privately urged to send the fellow a challenge to a pistol duel. Upon his replying that such was contrary to his principles, he was summoned before a so called Court of Honor (!), practically a court-martial. His colonel wrote to the general, saying that Officer S. was an excellent officer in every respect, but that the authorities had unfortunately not known of his connection with the Wingolf fraternity. At the court-martial it was proved that Officer S. had in no wise provoked the insult; also, that when he refused to challenge, he was perfectly sober. Had he been intoxicated, it would have been an excuse! And then this honorable court of German army officers passed the verdict that this man, in every respect acknowledged to be an excellent officer, on account of the utterance of principles incompatible with the position of an officer (refusing to fight a duel with an insulting rascal), should be ignominiously expelled from the army. By special Cabinet order of the Emperor, this verdict was commuted to that of simple dismissal. This in the nineteenth century, and in a nominally Christian and civilized land!

Duelling is by no manner of means extinct in Germany, although fatal cases are of comparatively rare occurrence. The students' *Mensur*, when the students amuse themselves by slashing each other's faces and clipping off ears and noses, take place twice a week, but are rarely fatal. However, on an average, two or three, or even four, students lose their lives in duels every semester.

PAUL DE SCHWEINITZ.

NORTHFIELD, MINN., August 13, 1887.

DUKE GEORGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Glancing the other day over an old book just received from Europe—it was Wolfgang Hildebrand's quaint hodge-podge on witchcraft—my eye was caught by a bit of fifteenth-century manuscript used in the lining of the binding. A moment's study showed it to be a complete document, and one not without historic interest. It was an original letter or order of Duke George of Saxony—Luther's Duke George—he of the Leipsic disputation and of the Wartburg defiance, in spite of whom the Reformer would go back to Wittenberg "though it rain Duke Georges nine days running." Writing at Dresden on the Thursday following St. Martin's Day (November 11), 1499—Martin Luther, a boy at school, was just sixteen—he orders a horse made ready for the Friday evening after St. Elizabeth's Day (Nov. 19):

"GEORG VON GOTS GNADEN
" Herzog zu Sachssen, [etc.]:
"Lieben getrewen Wir begerrn von euch, Ir wollet unns ein gutt genngе pferdt, mit Sattell vnd zawme allerdinge zum reitten zugericht, auf freitag nach Elizabeth, dess abenndes, hirauf in vnnsern marstall verferttigen. Das nicht anders halden noch abeschlaen, In dem thutt Ir vnsern willen. Geben Dressden Donnerstags nach Marthini Anno ic [incarnationis Christi] Im xcviiij."

In 1499 the Thursday after St. Martin's came on the 14th, and the Friday after St. Elizabeth's on the 22d. But the year puzzles me. All the authorities at my disposal set the death of Duke Albert and the consequent accession of George on the 12th or 13th of September, 1500. That the Saxon year may possibly have begun with the Annunciation or with Easter (it probably, like the Imperial, began with Christmas) could here make no difference. How could George write as "Herzog zu Sachssen" a year before his father's death?

GEO. L. BURR.

THE WHITE LIBRARY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
August 14, 1887.

Notes.

GEO. ROUTLEDGE & SONS will publish an English translation of the new Hachette Series of French Men of Letters, beginning with M. Boissier's 'Madame de Sévigné,' a subject treated gracefully by Miss Thackeray in the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." They have also nearly ready translations of the younger Dumas's 'Lady with the Camellias,' and his father's 'Count of Monte Christo.' On September 1 they will begin the delivery of their Chapman's Homer's Iliad, a limited illustrated edition.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' fall announcements include 'A Study of American Finance, 1789-1835,' by John Watts Kearney; a revised edition of Simon Sterne's 'Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States'; 'The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798,' by Ethelbert D. Warfield; 'The Student's History of the English Parliament,' a new translation of Prof. Gneist's work by Prof. A. H. Keane; 'Arcady: For Better or Worse,' a study of rural life in England, by Augustus Jessopp, D.D.; 'Bodyke: A Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism,' by Henry Norman; 'Slav or Saxon,' a study of Russian development, by Wm. Dudley Foulke; 'The History of the Revolutionary Movement of 1848-49 in Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Germany,' by C. Edmund Maurice; 'La Société Française au 17e siècle,' edited by Prof. T. F. Crane; 'Two Years in Europe,' by Rodney Glisan, M.D.; 'Taxation: Its Principles and Methods,' from the Italian of Prof. Luigi Cossa; 'Egyptian Archæology,' by Prof. Maspero, translated by Miss A. B. Edwards; a second edition of the Rev. C. W. King's 'The Gnostics and their Remains'; 'The Art of Conversation,' by Prof. J. P. Mahaffy; 'The Life of Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury,' by Frederick George Lee, D.D.; 'A Vacation in a Buggy,' by Maria L. Pool; and the following series: "Knickerbocker Nuggets," a selection from the world's classics in 32mo; and York Powell's "English History from Contemporary Writers."

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce a new edition of Ormsby's 'Don Quixote' in four 12mo volumes, as well as on large paper; 'The Life and Times of John Jay,' by William Whitlock; and ten etchings by Mr. A. H. Bicknell of Boston.

A new edition of 'Voice Culture and Elocution,' by Wm. T. Ross: 'Modern Cities and their Religious Problems,' by the Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis; and 'Evangelistic Work in Principle and Practice,' by the Rev. Arthur D. Pierson, will speedily be issued by the Baker & Taylor Co.

T. Whittaker has nearly ready 'Five Last Things,' by the Rev. J. A. Spencer.

John C. Buckbee & Co. have nearly ready 'English Masterpiece Course,' by Alfred H. Welsh of the Ohio State University, a book for private study or school use; and a 'Complete German Manual,' by Prof. Wesley C. Sawyer.

Mr. James C. Dibdin (4 Duncan Street, Drummond Place, Edinburgh) has written and is about to publish to subscribers, in an edition of 500 copies (at fifteen shillings each), 'The Annals of the Edinburgh Stage, with an Account of the Rise and Progress of Dramatic Writing in Scotland.' Mr. Dibdin belongs to the family of the bibliographer, the dramatist, and the song-writer of the same name. He has devoted himself to his task, searching not only the histories and biographies in print and contemporary journals, but also the official records of the kingdom and the city. His book will cover the whole history of the Edinburgh stage from the earliest introduction of the drama into Scotland to the present time. Subscriptions may be sent to him direct.

In Mr. Andrew Lang's series of "English Worthies" the next volume will be 'Claverhouse,' by Mr. Mowbray Morris, formerly the dramatic critic of the London *Times*, and now the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

The Bankside Parallel Edition of the quarto and first folio texts of Shakspere (the first volume of which will be issued by the New York Shakspere Society in October) will employ the entirely unique system of Line Notation finally adopted by the Society, and which the Society believes to be satisfactorily adjustable for all critical purposes to any edition of the plays.

Mr. Henry Irving's production of Mr. Wills's perversion of "Faust" was the exciting cause of several new editions of various translations of Goethe's poem; and his recent single performance of Byron's "Werner" is probably the reason why that doleful play has been issued as the August volume of Routledge's Pocket Library. This pretty collection now contains two dozen books, of which seven are of American authorship: Mr. Bret Harte's Poems and 'Luck of Roaring Camp,' the 'Song of Hiawatha,' Irving's 'Sketch Book,' the 'Biglow Papers,' and the Poems of Dr. Holmes and Edgar Allan Poe.

Shelley's 'Banquet of Plato,' Fielding's 'Voyage to Lisbon,' Thomas Woolner's poems "My

Beautiful Lady" and "Nelly Dale" (in one volume), and the first volume of Mungo Park's African Travels, are the latest additions to Cassell's National Library, and show how well Prof. Morley maintains the level of his selections.

The Essex Institute (Salem, Mass.) sends us a handsome reprint, from the *American Architect* of May 28, of the paper describing Prof. Edward S. Morse's exceptionally large and fine collection of Japanese pottery. The four charming heliotype views of the rooms in which the collection is stored are retained. Prof. Morse is now preparing an exhaustive work on the subject.

Mr. J. C. Rowell's essay on 'The Sonnet in America' (Oakland, Cal.) is also a reprint—if we mistake not, from the *Overland Monthly*. New, however, in the pamphlet is the appended list of sonnets that have appeared in 191 American magazine volumes, viz., of the *Atlantic*, *Californian*, *Century*, *Critic*, *Harper's*, *Overland*, and *Scribner's*. They are arranged by authors, two women (Helen Hunt Jackson and Edith M. Thomas) leading in the number of their productions in this form of verse—27 and 21 respectively. Longfellow furnishes 15, Edgar Fawcett 17, R. W. Gilder 12, C. P. Cranch 10, T. B. Aldrich 10, Lowell 5, etc. By a curious confusion with a well-known scientist, Mr. Lowell's prenomen, by the way, is printed "Alfred Russell." Of the (say) 170 poets, 101 are represented by a single sonnet. About 53 are obviously women.

A *Journal of Pedagogy* was begun at Athens, O., in July, with J. P. Goody for editor, and C. W. Super, President of Ohio University, and Albert Leonard for associate editors.

The *American Genealogical Queries* (1887), published by R. H. Tilley, is an experiment for which the state of genealogical studies in this country is, we believe, fully prepared. The pamphlet is sent free to upwards of a thousand select addresses, and the cost of it is defrayed by a uniform charge of two dollars for the query inserted—"Information solicited respecting the descent," etc., etc. The queries are arranged alphabetically, and the family names involved are repeated in an index. A list of American and English genealogical publications concludes the pamphlet. The appearance of a second issue of the *Queries* is implied, but no date is fixed for it. Mr. Tilley promises to issue early next year a sort of genealogical primer and guide-book for the benefit of students of family history.

The opening paper of the August Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is Mr. J. T. Last's account of two journeys in an unexplored region in southeastern Africa, between Lake Nyassa and the coast. The first part of his way led through a fertile country which showed signs of a former dense population, but is now so nearly deserted that the large game, especially lions, are to be found in great numbers. He describes the Namuli Hills, the chief object of the expedition, as culminating in an inaccessible peak 8,000 feet high, but not snow-clad, as had been reported. The scenery was very beautiful and the land extremely fertile, inhabited by negroes who have proved themselves friendly. Cannibalism is practised by them, but only by the chiefs. They have also a custom of burying alive one or more persons in the grave of a dead chief. Should the victim chance to sneeze, it is taken as a sign that the dead man refuses to accept him, and his life is spared. Mr. Last notes the curious fact that Mohammedanism has made no progress among this people, while to the north it is fast becoming the prevailing faith among all the negroes. Following this is an interesting account of a journey made by Gen. F. T. Haig through Yemen, in southwestern Arabia. There is a map, with accompanying text, showing the recent political changes in eastern Equatorial Africa. From this it appears that the territory over which Germany has assumed a protectorate amounts to nearly 150,000 square miles, England's to 72,000. Consul O'Neill contributes a short article on the district of Delagoa Bay, which has recently become important on account of the discovery of gold fields in the western part. Through the consequent influx of Englishmen, the Portuguese are being almost entirely supplanted. All the trade and lines of commerce are now in the hands of British subjects, and Mr. O'Neill more than hints that Portugal will soon be called upon to show by what right she claims the territory in which gold is found.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for August contains a paper on recent physical research in the North Sea, founded on observations made by the German Navy during the past few years, and an abstract of the first Government Report on Upper Burma, giving a brief outline of events leading to its occupation, the present methods of government, its resources, etc. We remark, too, a paper by Prof. James Geikie on "Geography and Geology," in which he shows how necessary the study of geology is to explain the reasons for the facts of physical geography, and closes with an earnest appeal for the introduction of this study into the schools.

The eighty-page manual (Ticknor & Co.) on 'Home Sanitation,' by the Sanitary Science Club of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, stands on its own merits as an admirably practical statement of the most necessary principles of "housekeeping," as regards the care of cellars, drainage, plumbing, ventilation, heating, lighting, furnishing, clothing, food, and drink. Under each head, after a concise statement of principles, a series of questions is added, which have the double merit of teaching truth in a most forcible way and of bringing personal conviction of sin to the conscience of the reader. The book is also adapted by these questions to the purposes of the "Society to Encourage Studies at Home." It would be hard to name a book more suited to be widely useful.

The Excelsior Publishing House of New York have just issued a stout volume of 500 pages, called the 'Standard Hoyle, a complete guide and reliable authority upon all games of chance or skill now played in the United States.' The outdoor games are inadequately considered at the end of the book, the bulk of which is devoted to card games; poker and whist receiving most attention, as they ought. In the eighty-five pages given to whist are reprinted the laws, Pole's rhyming rules, Pole's 'Theory of Modern Scientific Whist,' Cavendish's 'Rules for Leading at Whist,' the 'Whist Primer,' and the 'Pocket Guide to Whist.' In the forty pages devoted to poker are included Gen. Schenck's "Rules," a set of "Laws of Poker" (in the main excellent, although lacking in authority), a series of notes on the proper playing of the game, and Mr. Proctor's paper (which is quite superfluous, as poker is one of the more or less numerous things Mr. Proctor knows very little about). Twenty pages are given to Draughts and sixty to Chess. Altogether, the book fulfils the promise of its title-page.

People who have been interested in the views of Christ and His teachings, as set forth in Count Leo Tolstoi's 'My Religion,' will take pleasure in reading what really forms the introduction to that work, in the convenient form offered to the American public under the title of 'My Confession, and The Spirit of Christ's Teaching' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). The two articles of which the volume is composed were originally printed in England in 1885, in company with a direct translation from the Russian of 'My Religion,' under the title of 'Christ's Christianity,' which was noticed in these columns at the time. Count Tolstoi's exposition of the Gospel will be found to bear out, substantially, the views which Mr. George Kennan mentions in his delightful account of a visit to the author at his home, in the June *Century*, though at the earlier date when this essay was penned he seems, at times, to have had somewhat more faith in a possible life hereafter than he had when Mr. Kennan talked with him. His opinion that Jesus was not divine, but only an ordinary man, led to a holy life through the teachings of John the Baptist, appears to have been already formed. The autobiographical portion is characteristic and deeply interesting, as is to be expected of everything from this source.

Taking up an old number of the *Harvard Monthly* (for May, 1886), we found a Harvard youth descanting as follows in the course of a thoroughly serious and very high-pitched essay on Robert Browning: "It [the undervaluing of Browning] has now become so much the mode that even female colleges are taking up the cry. The fact has been widely heralded of late that the Browning Society at Girton College had broken up, and that the young ladies composing it had spent the funds of the Society in lollipops. There could be but one thing more ridiculous than this—the fact that a company of young ladies have formed a Browning Society at all. The money ought to have been spent in lollipops at the beginning." Talk like this would probably be impossible now, since Miss Ramsay's success in the classical tripos at Cambridge, England. One cannot read the above without smiling at the picture which spontaneously arises of the self-complacent writer engaged in a desperate struggle with one of these despised Girton girls, and finding himself nowhere—not on Robert Browning, but on Sappho and Aristophanes.

M. Doniol, the head of the French Government Printing-office, has composed and published in two volumes a work designed to be the contribution of his establishment to the coming centenary Exposition of 1889. It is very appropriately a history of the negotiations which preceded French intervention in the American Revolution (1775-1778). M. Albert Sorel points out, in the *Temps* of August 17, that M. Doniol demolishes the *œuvre paradoxale* of Bancroft, and—all allowances made for the purely calculating and unsentimental policy of Vergennes—vindicates France's claim to gratitude as opposed to Prussia, with her policy of cold abstention. The old grounds of enmity to England as well as the recent ones to Germany are also revived for the approaching celebration.

—The September *Harper's* has an article in a field which is so promising that it is surprising that it has not before been cultivated. In comparison with other lands, the republics of South America are practically unknown to us, notwithstanding the prominence they have had in both our political and trade discussions in late years. A thoroughgoing comprehensive volume upon them, after the pattern of Wallace's 'Russia,' is really a desideratum. Meanwhile, scraps of information are valuable; and in the current number of the above magazine there is a paper upon Chili which has much popular interest. It is only a sketch, with pen pictures of Valparaiso and Santiago and their suburbs, some notes upon curious customs, and a short characterization of the people. The author calls the inhabitants the Yankees of South America, but he also compares them to the Irish—two types not generally thought to be compatible. Yankees they may be in their energy and acquisitiveness, and Irish in their excitability and comradery; but, the immigrants apart, it is clear they are colonies of the old sovereign country in blood and tradition. In the magnificent alamedas, the costumes, the neglect of indoor conveniences such as fires, even in such trifles as the method of collecting horse-car

fares, one finds here a new Spain; in the continuance of a feudal tenure and the law that a tenant cannot leave his landlord while in debt to him, the Old World still survives. Again, the streets and squares of Valparaiso and Santiago are filled with statues and fountains and other objects, down to ornamental lamp-posts, plundered from the Peruvians; clocks from the churches, and all sorts of treasures from the altars and sacred images, were among the spoils; pictures and objects of curiosity and science from the same source fill the Chilian museums. It is with pleasure that one reads of statues of Washington and Lincoln in the Court-house Square, but with other feelings that they were taken from Peru. But this people is one of schools, wealth, the refinements of luxury, a Liberal majority, and a modern policy. They have, they say, everything Parisian in their shops, and the power of the priests is broken. It is the beginning of a secular commercial state, to which the future of the west coast seems to be intrusted.

—The student of history may find few social topics more penetrating than that of the sources and supports of the humane spirit either in individuals or groups. The humane spirit, one would say at first, is the sense of the brotherhood of man, passing successively into conviction, character, and temperament, impregnating institutions and education. It depends in the individual on the activity of sympathy and the capacity of the imagination more than on other personal traits; but when one is informed that it belongs to the Japanese, this becomes merely a Christian and Occidental view, or, to include the ancient civilizations in which the humane spirit was present, though rare, it is at its broadest only an Aryan view. In the *Atlantic* Mr. Percival Lowell attempts an analysis of "the soul of the Far East," and his formula of solution is to look at everything "reversed" from the way it exists in the Occidental soul. Thus, he finds the sense of personality fundamental in the West, and to get what is fundamental in the East he "reverses" this and finds it is absence of the sense of personality. The whole article, which is the first of a series, is ingeniously worked out on these lines, and it is marked by reflection, novelty of thought, and perhaps too much literary point. The Japanese are impersonal: they can possess only in a weak form that sense of the human brotherhood, that sympathy and imagination, which are the sources and supports of the humane spirit among us; democratic sentiments and power of imagination do not characterize that race. Is their humanity otherwise derived, then, or are they not really humane, but only polite, like a red Parisian or an Italian peasant? In war and riot, in prison discipline and penal codes, are they "mild" and "gentle"? We occasionally hear much of the humane spirit developed by Buddhism, as if it were the same or as good as that which Christianity first made a great element in history. Is it so, or no more than a religious rejection of animal food, the amiableness of neighboring people so long as they are at peace with one another? The disposition to exalt, or at least to justify, Oriental thought and practice as something different, but not worse, in comparison with our own, to limit our superiority to the material element of civilization, and to find in that our distinction, is often to be met with in writers on the East. But for those who hold such views (we do not mean to ascribe them to Mr. Lowell) it would be a test worth making if they will examine this alleged humane spirit in the East, and show wherein it consists and whence it proceeds; for the presence of the humane spirit is the most rational test of progress.

—The province of the Abruzzi is fortunate in having two such enthusiastic collectors of its traditions as Finamore and De Nino. The former has published two volumes of popular tales (the first of which was noticed in the *Nation*, No 881) and a valuable 'Vocabolario dell' uso Abruzzese' (Lanciano, 1880). So prolific, however, is the province in this popular literature that Signor De Nino has been able to glean four volumes of 'Usi e Costumi Abruzzesi' (Florence, 1879–1887). The first two volumes are devoted to customs, the last two to popular tales—the volume just out containing the *Sacre Leggende*. This volume is very welcome, for although Italy must be extremely rich in this class of folk-tales, comparatively little has yet been published. De Nino classifies his material as follows: God the Father; Birth of the Madonna and of Christ; Flight of the Madonna and St. Joseph with the Child; Christ on his Travels with the Apostles; Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Christ; Saints and Demons. Among these will be found many variants of stories already published in collections made in other parts of Italy, but there are also many which now see the light for the first time in an Italian version. We say in an Italian version, for most of them of course are common to all Europe. Among them are some very interesting ones—the first, for example, about the creation of the animals and the age of man. After the animals were created, they thanked God for it and asked what their fate was to be. When they learned that they were to labor and suffer for twenty years, they each prayed to live a shorter time, and ten years were deducted in the case of the ass, the dog, and the ape. When man was created, and learned that he was to live but twenty years, he begged hard for a hundred, and finally the Creator gave him the thirty years which the animals just named had refused. Hence man's first twenty years are his happy ones; then come labor and the ass's ten years; afterwards children and domestic cares, and the ten years of the dog's life; at last the children marry and abandon their father, and then come the ape's ten years. "After fifty, what more is life to thee? He who has had, has had!" A very interesting feature of many of the legends is the singular mixture of legend and fairy tale, as where a maiden eats the heart of St. Andrew and the saint is born again, or where Christ teaches a man the language of animals, and he learns how to rule his household by overhearing a conversation between the cock and the dog ('Introduction to the Thousand and One Nights,' etc.). The legends are given in an Italian translation only, except the few which are in verse, when both original dialect and translation are printed.

—Before Prince Ferdinand of Coburg—or, as he now styles himself, Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria—finds an occasion to muster his Bulgarian legions against Muscovite, Turk, or Serb, he may find it useful to employ the host of royal relatives with whom he is blest, almost above any other mortal, in the field of court diplomacy. A genealogical survey of these relationships will, therefore, not be without interest to our readers. Prince Ferdinand, born in 1861, is the son of the late Prince Augustus of Coburg-Kohary, and the grandson of Prince Ferdinand, uncle of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Ernest II. His grandfather's brother, Leopold, ascended the throne of Belgium in 1831, and was succeeded on it in 1865 by his son, Leopold II., the reigning King. Ernest II.'s brother, Albert, married Queen Victoria in 1840, and in 1841 became father of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain. Prince Augustus's brother, Ferdinand, married in 1836 Maria da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, Pedro I., and in 1837 became father of the late King of Portugal, Pedro V., and in 1838 of the present King, Dom Luis. Prince Ferdinand's mother, Princess Clementina, is the daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French in 1830-48, and the aunt of the Comte de Paris, who now unites in his person the pretensions to the throne of France of both the elder and younger (or Orleans) branch of the House of Bourbon. Clementina's sister, Louise of Orleans, was the consort of Leopold I. of Belgium. Clementina's brother, the Duc de Montpensier, is the husband of the Infanta Luisa, sister of the ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain, and aunt of the late King Alfonso XII., father of the present infant King, Alfonso XIII. Clementina's nephew, Gaston of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, son of her brother, the Duc de Nemours, married in 1864 Isabella, daughter of Pedro II. of Brazil, and, as his only living child, heiress apparent to the throne. Another son of the Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Alençon, married in 1868 the Bavarian Princess, Sophia, sister of the Empress of Austria. The Comte de Paris's daughter, Amélie, was in 1886 married to the Duke of Braganza, Crown-Prince of Portugal. Princess Marie, daughter of Duc de Chartres, brother of the Comte de Paris, was married in 1885 to Prince Waldemar, son of the King of Denmark, brother of the King of Greece, and brother-in-law of the Czar of Russia and of the Prince of Wales. Of Prince Ferdinand's two brothers one married a daughter of Leopold II. of Belgium, and the other a daughter, now deceased, of Pedro II. of Brazil. Of his two sisters, one was married to Archduke Joseph, a second cousin of the Emperor of Austria, and the other to Duke Maximilian, brother of the Empress of Austria.

THE REIGN OF VICTORIA.

The Reign of Queen Victoria. A Survey of Fifty Years of Progress. Edited by Thomas Humphry Ward, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. In 2 vols. London: Smith, Elder & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1887.

It would be cheap and easy criticism to say that this book is not properly a history, but an encyclopædia—an 'Encyclopædia Britannica' circumscribed by the boundaries of the British Empire, and limited to the brief period of fifty years. If its editor had called it an encyclopædia, it would also be cheap and easy criticism to say that it is not properly an encyclopædia, but a collection of essays by very able writers on the arts, sciences, business, health, religion, and development of mankind, as illustrated by the progress of a single people during the compass of a single life. If, however, the editor had called the book 'Essays on British Development,' it would again be cheap and easy criticism to say that, while the work is nominally a collection of essays on progress, it is, philosophically considered, a history—a history of the inhumanity, prejudice, stupidity, and ignorance which ruled the foremost nation of the earth only fifty years ago, and of the means by which a great people have worked, or are yet working, out peacefully their disenthralment.

It consists of twenty-five chapters, written by twenty-two authors, and filling two octavo volumes, which together contain more than twelve hundred pages. The first chapter treats of the Legislation of the Reign; the last, of Music. Between these are twenty-three, many of them as diverse as the first and the last, but all dealing with matters of interest to every intelligent mind. The titles of these chapters do not express their scope. Thus, a person glancing at them might say: "Locomotion and Transport in Great Britain will interest only the people of that country; Literature is wider, and will interest all English-speaking people; Science, or Medi-

cine and Surgery, belong to the whole human race." But Locomotion and Transport mean the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, and, in this chapter, mean substantially their history from the beginning. When the Queen came to the throne, it was not yet seven years since the first railroad train had made its first trip; and the great mart of western traffic, Liverpool, and the great metropolis of the kingdom, London (only two hundred miles apart), were not yet connected by a single iron track. The steam merchant marine, including all vessels of over 100 tons (gross), was then measured by 70,000 tons—now by upwards of 4,000,000; and the first telegraph patents of Cooke and Wheatstone in England and of Morse in America, by a strange coincidence, belong to the same year of her accession.

The twenty-five chapters range over not only the great fields of industry and legislation, but also over almost every field of human action. Nevertheless, there are two chapters left unwritten which might well have been added to the book. The first of these should have been a comprehensive chronological survey of the reign, which, by an able author, would have shown the relations of things, and have demonstrated how the numerous eddies of thought were parts of a general current. The second should have been a chapter on the sociology of the reign; and such a chapter is both so obvious and so interesting that one cannot understand how it could have been omitted. By sociology we mean, of course, those subjects that of late years have been considered by social-science associations: the relations of classes; the relations of the sexes; marriage and divorce; immorality and drunkenness; vice and crime; prisons and reformatories, etc., etc. Certainly no country in the world, and no period in history, can furnish so complete and instructive a chapter on these subjects as Great Britain and the last fifty years.

The workmanship of the twenty-two authors is—as is inevitable in all such composite undertakings—of very uneven texture. Those best known to the American public are Prof. Huxley, Lord Wolseley, and Sir Henry Maine, and their chapters fairly illustrate the diversities of subject and of treatment that run through the book. Sir Henry Maine's chapter on India is a clear and comprehensive survey of British India since 1837, dispassionate in manner, philosophical in treatment. Matters in conflict are calmly discussed; every sentence is the product of careful thought, and every statement is framed of well-weighed words. It is a picture of the wonderful growth of a wonderful dependency—of a new India, which is indeed one of the products of the Victorian era. "There are now 13,000 miles of railway in India open to traffic." "In 1885, 27,000 miles of canals and their distributaries irrigated 10,000 square miles of land. These creations of the Indian engineer literally drank up whole rivers. The Ganges, when it leaves the Himalayas at Hurdwar, passes wholly in the dry weather into the bed of the Ganges Canal, and the natural bed of the stream can be crossed on foot. Further on, at a lower level, when the great river has recruited its water, it again flows entire into the canal." And the development has not been limited to things material. Sir Henry Maine is able to say of the "modern mechanism" of the land system, "I shall surprise those only who have paid no attention to it by saying, that there is nothing to be compared with the mechanical part of it in any portion of the British dominions." And here is a sentence for the average American to ponder:

"British India during the present reign has thus become one of the few countries—becoming fewer rather than the contrary, *through the strange tardiness of the Americans in this branch of legislation*, and through the mass of uncodified law which has grown up round the French codes—*in which a man of moderate intelligence, who can read, may learn on any point emerging in practical life what is the law which should regulate his conduct.*"

Within the lives of men now living, India will probably present the most curious political phenomenon of the world. In 1859 material force had fought itself out in India just as in 1865 it had fought itself out in America, and since then the people have silently and unconsciously accepted the belief of their Anglo-Saxon rulers that hereafter political redress can be won by moral conflicts. The educated Indian is already appealing for political equality; and with a large educated class, intelligent, crafty, proud, and determined, the question must soon be met. Can the British Empire confide a province six times greater than itself to native hands? Shall the great-grandchildren of the Sepoys of 1857 control the administration, the revenues, and the armies of British India?

Prof. Huxley's chapter on Science is probably the most unscientific chapter in the book. It contains a great deal too much rhetoric and far too many hits. It is interesting, brilliant, combative, terribly discursive, and thoroughly characteristic. The task which he assumed was, to write a philosophical survey of scientific progress and attainments in Great Britain during the last fifty years; the work which he has produced is a scientific oration designed for a popular audience, in which one is somewhat surprised not to find the smart things pointed by "(cheers and laughter)." Instead of beginning with the Victorian era, he begins with Lord Bacon and knocks him down. Descartes he first raises high above Bacon, but in the end likewise knocks him down, and asserts dogmatically that "Galileo and Harvey, Boyle and Newton, would have done their work just as well if neither Bacon nor Descartes had ever propounded their [*sic*] views respecting the manner in which scientific investigation should be pursued." He even brings the ghost of Lord Bacon upon the philosophic boards and puts a speech in his mouth which, "if ghosts are consistent, he would have said." He rates roundly the "influences" of the Middle Ages, which "blighted natural knowledge in the Christian world"; but gives Oxford and Cambridge a capital thrust by saying, of "the founders of the schools of the Middle Ages," that "it is only just to them to observe that they were far in advance of those who sit in their seats," and that "we," meaning Oxford and Cambridge, "have not even yet reached that stage of enlightenment."

Prof. Huxley's place in this book was that of a judge, and his sixty-five pages should have been a calm and impartial charge to the intelligent, truth-seeking jury who, looking to him for information and guidance, desire to do justice to all of the laborers in the field of science, no matter whether their theories were justified by subsequent discoveries or not. If any one wishes to see a paper of that character, let him turn to the chapter on Religion and the Churches by Dr. Edwin Hatch—a paper dealing with the most delicate and difficult of controversial subjects, but so comprehensive, calm, philosophical, and impartial that the uninformed lay reader will question whether the author belongs to the Church of England or to the Church of Scotland, whether he is a Churchman or a Nonconformist.

Lord Wolseley's recent article on Gen. Lee impressed most people in this country as being rather the work of a magazine writer than of a general. There was an easy, popular style, an avoidance of military detail, and a good deal of magazine sentiment. His chapter on the Army in this book has the same characteristics. But the sentiment here is "of the right sort," relating to the wrongs and merits of the common soldier, and forming a singular supplement to Gen. Sheridan's recent address to the cadets at West Point, wherein he ascribed his own military success to the fact that he always took care of his men. At this end of the Queen's reign it is well-nigh incredible how the British soldier was *not* taken care of at the other. Officers yet live who remember "when the men had only one regular meal a day," and their only breakfast "was a glass of rum." "Even in India," says Lord Wolseley, "the poor British soldier was sent into the field with a high, stiff leather stock and closely buttoned jacket"; and under a tropical sun the men "were fed on salt beef that would have made them thirsty in a Canadian winter, receiving nothing else for weeks at a time to live on beyond biscuit, rum, and a trifling quantity of tea and sugar." The condition of their wives and unmarried daughters "was very repulsive and demoralizing." "The officers did their best to collect the families into rooms apart from the unmarried soldiers," but "it was the commonest thing to see women and young girls herded together, brute-like, in the sleeping-rooms of the unmarried men." The number of marriages in a company was limited, but the men would marry without leave. At law such marriages were valid, but in the army they were ignored. When a regiment was embarked for foreign service, "it was no uncommon thing to see women rushing madly into the water after the boats which carried away their husbands." Lord Wolseley speaks always with commendable temperateness, but he says, "There is but little in the most affecting stories of American slavery more repulsive, more heartrending to any person of ordinary humanity than the scenes which too frequently accompanied the embarkation of a regiment for foreign service forty or fifty years ago." These abuses were not swept away by men in authority, by the Duke of Wellington and numerous Secretaries for the War Department, but it is pleasant to know that the work of amelioration was begun by that brilliant soldier once known as "the bravest man in the British Army." "Sir Charles Napier," says Lord Wolseley, was "the real soldier's friend of this century."

The inefficiency of the British Army in the Crimea is attributable directly to the mistaken policy of its great master, the Duke of Wellington. Lord Wolseley does not say so in words, but he arrays facts and results in a manner which leads irresistibly to that conclusion. Another curious fact he candidly displays, and that is, that the efficiency of the present military establishment is not due to its generals, but chiefly to two civilians, one of whom was Prince Albert and the other Mr. Cardwell. The first of these fairly forced the breech-loader into the army, was active in raising the *personnel* of the soldiers, and foremost in organizing the volunteer system. "It is curious," says Lord Wolseley, "to note how much more far-seeing this great Prince was upon all matters of military organization and efficiency than the bulk of our contemporary generals." The second was Mr. Gladstone's War Secretary in 1871, and it was through his intelligence and determination that the military establishment was reorganized and the purchase system abolished. Lord Wolseley himself belongs to the class of utilitarian generals who despise a regiment that can march but cannot shoot, a uniform that is showy in peace and useless in war, or a system of tactics which is effective in Hyde Park and ineffective in the face of the enemy. It would be a good thing for our own military efficiency if the humanitarian and common-sense views of so successful a soldier could be read and pondered by every cadet at West

Point. As an author, Lord Wolseley has done his work unpretentiously and well. In his opinions there is no egotistical assertion; in his reflections, no denunciation of other men's mistakes; in his military narrative, no mention of the Zulu war, nor even a modest allusion to Tel el-Kebir.

In the brilliant picture of successful industry there is but one dark spot, and that is agriculture. In 1885, of the 9,642 merchant steamers in the world, 7,200 had been built in British shipyards, and 5,712 were sailing under the British flag. But of agriculture Sir James Caird sorrowfully writes: "At no period of the Queen's reign has there been such depression in the interests of agriculture as now exists in the year of her Majesty's Jubilee." And not only is there depression, which may be merely relative, but there is what is much more serious, a positive and enormous loss. When the Queen came to the throne, the wheat crop of England and Wales was estimated at 13,500,000 quarters, worth £31,000,000; the crop of 1886 did not "exceed one-half of that quantity," and was not worth "much more than one-third of it in value." Most discordant in the general harmony of growth and success is this note of decrease. We speak of England as "densely populated" and "overcrowded," yet the fact is, that now, in our own time, and in her years of unprecedented prosperity and power, no trivial part of her rich domain is going back to the wilderness—that is to say, is passing from the hands of the husbandman to those of the shepherd and the hunter. That agriculture should have grown poorer while the nation grew richer; that it should have steadily declined throughout this fortunate reign, while every art and trade and traffic increased and multiplied; that farmers, the most industrious of the industrial classes, should be the only class to come as a class to loss and bankruptcy in this golden era, is something which contradicts the general history of wealth and industry.

Sir James Caird deals intelligently with the fact, but fails, apparently, to note the phenomenon; he points out the operative agencies, but does not allude to the primary causes. The fact is, that for a long time before the Queen's reign British agriculture had been artificially stimulated by the enormous bounty which consumers paid through the operation of the corn laws. At the very time when this stimulus was taken away, the American Government began, by means of another system of bounties, to build up a rival agriculture, which in the course of about thirty years has greatly depreciated the value of all agricultural lands east of the Alleghanies, and produced in New England the kindred phenomenon of absolutely "abandoned farms." The American brings down to the nearest manufacturing village intelligence, energy, thrift, and unparalleled diligence, and finds his new environment kinder than the old. He tells you that being "ruined out" of his "hill farm" was the making of him and of his children; he utters no complaints about the confiscation of his landed property in fee simple, absolute though it was; he wastes no sentimental regrets on the crumbling walls which his grandfather reared and in which his father died; nor does it ever occur to him that our public-land system which made his land worthless, has paid a liberal bounty to polygamy, and been the main instrumentality in such lands as Brigham Young's for building up the Mormon hierarchy. The forest, like a rising tide, encroaches upon the former fields; population in the "mountain towns" diminishes; taxes increase; civilization recedes; the Celtic immigrant succeeds the Pilgrim stock; there are deserted villages as well as abandoned farms; but there is plenty of land out West and railroads to take us there; so no commission investigates nor blue book records the changes.

It is exceedingly difficult—it is well-nigh impossible—to pronounce judgment upon a work of this size, the product of so many authors, comprising so many subjects, without inflicting a false impression upon the reader. After the previous glance at the contents, however, we trust that we shall not be misunderstood when we say that it is a book admirably conceived, and, for the most part, well executed, by writers as well equipped for their respective tasks as could probably have been obtained—some of them eminent, all of them above mediocrity. The book is not faultless. Its encyclopædiac character causes some repetition; the eminence of the writers forbade the editor to prune their redundancy or supply their omissions; there is matter which an American reviser would cut out as of interest only to the English reader, and matter which he would put in, but which the authors left out because the English reader knew it by heart. Nevertheless, the book is the best survey of the progressive movements of its period; its period is the most instructive half-century in the history of civilization; the scene is the country which has moved furthest forward in those things which most concern mankind. With such a book, an intelligent mind cannot go amiss; and there is hardly a person who will not be strengthened and refreshed by pausing in his ordinary work or study, and reviewing here what the human race has done for itself in his own time. Could such a book be made a basis of study in the senior class of our colleges for a single term, in the hands of a competent teacher, it would disclose to the student wide and astonishing views of the age in which he lives—the age he has not studied—and send him into the world a more useful citizen and a broader man.

The Naturalistic School of Painting. By Francis Bate. London. 1887.

RUSKIN'S was the master-key which opened to the reading world new sources of pleasure in nature, but unfortunately, also, new and ever newly opening springs of nonsense and bathos about art; and the inexhaustible rills of wordiness run on "for ever and for ever," consecutively if not individually eternal. Jejune and impressible youth, catching the inspiration of green fields and summer sun, or the melancholy of the twilight, grows eloquent over the delights of art, in childlike innocence of any community (except that of emotional cause) between nature and art. Mr. Francis Bate is even less wise and more laboriously absurd and inconsequent than is the wont of the school, if we may so call a gregarious tendency of thought which teaches nothing; and nothing in this class of literature in our knowledge is so funny as the peroration of his book:

"Is every attempt to progress to be neglected? Are progressive efforts to be opposed in every age? May not a planted seed be protected, a young shoot nourished? Is it not well to clear the ground of choking weeds, that there may be more room and stronger life for the flowers? The conflict between the Natural and the Supernatural, between Truth and Superstition, has not its beginning to-day, nor did it commence yesterday. Old it is—amongst the oldest. Does one dare more than hope that it shall ever quite cease?"

One might "rhyme you so eight years together, dinners and suppers and sleeping hours excepted." Is a cat to be prevented from chasing her tail? Shall the cart always go up hill, and have no change in going down again? Shall the rain when it falls be prevented from soaking into the ground? And shall one dare do more than hope that Mr. Bate will have no successors as inane as he?

The title of his book might leave a suspicion that the author realized the distance between nature and art, for it recognizes the new movement as a school, not of art, but of painting; but he hastens to dispel doubt:

"Art, hugging to itself the mysteries of its religion, short-sighted in its conservatism, has never tried to win the people's sympathy, and they have left it unregarded. But now, at last, it enters upon a new era. It will no longer suffer itself to be petted by the half-neglectful patronage of the cultivated few. It is to become of the nation, of the people, of the people of the world. *They will it.*"

If this extraordinary balderdash has any meaning, it is that art, which has been left to those cultivated enough to know what it means, has now got to be let down to the masses who have had no cultivation—the uncultivated many. Mr. Bate, who dates from "Brook-Green Studios, Hammersmith," appears by this signalling to be an artist. If he is one, he should forswear his pen in future, for its foolishness is beneath anything possible to the pencil; and what seems most alarming for the English uncultivated many is that it has passed into the second edition. And this in face of the following dedication: "I, not without hope that there may be some, venture to inscribe this Book to all those who, having read it, may care for it" (*sic*).

Mr. Bate may flatter himself that he is the apostle of art to the uncultivated; at least it cannot be to the cultivated, even in letters, that his rigmarole is addressed, as for instance:

"The cultivated few who have been for so long among the sole patrons of Art, have, from nearly those very early times when any essay in picture-painting brought forth unlimited wondering praise, been so befooled by the jargon of meaningless terms and nonsensical expressions called technical (explaining virtues and qualities which never existed) as to have long since ceased to be capable of exercising any true judgment or good taste they might have had in the matter; or to have ceased from applying it in fear of being thought ignorant of these indefinite laws and incomprehensible rules which gradually grew to hide the weakness of an almost incompetent art."

Mr. Bate may be assured that in his illogical attempt to extend the knowledge of art from the "cultivated few" to the "uncultivated many," whom he is to deprave by cultivating them, he will not do the harm he means, for even the cultivated few will have some difficulty in following his erudition. As subject of serious criticism 'The Naturalistic School of Painting' would be hardly worth the ink one must give it; but as a sample of the effect the teachings of 'Modern Painters' have had on weak minds, it is curious and not a little instructive. Ruskin holds his audience not by his knowledge of art, or even of nature, though this is great and interesting, but by his rhetoric; and the whole school of the apostles of nature seem to take to wordiness as bearing the same relation to their master's eloquence that their knowledge bears to his. To protest against the bookmaker has been useless since the days of Solomon, and against foolish books we have no defence except criticism; so that when a man who knows no more of the history or nature of art than Francis Bate of Brook-Green Studios, Hammersmith, and as little of Nature herself, attempts to set up as a teacher and confound an ignorant but inquiring public, there is no more evident duty of a serious critic than to put his foot on him. The studying public should have learned long ago, and probably has largely come to the consciousness of the fact, that when a writer talks of the identity of the naturalistic school of painting with art, he has yet his alphabet of criticism to learn, and is not in a position to write books or deliver lectures or set himself up on a pedestal made like unto that of Ruskin.

The Chemistry of the Sun. By J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

THE character of this work is somewhat mixed;

the first half is elementary enough for text-book purposes, and will be found very attractive to general readers, while in the latter the author travels over the ground of very complex research, of immediate interest to nobody but the scientific specialist. The history of spectrum analysis is excellently written, onward from the very beginnings in the time of Kepler, who, in his 'Dioptrice,' was the first to show that, by allowing a beam of sunlight to fall suitably on a three-sided prism, the colors of the rainbow might be artificially produced. For all that, the birth of the science may be and is taken as coincident with the labors of Newton, and due prominence is given to Wollaston and his discovery of the necessity of the slit—that simple but all-important adjunct of the modern spectroscope. Coming down to our own century, the work of those pioneers in light analysis—of Fraunhofer and Brewster, of Herschel and Forbes, of Becquerel and the elder Draper—is admirably summarized; while later, in dealing with the labors of subsequent investigators, among them Kirchhoff and Bunsen, Mr. Lockyer gives "as far as possible the *ipsissima verba* of the workers whose genius we have to thank for a series of researches which has not only enabled us to study the chemistry of the sun, but has given us as its first tremendous outcome the conclusion that the sun and earth have the same chemical constituents."

Mr. Lockyer conducts the reader very smoothly along the way all prepared for his discussion of the dissociation hypothesis. With the received views of spectra analysis twenty years ago, spectra, he says, "were supposed to be as changeless as the laws of the Medes and Persians"; but it is easily shown that "where the early statements favored the view that the line spectrum of a body was always the same, and that the solar spectrum exactly matched it, further work brought out great differences in the intensities of the different lines observed—differences amounting to the complete absence of some of the lines under some conditions." The history of chemistry had been the history of simplification by heat; the law of continuity was called in, thus, to argue a further simplification of the elements themselves, so regarded. That distinguished chemical philosopher, Sir Benjamin Brodie, in his mathematical treatment of chemical phenomena, was led to assume the existence of certain ideal elements. "We may conceive," he says, "that in remote ages the temperature of matter was much higher than it is now, and that these ideal elements existed in the state of perfect gases—separate existences—uncombined." But the questions of the variations in laboratory spectra had to be settled not only, but the variations observed in passing from the spectrum of iron, for example, on the earth, to the spectrum of iron in the solar spots and storms. The time, too, had arrived when photography had to be summoned to the assistance of the spectroscopist; and Mr. Lockyer devotes a score or two of pages to the important rôle played by this art in furthering the research in purified spectra.

What follows is far from possessing general interest—it is, in fact, mainly, if not entirely, a discussion, in some parts tedious, of the dissociation hypothesis, and leads to the strong suspicion that the support of this hypothesis is the sole purpose of the book. There may be little ground for valid objection to this, but it occasions disappointment to any one who takes up the book with the expectation of finding it full of facts about the sun's chemical constitution. To discuss the dissociation hypothesis in detail is all well enough, but why not confine such discussion to the specialized journals and the proceedings of scientific societies? Some of Mr. Lockyer's elaborate chapters we should much sooner have looked for in the *Philosophical Transactions* than in a work ambitiously entitled 'The Chemistry of the Sun.' In short, the preparation of the book seems premature—there is too much of shrewd surmise and mere opinion introduced to supply the deficiency of recognized fact. So much of the controversy with Liveing and Dewar is out of place in such a work; but whatever view of the disputed hypothesis we may incline to, we can but admire that sentiment of Mr. Lockyer's, so straightforwardly expressed, when he says: "I hold it to be the duty of a student of science who suggests a new view, to spend as much of the rest of his life as is necessary to determine whether it is true or false" (p. 402).

On the presumption that we should find in 'The Chemistry of the Sun' the fullest record of the researches of all physicists into the constitution of that body, we have looked in vain for suitable mention of the elaborate and painstaking experimentation of the lamented Dr. Henry Draper; but, so far as we have been able to find, the name nowhere receives even passing notice. His discovery of oxygen in the sun some ten years ago may not be accepted by Mr. Lockyer—it may not, in fact, be found to stand the tests of subsequent research; its entire absence, however, from a work purporting to deal comprehensively with the chemistry of the sun falls little short of a gross omission.

The lucidity of Mr. Lockyer's style is not more marked than the clearness of the abundant illustrations, noteworthy also for their aptness. Mechanically the book is not fully up to the high general standard of the work bearing the Macmillans' imprint: there are abundant slips of the types which nobody but the proof-reader is responsible for, and the press-work would not bear exhibition as a piece of thorough workmanship. Trifles, however, these are in a book of such character and extent. Taken all in all, it is a work of great moment. Mr. Lockyer writes like the thorough master he is, and chemists, astronomers, and physicists alike must thank him heartily for his newest literary effort.

Bibliographie des bibliographies: Supplément. Par Léon Vallée. Paris: Em. Terquem. 1887. Pp. 354, 8vo.

In 1883 M. Vallée published the work of which this is a continuation. We pointed out at the time that, with all his good-will and industry, which appeared to be great, he had made an unsatisfactory book because he had not appreciated the extent of the field in which he was laboring, and had an astonishing ignorance of the sources of information. The present Supplement is an attempt to fill up some of the gaps in the original. To a certain extent it is successful, for it contains 3,351 titles, nearly half as many as there were before; and, even allowing for the new bibliographies published between the middle of 1883 and the middle of 1886, there remain enough of the older books to testify to his diligent search, and his disposition to profit by the assistance of friends and critics. But he lacks German thoroughness. A German would have scented out every review of his work, and included in his supplement every title that was pointed out to him. M. Vallée, with a Frenchman's indifference to everything that is not French, has missed seeing the notice in the *Nation*, in which thirty-six of his omissions were pointed out—at least he has supplied only a few of the titles. Worse still, he has failed to profit by an article in the *Library Journal* (vol. viii), in which twenty other omissions were noted, and our own notice was referred to. The first oversight might be pardoned, on the ground that he could not be expected to examine all literary periodicals; but what shall be said of the failure to consult a bibliographical journal?

In one respect M. Vallée has much improved upon his original work. He has referred to many bibliographies contained in bibliographical dictionaries—both the general and the special dictionaries of artists, physicians, and the like. It is the excellent practice of the present day to give the list of the writings of the persons commemorated in these works, and a selection of the books about them. The dictionaries, therefore, become author-bibliographies, bio-bibliographies, and, in the case of artistic or medical dictionaries, subject-bibliographies, although these are of but little use, because not arranged by topics. They ought therefore to be mentioned; and M. Vallée has applied himself to this part of his task with great diligence.

The limits of bibliography are very indefinite. M. Vallée appears disposed to include the history of early printing (see No. 7267, Blades's 'List of Medals, Jettons, in connection with the Art of Printing'), which, though it gives him an easy opportunity to increase the number of his titles, only magnifies the incompleteness of his work by reason of the very large number of titles which he has left out in the new subject. He has even gone so far as to put in Mozzani's 'Nozioni pratiche sull' ordinamento delle pubbliche biblioteche,' and fourteen other works on library management. The slightest research would have discovered ten times as many on the same subject, but it would be much harder to justify their insertion in a bibliography of bibliographies. And what claim to insertion has P. de Musset's 'Notice sur la vie de Gustave Ricard [the painter], suivie du catalogue des œuvres de Ricard exposées à l'École des Beaux-Arts'; or Bourcard's 'Les estampes du 18e siècle, école française, guide manuel de l'amateur'; or 7320, Bouchot's 'Catalogue des dessins d'Étienne Martellange précédemment attribués à François Stella'; or 6898, Dezallier's 'Abrégé de la vie des plus fameux peintres'; or 7056, Bart's 'Mémoires sur les sculpteurs des Pays-Bas'? If catalogues of paintings, drawings, and engravings are to be called bibliographies, M. Vallée must prepare a supplement ten times larger than the present. We doubt whether No. 7356, a history of Bassano, in which thirty-eight pages are devoted to the "Lettere e scienze, pittori, scultori, incisori," contains enough bibliography to pay for the six lines M. Vallée gives it. The only approach to bibliography in the two volumes of Lucy Aikin's 'Life of J. Aikin' (No. 6928) is a list of his works two pages long. How many more titles have been pitchforked in in this way, we cannot say. Enough instances have been given to show that the author is deficient in discrimination.

The plan, as we have said, is faulty and poorly carried out; but the technical part of the work is generally well done. We notice a few slips of not much importance. The Portuguese *litteratura* becomes a French *litterature* in No. 7345; and in 7347 "bief records" is an evident misprint. No. 7341, a bibliography of Cantu (*sic*), is entered under the first word of the title, Bozza. A note states that it is by A. Manno; but under Manno, where there are many other titles, this is not referred to.

The High-Caste Hindu Woman. By Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati. With Introduction by Rachel L. Bodley, A.M., M.D., Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1887.

It is a striking face which looks at us from the frontispiece of this book, and one is almost prepared by it for the striking history of its owner. About thirty years ago she first saw the light in the forest of Gungamul, among the Western Ghauts. To that hermitage her father, Ananta

Shastri, had carried his child-bride, her mother, in order that he might be free to pursue his revolutionary resolve to educate his wife. As a boy in Poona, he had been filled with wonder at hearing the wife of the reigning Peshwa recite Sanskrit poems; and the possibility of female education had dawned upon him. Unable, on account of family prejudice, to carry out his project with his first wife, after her death he fled from civilization, literally into the jungle, taking his second girl-wife (but nine years of age) with him, that he might unrestrictedly follow his ideal. Amid hardships and perils the years passed by, and the little Lakshimibai grew to womanhood, having eaten of the tree of knowledge. When children came to them, the parents gave themselves devotedly to their education. To the mother alone fell the task in the case of the youngest, and Ramabai's earliest memory is of being wakened in the morning twilight to learn and repeat the daily lesson before the household labors had begun. Afterwards, in the wide wanderings of the pilgrimages on which the whole family went, the girl saw and learned more both of men and books, becoming mistress of four languages besides the Sanskrit. Upon the death of her parents, she and a brother journeyed through many parts of India as pilgrim-advocates of female education. In Calcutta, Ramabai began audaciously to lecture on the sacred books. The pundits of the city summoned her before them for an examination, from which she bore away the title Sarasvati, fairly wrested from them. Left a widow after a brief and happy wedded life, she has since given herself to the cause of Hindu female education. Going to England, she was there about three years, studying and acting as Professor of Sanskrit in the Woman's College at Cheltenham. Drawn to this country early last year to witness the graduation in medicine of the first high-caste Brahman woman who ever came to the United States, Dr. Anandibai Joshee, she has remained here studying and lecturing, hoping to be able soon to return to India to execute the plan which she sets forth at the end of this book.

What she has written seems to us altogether admirable. She has given a clear, calm, and simply direct account of the life and place of a Hindu woman, in society and religion; has shown the strangling effect upon the mothers, and the destroying effect upon the race, of the social customs bulwarked by religious sanctions, and has especially emphasized the pitiable condition of Hindu widows, of whom the last census shows that there are in India nearly twenty-one millions, over half a million being under nineteen years of age. To these Mrs. Medhavi's educational plans chiefly look. She hopes to open houses for young and high-caste child-widows, "where they can take shelter without the fear of losing their caste or of being disturbed in their religious belief, and where they can be taught to become teachers, governesses, nurses, and housekeepers, in order to help them make an honorable and independent living." It is her belief that she can already count upon a measure of native support for her project, and that if she can successfully conduct one such establishment for ten years, the future of female education in India will be secure. Her lectures have been given as a means of obtaining funds for the cause she has at heart, and this book is privately printed that the money derived from its sale may be devoted to the same end. We are deeply impressed with the strength, good sense, and lofty purpose of this writer. Her English is remarkable—even allowing for a possible revision. In method and style the author of the 'Introduction' might well learn from her. She has real grip and movement in her argument. She does not write as a visionary. In her, certainly, the Sphinx no longer crouches in stone.

The Story of Assyria, from the Rise of the Empire to the Fall of Nineveh (continued from 'The Story of Chaldea'). ["The Story of the Nations."] By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

We have had repeated occasions, without being sparing of criticism, for praising single volumes of "The Story of the Nations" as in one or more respects superior to most of the preceding ones. In this instance we must speak more broadly, and say, that were the whole collection as well done as the work before us, it would be, in our estimation, as a whole, incomparably more valuable than it is. The author has succeeded in her endeavor to make a history teeming with revolting or dry-as-dust details poetically attractive, and a popular book, mainly destined for those ignorant of the subject, brimful of information even for scholarly readers. In this she has been partly aided by her enthusiasm for the history of the ancient nations of the Mesopotamian regions, as revealed by the explorer's pickaxe and the decipherer's ingenuity, and partly by the clever device of drawing into the compass of her task as much that is, in one way or other, kindred or contiguous, and also worth knowing, as the widest stretching of the meaning of her title would permit. Whole chapters—see those inscribed "The Sons of Canaan"—are devoted to topics non-Assyrian, but slightly illustrative of Assyrian national relations and conceptions, and interesting in themselves. By so doing, the unity of the book as a special history has been somewhat impaired, but its value as a member of the series, which is collectively to form a universal history, immeasurably enhanced. Copious quotations—from the Assyro-Babylonian inscriptions, the Bible, and recent histories—lend additional variety to the 'Story,' the telling of which they have also rendered more easy and smooth. The twin volume, 'The Story of Chaldea,' is constantly referred to.

Mme. Ragozin's favorite guides are George Rawlinson, Lenormant, and Sayce, but many a page proves also considerable familiarity with Schrader, Delitzsch, E. Meyer, Stade, Kaulen, and other German authorities of the latest date. Perrot and Chipiez's 'Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité' is her chief source of art information. The volume is well supplied with illustrations—we might say too well, for some of them are horrid pictures of royal Assyrian barbarism. It surely was not necessary to add to the picture (46) showing how "Sargon puts out prisoners' eyes"—"The Pride of Asshur" is the title of the chapter devoted to that conqueror—these words: "The ring passed through the lips with bridle attached is to jerk the head into the right position and keep it from moving" during the operation. Altogether, a little less admiration for the heroes of the cuneiform inscriptions, and a little more regard for the self-revealed untruth of their atrocious monumental bragging, would have suited us much better.

We also find the Biblical material very unevenly weighed in the author's critical balance. Had she read and digested Stade's 'Geschichte Israels' when she wrote (p. 25) what fact explained how Joseph could have become Prime Minister of Egypt, or (p. 152) that it was David who made his sanctuary "the only holy place of the nation"? We should also have preferred a more frequent adherence to Biblical spellings, when not really conflicting with the Assyrian names. If "Accad" is constantly used, why write "Kush" for Cush, and "Kutha" for Cuthah? Why "Karkhemish," which is not Assyrian, for Carchemish? "Ashkalon" (p. 150) is, of course, an overlooked slip of the compositor, as is "Zurim" for Zuzim (p. 74); "Lybia," for Libya (p. 91); "Yemen, the southeastern corner of the peninsula" (p. 69); "the Syrian Melkarth," for the Tyrian Melkarth (p. 133); or "Irkhulini," for Irkhulina (p. 183). In the list of "works read and consulted"—and a very creditable one it is—we find "Baudissin, W. S.," for Baudissin, W., Graf (Count); "in einzelnen Darstellungen," for "in Einzeldarstellungen," as Oncken's titles have it; and the 'History of Sennacherib' transferred from George Smith to Schrader. We must also, while giving due credit to the author for a consistent transliteration and careful revision in general, point out "Burnaburiash" and "Burnaburyash," on page 20, and "Karduniash" and "Kardunyash," on page 170, as well as "Shebaoth" (p. 10), which is neither English nor Hebrew. The Hebrew equivalent of *copper, Kupfer*, is *not* "kopher" (p. 86), though this covers the Greek κύπρος in a different meaning. M. Clermont-Ganneau is not "the discoverer" (p. 216) of the Moabite stone, whatever his other merits about it may be.

The Pleasures of Life. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., etc. London: Macmillan & Co.; New York: Appletons. 1887.

Sir John Lubbock, in introducing this volume to his readers, tells them that it consists of the substance of various addresses which he has made before the young of schools and colleges, and explains his choice of subjects in general by saying that he is himself "rather prone to suffer from low spirits," and hence he has taken the opportunity frequently of "dwelling on the privileges and blessings we enjoy"; and he reprints some of these speeches, with considerable revision, "hoping that the thoughts and quotations in which I have myself found comfort may perhaps be of use to others also."

The character of the book is thus admirably stated, with the sincerity and directness which charms throughout the whole of the too brief pages. The tone is serious—there is much from the old sources, the great moralists of the past; but one feels in it all that best of the reader's pleasures—continuous contact with a cultivated mind and a kindly nature. He quotes in one place the remark of Nasmyth: "I have heard much about the ingratitude and selfishness of the world. It may have been my good-fortune, but I have never experienced either of these unfeeling conditions." And then he adds on his own account, "Such also has been my own experience." This is one of those unconscious strokes of simplicity that endear a writer to his reader, by virtue of the temperament and habits which they reveal without thought. The same naturalness pervades the volume, and the personality of the author, always present but never self-asserting, wins upon the reader with a power beyond that of his "thoughts and quotations," and turns the old counsels of perfection into the advice of a friend. His own thoughts partake of the quality of his quotations from the sage philosophers: "We must be careful, then, how we choose our thoughts; the soul is dyed by its thoughts." "If we are ever in doubt what to do, it is a good rule to ask ourselves what we shall wish on the morrow that we had done." These are fair examples of his homely but truthful *sententiæ*. Speaking of the blessing of friends, he says: "I do not quite understand Emerson's idea that 'men descend to meet'"; and he goes on to question the Emersonian conception of the necessity of aloofness for the soul, with a power so cogent, from his own humaneness and humility, that, without realizing it, he strikes far into one of the great weaknesses of Emerson, who wrote of friends almost as a naturalist writes of bugs. Occasionally he makes an acute criticism—by the way, as it were—which in a single phrase holds many ideas, as when he parenthetically charac-

terizes Socrates as "the very type of intellect without science."

But one will not read these comparatively few pages on happiness and duty, on friends, home, and travel, science and time, and that fertile essay on the "best hundred books," in order to get ideas of the brilliant and startling kind, but rather to return to those permanent well-springs of peace and good-will, and to those foundations of manly character in constancy, modesty, and gratitude for the blessings of human life, which are its daily bread; and, at the end, to be better for this hour's converse with a wise, patient, and conscientious man, who desires to lead others in his own walks of pleasantness and peace.

The Story of Alexander's Empire. By Prof. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., with the collaboration of Arthur Gilman, M.A. [The Story of the Nations.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THE title of a book ought to be an essential and characteristic part of it; and the above title places vividly before the mind the scope and aim of the book before us. It begins with the establishment of Alexander's empire, which it sketches briefly but vigorously, and then proceeds to tell us what became of the mighty structure after the untimely death of its founder. The disruption of the empire is narrated, and then the fortunes of each of the shattered fragments are followed in detail, and the result is a work of a rare degree of unity in diversity. It is not merely a supplement to—or rather the second part of—the history of Greece, but will be found equally valuable as a companion to Roman history. The history of Hellas when Hellas meant Alexandria, Antioch, Pergamus, and Pella, rather than Athens, Sparta, and Corinth, has not until now been accessible in an attractive form. But although Greece is treated as an influence rather than a power, the point of view is still that of the empire; when the empire, even its fragments, has sunk into dependence on Rome, after the battle of Magnesia, the author's task is done.

In all the works of this series the illustrations play an important part; but here, as in some others, there is now and again a certain lack of appropriateness. What business, for example, have the Erechtheum and the temple of Agrigentum at this epoch? And is it not rather audacious to introduce the Venus of Melos as without question a work of the second century before Christ? We are not disposed to insist overmuch upon the dignity of the muse of history, and we remember what the Autocrat has said of the opportuneness of slang, and of the descriptiveness of the word "slow," in particular; but we must confess that when we read (p. 307) that the performances of the Greek artists in Rome were "voted slow by the audience," it does not sound quite right.

A History of the University of Oxford, from the Earliest Times to the Year 1530. By H. C. Maxwell Lyte, M.A., F.S.A., Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records. Macmillan & Co. 8vo, pp. 504.

THIS handsome volume is the first instalment of what was intended to be a complete history of the University of Oxford—the first complete history of it, for Antony Wood, whose well-known work has heretofore been the standard, "was avowedly an annalist, who recorded events, not always accurately, under particular years, without attempting to classify them, or show their connection with one another." Whether the work will ever be continued by the author is left uncertain. Mr. Maxwell Lyte has not attempted to enter minutely into certain discussions which nevertheless had to be touched upon briefly—such as the scholastic philosophy, the history and topography of Oxford, and the general subject of the organization of the mediæval universities. By giving only a cursory treatment to these subjects, he has been able to bring the history of the University itself, together with the foundation and management of the several colleges, into reasonably narrow compass, so that the book is really very complete for the period which it covers. The "chief academical buildings" are likewise only briefly noticed, the reader being referred to other works for technical accounts of them. This is all very well; but it were to be desired that the book contained some fuller account of the erection of these buildings, and their plans, so far as would have been suited to the general reader. The beginnings of academical instruction at Oxford are likewise not made so clear and intelligible as they might have been.

There is an interesting plan of Oxford; a copy of a mediæval illumination, representing Edward III. granting a charter to the University; and a very full and accurate index, which, however, misses its highest value by giving only bare references, with no indication of the special points treated.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Andrews, Lilian H. Only a Farmer's Daughter. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Dahlgren, Mrs. M. V. Divorced: A Novel. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Davis, Minnie K. The Lollard: A Story of the Wiclifites. Lutheran Pub. Society. $1.
Dorsey, E. B. English and American Railroads Compared. John Wiley & Sons.
Essays and Leaves from a Note-Book. By George Eliot. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Farmer, Lydia H. The Girls' Book of Famous Queens. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.
Field, E. Culture's Garland. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
29 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK,
WILL SEND THEIR
NEW CATALOGUE OF
Educational Books
FREE UPON APPLICATION.

RARE BOOK CATALOGUE
JUST ISSUED.
AUTOGRAPH CATALOGUE
NEARLY READY.
Either sent on receipt of two-cent stamp.
WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
744 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LANGUAGES.
The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the only successful method ever devised for one to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks,
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, OR ITALIAN.
Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms $5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy. Part 1, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.
MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston, Mass.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY CANNED Goods, including Fruits, Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, Fruit Juices, Soups, Poultry, and Mince Meat, packed under the best conditions and free from adulteration. Fruits and Vegetables in glass a specialty. Price-list sent on application. Address ONEIDA COMMUNITY (Limited), Community, N. Y.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer 144 Tremont St., Boston.

RAG DOLLS.—*Write for Description.* $3 (night dress 30 cents). Box 185, Bethlehem, Pa.

FOREIGN
Second-Hand Book Catalogues
will be mailed to bookbuyers, regularly as issued, on application to
E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Publishers and Importers,
COOPER UNION, 4TH AVE., NEW YORK.
Book Collectors will find in these Catalogues many choice "out-of-the-way" books at low prices. We have special facilities for importing from these lists. Correspondence solicited.

BRENTANO'S, 5 Union Square,
NEW YORK,
Have constantly in stock GUIDE BOOKS to all parts of the world, all the NEW NOVELS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS on the day of issue.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
For any desired information about books published or that are to be published, old and rare books, English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian books, write to us and it will receive our immediate attention.

"*Charmingly simple and perspicuous in style.*"—Lowell Times.
GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.
An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

Johns Hopkins University,
FELLOWSHIPS.
Two of the Fellowships of this University, one in Physics and one in Mineralogy, are now open to candidates. For further information, address the Registrar of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

EYES *Fitted with proper Glasses. Field,* Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

TEACHERS are invited to address us on any matter pertaining to text-books. If an improved book or series is desired in school, write us for circulars, information, terms, etc. Sample copies sent at nominal prices, returnable if not adopted.

"*The alphabet of manual training.*"
WHITE'S
INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.
REVISED.
For Schools. The most important books of their class ever issued. Already adopted in many large cities. Write for particulars.

SWINTON'S READERS.
SWINTON'S WORD BOOK OF SPELLING.
FISH'S ARITHMETICS.
WELLS'S SHORTER COURSE GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.
SWINTON'S U. S. HISTORY.
SPENCERIAN COPY BOOKS.
SMITH'S PHYSIOLOGIES.
WHITE'S INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.—REVISED.
WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

** Our BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE LIST sent free to any address.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
149 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 753-755 B'way, New York.

Germany.
PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügern, University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. Grinnell, Iowa.

The West Point Hotel,
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. WEST POINT, N. Y.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

ADVANCED COURSE FOR FRENCH STUDENTS.
FRENCH EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, for school and family; 26 numbers a year, post-paid, for $1.10. Specimen number mailed to any address.
E. ROTH, 337 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

FOREIGN BOOKS.—*French, German,* Russian, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Hebrew, etc. H. ROSENTHAL & CO., 14 Cooper Union, N. Y.

Scribner & Welford's

LIST OF BOOKS

Suitable for Use in High-Class Schools, Colleges, and Ladies' Schools.

An Elementary History of Art.

Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music. By N. D'Anvers. With a Preface by Prof. Roger Smith. New Edition, with over 200 wood-engravings. Large crown 8vo (800 pages), cloth, gilt top, $4.50.

For students who desire thus to train their own minds, for those who wish to prepare themselves for Continental travel, and, above all, for pupils in schools of a high class no handbook of Art History could be more suitable than this volume.

Biographies of the Great Musicians.

Specially prepared for Schools, Amateurs, and students of Music. Each volume strongly bound in decorated cloth. Price, per volume, $1.00. Including

HAYDN, SCHUBERT, BACH, WAGNER,
HANDEL, SCHUMANN, WEBER, ROSSINI,
MOZART, PURCELL, MENDELSSOHN,
ENGLISH CHURCH COMPOSERS.

A History of Music from the Earliest Times to the Present.

By W. S. Rockstro, author of 'The Life of Handel,' 'The Life of Mendelssohn,' etc. In 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $6.00.

Art Hand-Books.

A new series of Illustrated Text-Books of Art Education. Edited by E. J. Poynter, R.A. Each volume contains numerous illustrations, and is strongly bound for the use of students. Price, per volume, $2.00.

I. PAINTING, Classic and Italian. By E. J. Poynter and P. R. Head.
II. —— German, Flemish, and Dutch. By H. W. Buxton.
III. —— English and American. By H. W. Buxton.
IV. —— French and Spanish. By G. Smith.
V. ARCHITECTURE. Classic and Early Christian. By T. R. Smith.
VI. —— Gothic and Renaissance. By T. R. Smith.
VII. SCULPTURE. Antique, Egyptian, and Greek. By G. Redford.
VIII. —— Renaissance and Modern. By G. Redford.

Biographies of the Great Artists.

Specially prepared for Schools, Amateurs, and Students of Art. Each volume contains about 16 illustrations, including a portrait of the master, and is strongly bound in decorated cloth. Price, per volume, $1.25, unless marked otherwise, viz.:

REYNOLDS—HOGARTH—GAINSBOROUGH AND CONSTABLE—LAWRENCE AND ROMNEY, $1.00—*TURNER—WILKIE—LANDSEER—GIOTTO—FRA ANGELICO—FRA BARTOLOMMEO—GHIBERTI AND DONATELLO*, $1.00—*MANTEGNA—LEONARDO DA VINCI—MICHEL ANGELO—RAPHAEL—TITIAN—TINTORETTO—CORREGGIO*, $1.00—*VELASQUEZ—MURILLO*, $1.00—*ALBRECHT DURER—THE LITTLE MASTERS—HOLBEIN—OVERBECK—REMBRANDT RUBENS—VAN DYCK—DELLA ROBBIA*, $1.00—*WATTEAU*, $1.00—*VERNET—CLAUDE—FIGURE PAINTERS OF HOLLAND—MEISSONIER*, $1.00.

Complete detailed list supplied.

Lord Lindsay's Sketches of the History of Christian Art.

By the late Lord Lindsay (Earl of Crawford and Balcarres). New Edition. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, $9.00.

The Moon: Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite.

By James Nasmyth, C.E., and James Carpenter, F.R.A.S. A new and Cheaper Edition. With 26 illustrations of Lunar Objects, Phenomena, and Scenery, produced from drawings made with the aid of powerful Telescopes, and numerous woodcuts. Medium 8vo, cloth, $7.50.

Freeman (Dr. E. A.).

The Historical Geography of Europe. With 65 maps. 2 vols., 8vo, $12.00.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."—R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M.A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.

"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M.A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with Notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS' DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

*** The above books will be sent upon receipt of advertised price. New Catalogue of Choice, Rare, and Second-Hand Books ready. Special Net Catalogue of Books greatly reduced in price ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

READ IN THE

September Number

OF

Scribner's Magazine:

CAMPING AND HUNTING IN THE SHOSHONE. By Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rector of St. George's Church, New York. With superb illustrations from photographs and trophies in the author's possession.

THE MODERN NILE. By Edward L. Wilson. With many illustrations.

AN UNPUBLISHED DRAFT OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTION BY EDMUND RANDOLPH. Found among the papers of George Munson. By Moncure D. Conway. With a facsimile. A most timely and important discovery.

THE SACRED FLAME OF TORINJI. By E. H. House. With drawings by George Foster Barnes. A charming two-part story of Japanese life, to be concluded in October.

A COLLECTION OF UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THACKERAY. VI. With reproductions of letters and drawings. To be concluded in the October number, when the letters written from America will be printed.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. By Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale College.

THE MOTIF OF BIRD SONG. By Maurice Thompson. A charming out-of-door paper.

FLANDROE'S MOGUL. By A. C. Gordon. An exciting railroad story.

ENGLISH IN NEWSPAPERS AND NOVELS. By Adams Sherman Hill.

POEMS. By Mrs. James T. Fields, John Boyle O'Reilly, Julia C. R. Dorr, and others.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

25 cents a number. $3 a year.

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1887.

The Week.

THE Baltimore and Ohio "deal," or one of the many that have been agitating financial circles for months, has been authoritatively announced. Upon the face of it it is a plan to furnish $10,000,000 of new capital "for the purpose of paying off the entire floating debts of the company and placing it upon a sound financial basis." This is a task which engages the efforts of four of the strongest banking-houses in the world, and has for its object the relief of a company which publishes a "surplus" of $48,047,461. If the surplus were twice as large, probably twice the number of banking-houses would have been needed to "syndicate" it to a "sound financial basis." Such a surplus is evidently a dust-bin. Instead of being a reserve to fall back on in hard times, it is rather a burden to be removed, having in this respect a striking resemblance to the $2,600,000 surplus of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The banking-houses agreed to perform the last offices of respect and affection for this surplus on certain wise conditions. The principal one is, "that satisfactory contracts shall be made between the Baltimore and Ohio and the other roads for New York business, which shall remove all antagonism between them on the subject, and insure the permanent working of the Baltimore and Ohio in entire harmony with the other trunk lines, and also avoid construction or threat of construction of extensive parallel lines north and east of Philadelphia."

In order that these proposed contracts may be effectually guaranteed, they require "that the management of the company shall be placed in competent hands, satisfactory to the syndicate." Competent hands! There is a great deal of significance in these two words. They imply that the hands now controlling the Baltimore and Ohio are not competent, and this is manifest upon the face of things. If any testimony were needed upon this point additional to the carting away of the $48,000,000 surplus, it might be found in Mr. Garrett's recent negotiation for the transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio property to an impecunious scamp of the name of Ives, on a pledge of overissued stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, of the fraudulent character of which Mr. Garrett was notified either at the time he took it or very soon afterwards. Certainly, more competent hands are needed in the management of the Baltimore and Ohio property, and more competent hands will undoubtedly be found. The Baltimore and Ohio, divested of its surplus and put into harmonious relations with the Pennsylvania and Reading Companies, is undoubtedly a good property. On the other hand, Pennsylvania and Reading on those conditions are much better properties than before; and so, likewise, are all the trunk lines. The transaction announced by the syndicate is the lifting of another very black cloud from the money market, and comes very happily to reinforce the movement inaugurated a few days before in the Oregon and Northern Pacific affairs.

A suit has been brought by a holder of common stock in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to set aside as fraudulent the bulk of the preferred stock issued under the Ives & Stayner régime. This is an eminently proper proceeding, but if the expectation is to make the common stock what it was before those rascals got control of the property, it will prove a bitter disappointment. The fact, as we have reason to believe, is, that the road is so completely wrecked and its capital so greatly impaired that it needs not less than $1,500,000 of new money to put it in good condition—such condition as any experienced railway manager would consider safe and sound. If this is the state of the case, the interest on the fresh capital required will consume the small remnant of surplus earnings applicable to dividends on the stock, and leave both common and preferred wallowing in the mire of "fancies" on the Stock Exchange, having no value for a long time to come except for voting purposes. It is claimed that $1,000,000 of the preferred stock was properly issued, so that no dispute can be raised as to its legality. The dividends upon this amount accordingly become a part of the fixed charges of the road as against the common stock, and this dividend is included in the reckoning we have made. It is our belief, based upon information such as business men usually rely upon, that the C., H. D. has passed, under the Ives & Stayner management, from the list of sound dividend-paying properties to the category of sick estates requiring reorganization of the most radical character, and that this condition has been brought about by barefaced robbery of its treasury and assets.

The holders of "secured loans" to Ives have been remarkably patient up to the present time. One or two of the number extricated themselves by a bold dash. They were wise. They would have been wiser if they had never lent any money to a notorious sharper; but this remark applies more especially to those who are still counting as valuable assets the stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, either common or preferred. It is most likely that they will take possession of the road and operate it. When they find out how greatly its capital is impaired, and how large a sum of good money has to be thrown after the bad in order to save the property from being engulfed, it is to be hoped that they will invoke the aid of the District Attorney to secure the ends of justice and to make the way of the future transgressor hard. The transactions of Ives are no whit better than those of the scamp who helped himself to the money of the Manhattan Bank. He borrowed money on the pledge of certain securities, and then spirited away the property that the securities represented. If there is no punishment for such operations, there ought to be none for bank robbery.

It is in one sense surprising that the offerings of bonds to the Treasury on August 31 should have been smaller than on any preceding Wednesday since the Secretary's circular was issued, while the money market is working closer than before, and the rate of interest stiffening. The reason probably is, that during the previous week there had been several thunder-clouds hanging over the money market, making investors timid, and leading them to hold on to first-class securities with more than usual tenacity. In such times a Government bond is a precious thing to have, even though it is sure to be called in and redeemed at par within four years. Although the premium will be lost if the bond is held until maturity, the bond itself is the one fire-proof thing that a capitalist likes to have within reach if a conflagration is apprehended. The bond pays a fair interest, and the principal is known to be secure beyond peradventure. With the gradual disappearance of trouble on the Stock Exchange, we may look for a freer offering of bonds. Meanwhile, the large disbursement of money for pensions this month will prevent any undue accumulation of money in the Treasury.

Gen. Butler has taken the field as a pension candidate for the Presidency, and it behooves Gov. Foraker and all other aspirants for that position to look out for themselves. We are unable to see how any of them can go further than Butler does in his platform. He says that we have to day $585,000,000 in the Treasury which "is of no earthly use." The question is, How is this money to be got out of the Treasury? "My idea, comrades," he says, "is that it should be distributed equitably. How is that? Make a service pension for every man who served three months in the war so much, and so on, according to the desert of the pensioner. In this way the money would be distributed, and could never go wrong." If there is any surplus left after this has been done, he is in favor of using it "for the purpose of administering to the necessities of the Confederate soldiers of the South, who were not blamable for this war being brought upon us, but are only sufferers by it." That is the first bid of the kind we have seen. The Mahone Republicans in Virginia have been in favor of State pensions for Confederate soldiers, but have said nothing about national aid to them. Butler's scheme is far ahead of all others, therefore, and no man can doubt that, if it were put in force, it would dispose of the surplus problem for many years to come.

The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania has adopted a platform which is in the main very strong and serviceable. It is the first State platform we have seen that gives due recognition to the financial success of the Administration. The neglect of the party generally to

signalize the first rate achievements of the Treasury Department, and the credit it has reflected upon the American name, may be due to inability to understand what constitutes success in that line, or it may result from a lingering belief, handed down from the greenback era, that the poorest kind of money is the right kind for the poor man. Somebody in the Pennsylvania Convention, and most probably Mr. Scott, has brought the party to a knowledge of the fact that Mr. Cleveland's Administration has strengthened the public credit, and has contributed, as much as any Administration can, to the state of business prosperity which now exists. It is perhaps an overstatement to say that it has restored to the business community confidence in the Democratic party as regards the management of financial affairs. It will require more than one Administration to do that. It has established confidence in itself, and it has proved that the Republicans have no monopoly of financial skill, prudence, and integrity.

The resolution regarding the tariff is trumpeted in some quarters as a great victory for Mr. Randall, but we cannot so understand it. Mr. Randall has repeatedly declared himself in favor of repealing the whole internal-revenue system—whiskey tax, bank-note tax, oleomargarine tax, and all. The object he has in view is to avoid any reduction of duties on imports. The resolution declares in favor of "a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation *and* of duties on imports." This surely is not Mr. Randall's programme. It is an unobjectionable programme, whoever may have been its author. Free-traders would prefer that the reduction of taxation should take effect on import duties only, seeing that the internal tax rests now almost wholly upon liquors and tobacco, neither of which can be accounted necessaries of life. But they are not so impracticable as to insist upon theoretical perfection in a tax system. All that the great majority of tariff reformers ask is what the Pennsylvania platform promises, a wise and prudent reduction of both internal and import duties. On the two subjects of immigration and pensions the platform is more rational and honest than that of the Republicans. It does not hold out the delusive promise of prohibiting the coming in of such laborers as may compete with laborers already here, on the flimsy pretence of stopping the immigration of paupers. It declares merely that existing laws should be strictly enforced, opposes illiberal restrictions, and favors such additional measures of "regulation" as may be necessary. It favors liberal pensions, but with a proper saving clause against fraudulent claims, and puts the party in accord with Mr. Cleveland's policy in this regard. Upon the whole, there is less cant and more directness of speech and more common sense in the platform than the public commonly look for in the resolutions of party conventions.

The platform of the Iowa Democrats is notable for its hearty commendation of the President, and its frank avowal in favor of tariff reform. It calls for the "immediate revision of our tariff laws to a revenue basis," and opposes the abolition of the taxes on liquor and tobacco. There is no clap-trap about this, and no attempt to disguise its meaning. Indeed, we think a noticeable improvement is visible in the Democratic platform literature this year in the direction of plainness of statement. The party appears to be gaining something in self-confidence and in the courage which ought to accompany its convictions. It has a great opportunity to do this now, for the Republican platforms are coming more and more to be mere catch-alls for various kinds of "votes," being constructed upon the idea that the way to carry elections in this country is to offer some sort of a bribe for nearly every man's vote.

The findings of the Civil-Service Commissioners, in their inquiry concerning the conduct of the Collector at Chicago in removing Mr. Webster from the Appraisership, are very interesting. The charge made against the Collector by Mr. Webster was that when the former demanded his resignation, he called upon him and asked the reason, and was assured by the Collector that no complaint had been urged against his official conduct and ability, which were excellent, but that, owing to a great pressure, there was a necessity that vacancies should be made, adding: "You must remember that our party has been out of power for twenty-five years, and you should be thankful for having been allowed to stay two years under a Democratic administration." The case of Mr. Webster was taken up by the Civil-Service Reform League of Chicago, and made the basis of a complaint to the President against the Collector. The Civil-Service Commission appointed one of their number, Mr. Edgerton, a special committee to investigate the charge. Mr. Edgerton did so, and made a report to the Commission in which he exonerated the Collector, took the ground that Mr. Webster was not removed but had resigned, censured the Civil-Service Reform League for its course in the matter, and declared that the Collector, in refusing during the inquiry to give his reasons for demanding Mr. Webster's resignation, inasmuch as those reasons were in his "own mind and keeping," was acting in strict conformity with the Civil-Service Law.

This report of Mr. Edgerton was reviewed by the other two members of the Commission, Messrs. Lyman and Oberly, and an opinion directly adverse to its conclusions was reached. This opinion has been sent to the President with the report. It sustains Mr. Webster's charge and the course of the Civil-Service League of Chicago completely, and calls attention to the facts that Mr. Webster was an honorably discharged wounded soldier, who passed the civil-service examination with an average of 90.5 per cent., was absolutely appointed to office after his probationary term had satisfactorily demonstrated his conduct and capacity, was afterwards promoted for faithful and efficient service, and was never guilty of partisanship, offensive or otherwise. The opinion also pronounces untenable Mr. Edgerton's position justifying the Collector in refusing to give his reasons for the removal, and in conclusion expresses its dissent from Commissioner Edgerton's censure of civil-service reform leagues and associations, and particularly of the Civil-Service Reform League of Chicago, and says that the Commission's observation has discovered no purpose in any of them to antagonize the Administration, or to in any way embarrass it in the enforcement of the Civil-Service Law and Rules. On the contrary, all such leagues and associations have shown a most earnest desire to support the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

We trust that the President will follow in this case the precedent which he set in the Indianapolis case, and sustain the finding of the majority of the Commission, without regard to the fact that while in the Indianapolis case the report was in favor of the accused official, in this case it is against him. It would be difficult to find a more brazen defiance of the Civil Service Law than the Chicago Collector has committed. He has not merely demanded, without cause, the resignation of an incumbent, but of an incumbent who obtained his office through civil-service examinations and in strict accordance with civil-service regulations, and who, in the performance of his duties, has shown himself in every way efficient and faithful. If such an incumbent can be removed without cause or without specified reason, there is no protection for any official against a similar fate. The law might as well be nullified *in toto* at once, for if the view which Mr. Edgerton and the Chicago Collector attempt to take of it is allowed to prevail, it is not worth the paper it is printed upon.

The attempt of some stockholders in a Louisiana newspaper to get an injunction restraining the editor from "supporting" the nomination of one of two candidates for an office, on the ground that the paper was naturally or constitutionally Democratic, has an absurd air, on the theory that the campaign editor is a sort of prophet, laying his soul's convictions before a bewildered people. But it is not in the least absurd on the theory on which campaign journalism is usually conducted. There is rarely a canvass for a high office in which scores of editors do not turn round, after the nomination is made, and cover with laudation a man whom they had previously been abusing and proving to be unfit for any office, even if his election were possible. In some, but rare cases, an editor avoids this humiliation by "going to Europe" until after the election, or nominally handing the editorship over to some one else. Generally this delicacy is not thought necessary. During the Blaine canvass in 1884, for instance, many of his chief eulogists were writers and speakers whose contempt for him and distrust of him had previously been proclaimed on the house-tops, or were well known among private friends. The truth is, that the editorial "support" given to candidates by party newspapers is not a moral, but a purely mechanical agency, which is therefore really a perfectly proper thing for

the courts to lay hold of and either enjoin or mandamus. There is no more reason why a party editor should not be made to stop supporting by injunction or made to keep on supporting by mandamus, than why he should not be compelled to refrain from cutting off an ancient light or to execute a contract for advertising. In view of the way canvasses are notoriously conducted by "organs," it is preposterous to ask the courts to treat them as consciences or moral entities of any description.

Kentucky has long stood in urgent need of a new constitution, the present instrument being an antiquated affair adopted before the war, which contains the declaration that the right of property in slaves is "before and higher than any constitutional sanction," and which still forbids free negroes to live in the State. Repeated efforts have been made to secure the calling of a convention to frame a new constitution, but they have always failed because the restrictions placed upon any change in the instrument itself are extremely severe. Not merely must a majority of the voters who go to the polls vote for a convention to start the movement for revision, but this majority must be a majority of all the qualified voters in the State, which is always an extremely difficult thing to get for any proposition. Fortunately, however, the vote at the recent State election was unprecedentedly large, and out of 278,308 persons entitled to vote, 162,557, or a clear majority, took the trouble to vote for a convention. Even now the people must vote again upon the question two years hence, and it will be four years at the earliest before the convention can meet.

Delaware is another State which urgently needs a new constitution, and which is also discussing the matter this year. The last Legislature appointed a special election next November, to take the sense of the people upon the question of holding a convention; and as the only other possible method of amending the instrument, by the action of successive Legislatures, with the approval of the Governor, has been tried and found wanting, there ought to be no question of carrying the proposition. The difficulty in the way is, that many of the politicians in both parties are hostile to any change, and are evidently going to do all they can to defeat the convention movement. As it is always hard to get a majority of the people to take interest enough in an election which involves only the question of constitutional revision to overcome the opposition of men who have selfish motives for preventing a change, there is too much reason to fear that the reform may fail.

A great light is thrown upon the George-McGlynn anti-poverty crusade by a response which Mr. George made in his paper last week to a man who wrote him a letter suggesting that a fund of $10,000 be raised to provide coal and soup for the poor of New York next winter. Mr. George declined to have anything to do with the project, saying that the Anti-Poverty Society was formed to abolish poverty, not to relieve the poor, and that "in using all the money we can raise to urge on the crusade we have begun, we shall be using it for a far higher and more beneficent purpose than if we applied it to alms-giving." What this purpose is we presume is indicated by another remark in the same paper, that the "great means by which the emancipation of labor is to be attained is not the carrying of elections, but the stimulation of thought." In other words, the way to abolish poverty and emancipate labor is to put money in the anti-poverty contribution box and subscribe to Henry George's paper, and then, if there is anything left, buy copies of Henry George's books. That is called stimulating thought, but to the unsympathetic observer it looks uncommonly like a scheme for getting a living by quackery.

Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., seems to the lay eye to have made a great mistake in his address before the German Catholic Union at Chicago on Sunday, in appealing to his hearers not to send their children to the public schools, on spiritual grounds solely. He disposed of the argument by which most Catholic parents are influenced, that the education given in the public schools is better than that given in the clerical schools, by saying that this was of no consequence—that the salvation of the child's soul was the principal thing, and that this can only be secured by clerical training. He even went so far as to admit that the public schools were better for the purposes of this life than clerical schools. This was injudicious, because it is likely to make the continued attendance of Catholic children at the public schools seem a proof or indication of the parents' indifference to their fate in the world to come. We should have thought it sound policy to leave a veil of uncertainty over the state of mind of Catholic fathers or mothers who use the common schools, and, indeed, to assume that when they sent the children to them they did not know the risks to which they were exposing them. For if they continue to send them after such warning as Bishop Wigger's, will it not seem that they do not believe their clergy, and care nothing about spiritual dangers? It is on these grounds that ecclesiastical authorities in all denominations in modern times refrain as much as possible from the infliction of the higher ecclesiastical penalties. They are afraid of the scandal which would be caused by the total indifference of the culprits to the punishment imposed on them. It was in remembrance of this that the old Scotch Judge reminded a prevaricating witness that "the eye of Almighty God *and* of the police of Edinburgh were upon him."

It would hardly be possible to conceive of a more embarrassing difficulty in the working of a federal system than has arisen in Canada. The Canadian Federal Constitution gives the Federal Government the exclusive right to authorize the construction of new lines of railroad, and it has guaranteed the Canadian Pacific line against competition westward and southward. In defiance of all this, the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba has authorized the construction of a line from Winnipeg to the United States boundary, where it would connect with the Northern Pacific, and it has disregarded the "disallowance" of the Federal Government and an injunction from the Federal courts, and is going on with the work. Sir John Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, was reported to have declared he would call for British regulars to overcome this resistance, but this foolish speech he repudiates. In fact, it is not easy to see how the Manitobans can be put down in seeking their material development in their own way. Had they strong national feeling, they would probably be willing to sacrifice themselves for the Federal idea, but they evidently have not, and the Government can hardly venture to kill them for trying to construct a railroad on their own soil at their own expense. If blood were once shed, it would be ever after very difficult to keep the province in the Dominion.

The broad assertion of *Le Nord* of Brussels (a journal employed as a semi-official organ by the Russian Foreign Office), "that there can be no question at present of sending a Russian general to Sofia, which will only be done when the authority of Turkey is completely restored in Bulgaria on a loyal basis," may be accepted as disposing of the recent reports that Gen. Ernroth was to be sent by the Czar, jointly with the Sultan, to bring about the election of a new Bulgarian Sobranye and a fresh election of a Prince; that he was to be supported by Turkish forces; and that Prince Bismarck approved of the measure. Not that *Le Nord* must always be thought truthfully inspired from St. Petersburg, but the statements thus semi-officially denied were intrinsically improbable. The Russian Government would surely not repeat, through the instrumentality of Gen. Ernroth, the attempt made by his former coworker in Bulgaria, Gen. Kaulbars, which ended in so painful a fiasco. Were the attempt to be renewed in a different way, with the positive announcement that a rejection of the Russian military envoy's proposals would be followed by the entrance of a Turkish army into Bulgaria, is there much likelihood that Prince Ferdinand, who has shown such plucky, or say reckless, determination in accepting the Bulgarian crown, would timidly drop it at the feet of a Russian would-be proconsul, from fear of a first collision with a pasha? And would not the Bulgarians, in defence of their independence, stand by him as they stood by Alexander of Battenberg, when he called out their raw levies against Milan of Servia? And supposing him defeated by overwhelming forces, as Milan was by inferior ones, would not Austria-Hungary, now the protector of Bulgarian interests, check the Turkish advance by a threat of counter-intervention, as it checked Alexander in his pursuit of Milan? Such intervention and counter-intervention could not but lead to a general war in Eastern Europe, and for this Russia is not prepared at this moment, nor has the Czar the least inclination for it. Russia protests firmly against Ferdinand's usurpation, but she will wait patiently for a more favorable moment for effecting his downfall, by open force or secret intrigue.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 31, to TUESDAY, September 6, 1887, inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

THE public-debt statement shows a reduction of $4,809,475.41 for August.

The Department of State has received copies of a recent contract made between the Venezuelan Government and one of its citizens for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Venezuela and the United States.

The American Board of Foreign Missions has made a statement to the Department of State of the imprisonment without cause, as they have been informed, of the Rev. Mr. Doane, an American missionary to the Caroline Islands, by the Spanish Governor, who transported him to Manila to be tried. The complaint has been transmitted to the United States Consul at Manila, with instructions to ascertain the facts and to take the necessary steps to protect the missionary from unjust treatment.

Gen. Terry has reported to the War Department that "the Utes are all on the reservation, and that everything is quiet."

The people of Arizona have presented to Gen. Nelson A. Miles a sword which is said to be, with one possible exception, the finest gift of the kind ever received by an officer of our army. The hilt is of white shark skin and gold, and is set with a large amethyst. It is ornamented also with an engraved portrait of Chief Nachez. The scabbard, which is of gold, bears on one side a portrait of Geronimo and a series of pictures of warfare on the frontier. On the other side is the inscription of presentation. The Spanish blade is so perfectly tempered that its point can be made almost to touch the hilt. Its cost is thought to have been not less than $10,000.

The President on August 31 appointed S. S. Carlisle of Louisiana to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Bolivia.

In reply to an invitation by Mayor Hewitt and the Common Council of this city to Mrs Cleveland to present a stand of colors to the firemen at the annual parade next month, she has written a letter of declination, in which she says: "I hope that I shall not be misunderstood when I base my declination of your kind invitation upon my unwillingness to assume that I, as the wife of the President, ought to participate so prominently in a public ceremony in which he takes no part."

The International Medical Congress began its session in Washington September 5. President Cleveland opened the Congress, and Secretary Bayard made an address of welcome. There are more than 4,000 physicians in attendance, nearly every civilized country being represented, and among the visitors are many distinguished men.

The members of O. J. Crane Post of the Grand Army of Cleveland, O., have adopted resolutions declaring that "this Post looks with disapprobation and condemnation upon every demonstration of disrespect towards the legally constituted Executive of the national Government, the same being subversive of the foundation principles of the Grand Army," and expressing the hope "that the Department, in its convocation at St. Louis, will take such action as will demonstrate that the Grand Army is not an organization for political purposes, or through which to manifest malice, hatred, or ill will."

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Allentown, August 31, nominated J. Ross Thompson for Supreme Court Judge, and B. J. McGrann for State Treasurer. The platform expressed praise of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, and declared that the internal-revenue taxes should be reduced; and the plank about the tariff was a declaration in favor of the position taken by Mr. Randall and the protectionist faction of the Democratic party.

The Democrats of Iowa, September 1, nominated a State ticket, with T. J. Anderson for Governor. The platform commends President Cleveland's Administration, especially for the restoration of the public lands to the use of settlers, for the reform of the civil service, and for "the efficiency, liberality, and impartiality of the Pension Department." The Iowa Democrats "call upon Congress for the immediate revision of our tariff laws to a revenue basis," and "favor the retention of the internal-revenue tax on intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and protest against its proposed reduction for the purpose of continuing the present high tariff on the necessaries of life." They desire to repeal the present prohibitory State liquor law and to substitute a local-option law.

The Baltimore *Civil-Service Reformer*, the official organ of the Maryland Civil-Service Reform Association, which speaks for the Independent Democratic voters in that State, in its September number announces its support of the Republican State ticket. An Independent Democratic campaign will be conducted.

George W. Thobe, the Labor candidate in the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky, has filed his notice and his testimony within the time prescribed by law, as a contestant of Mr. Carlisle's seat in Congress.

The Lackawanna County (Penn.) Republican Convention on September 3 elected delegates to the National Convention of 1888, and instructed them to vote for Mr. Blaine.

A large meeting of business men was held at Buffalo August 30, at which speeches favoring commercial union with Canada were delivered by Mr. Erastus Wiman of New York and Representative Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio. A resolution favorable to commercial union was unanimously adopted.

Labor Day (September 5) was observed as a holiday by most of the working people of New York; and there was a parade of perhaps 25,000 members of labor organizations, which was reviewed by Henry George and other prominent men of the Labor party. Manufactories and the business exchanges were closed, but the day was observed as a holiday (as it is made by law in this State) by few other persons than members of labor organizations. In Boston and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in a number of the Western cities, the day was spent in similar fashion.

Before the German Catholic Union of the United States in Chicago September 4, Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., preached a sermon, wherein he said: "Some parents have an idea that the instruction in the public schools is better than in the schools connected with the church. This is a false idea; but, admitting even that it is true, what justification can it be for such parents? Think of the effects of public schools on your offspring! When they grow up, does it not result in their falling from grace and saying to themselves: 'Is religion so weighty a matter as the priests and our parents say it is?'"

On August 31, the anniversary of the destructive earthquake at Charleston, S. C., the more ignorant people, especially the negroes, were greatly alarmed. During the year more than 5,000 buildings, exclusive of churches and public buildings, have been restored, and 141 more have been rebuilt, and 271 new ones have been erected. Of the total amount contributed for the relief of sufferers, $600,000 have been applied to the repair of 2,200 houses, mostly the homes of very poor people. Besides this sum, the property-owners of Charleston have expended for repairs about $1,500,000. Altogether not less than $3,500,000, it is estimated, have been spent in the restoration and improvement of the city.

The Grand Jury of Dodge County, Georgia, has indicted a superintendent of a convict camp, named Bryant, for murder, because he compelled a sick convict to work till he fell dead.

An "Anti-Russian Treaty Society" has been organized at Chicago to agitate for the defeat of the projected treaty between the United States and Russia.

The franchises and business of the Baltimore and Ohio Express Company have been sold to the United States Express Company for a period of thirty years. It is generally understood that the price paid was $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was in cash, and the balance in stock of the United States Express Company.

Mr. A. B. Stickney, President of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad, at a cost of $100,000, will present to the city of St. Paul a building for a public library, art school, and conservatory of music.

Mrs. F B. Thurber on August 31 sent a communication to the press announcing the suspension of the National Opera Company. The company yet owes a considerable debt, the payment of which at present is impossible, but the hope is expressed of a resumption of the work. The National Conservatory of Music, which has been in existence two years, will be maintained and developed. In another year it will have finished the training of a number of young artists.

The annual meeting of the American Library Association was held at Round Island, N. Y., and adjourned September 2, to meet next year at St. Louis.

A trotting race was run at Fostoria, O., on the night of September 1 on a track illuminated by natural gas.

An oil well was shot near Cygnet, O., August 30, which in three hours filled a 900-barrel tank, and during the first twenty-four hours gave out 5,000 barrels of oil.

It was discovered on August 31 that the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, at Saco, Me., had been robbed by a young clerk, Frank C. McNeilly, nineteen years old. He ran away, taking $3,500 in cash, United States registered 4 per cent. bonds, payable in 1907, amounting to $185,000, and railroad, municipal, and other bonds amounting to about $80,000.

Many small vessels have been wrecked in the Atlantic within the last fortnight, and nearly all that were at sea during the last week in August suffered more or less damage. The schooner *William H. Jones*, from New York for a Haytian port, returned September 6 almost a wreck. The captain and one of the seamen were washed overboard in a storm which was encountered near the Great Bahama Islands.

Bishop Wm. L. Harris of the Methodist Episcopal Church died in this city on September 2, in his seventieth year. The Rev. John Allen, an eccentric and widely known preacher in Maine, who was commonly called "Camp Meeting" John Allen, died on the East Livermore Camp Grounds August 31, in his ninety-third year. The Rev. Dr. Augustus Abeel of Stamford, Conn., died September 5, in his eighty-seventh year.

FOREIGN.

Ten thousand persons September 4 attended the meeting of the Irish National League at Ennis, Ireland, which had been proclaimed. The police took possession of the hill of Ballycoree, where it was intended to hold the meeting, and when the procession, including Messrs. Timothy Sullivan, Dillon, Cox, Sheehy, William O'Brien, and Philip Stanhope, all members of the House of Commons, and several priests, moved towards the hill, it stopped in a field and listened to speeches. After a parley with the officers of a troop of hussars the crowd returned to Ennis, where Mr. O'Brien addressed it in a public square. The soldiers and police again appearing, the procession passed on to a hotel and dispersed quietly. There were lighted

candles in the windows of almost every house in the town, and an enormous crowd welcomed the visitors. Speeches were made by nearly all the members of Parliament present. The incident was important because it was the first meeting that had been proclaimed in the time of the present Ministry.

Mr. Lane, member of Parliament, speaking at Queenstown September 5, said that the Parnellites intend to continue to hold meetings, even at the point of the bayonet. If the Government attempted to suppress their meetings, they would meet with barricaded doors. The Liberal League, at a meeting in Alexandra Palace, has resolved to establish branches of that association wherever National League lodges are prohibited in Ireland.

The votes for the police and for the expenses of criminal prosecution in Ireland have provoked long and angry debates in the House of Commons.

It is given out that Mgr. Persico, in his report to the Pope on his Irish mission, points out the necessity for the interests of Ireland of a permanent agent of the Vatican at London.

In the House of Commons September 1 Mr. Balfour said that the Government would allow no more money for the transportation of pauper emigrants to America during the remainder of the year. Seven steamers which sailed from Queenstown August 30 and 31 took on board 858 emigrants for this country.

In the House of Commons on September 5 the Allotments Bill passed its third reading.

In the Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy in the Ramsey or North Division of Huntingdonshire August 30, Mr. William Henry Fellowes, Conservative, was reëlected over Mr. Saunders, the Gladstonian candidate, by a vote of 2,700 to 2,414. In the last election Mr. Fellowes was unopposed, and as the Liberals this time came so near capturing the district, they regard the result as an additional proof of the change of English public opinion in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

Many Americans who are visiting England went to Hawarden September 4 to pay their respects to Mr. Gladstone, and attended church, where he read the lessons of the day. After the service the path from the church door was lined on both sides by the visitors, who greeted him as he passed, and Mr. Gladstone returned each greeting cordially.

Mr. Gladstone has written in reply to the Duke of Argyll's recent severe criticism: "The Duke of Argyll is an old friend, whose attacks I prefer bearing silently. I do not excuse tyranny, but I wish to have the National League dealt with legally, and not by the arbitrary decision of the Viceroy or Chief Secretary for Ireland."

The Theatre Royal at Exeter, England, was burned on the evening of September 5, while it was filled with an audience. The fire started in the scenery, and, although the exits were opened quickly, a number of persons, not less than 140, it is thought, perished. Most of them were in the gallery. Besides these, forty or fifty were badly hurt. Some of the corpses were so badly burned that they were unrecognizable. The chief hindrance to escape was an angle in the stairway which was blockaded when 200 excited people attempted to descend at once.

The Home Secretary made the statement in the House of Commons on September 6 that no official survey of the burned theatre had been made by the Home Office, which had no authority to survey theatres in the provinces. That duty devolved upon the magistrates, who had power to refuse licenses if their demands regarding construction were not complied with. But he said that this calamity showed the necessity of legislation, and the Government intended to deal with the subject.

When the British fleet which is cruising in the Mediterranean arrived at Bougie, Algeria, recently, the officials went aboard the flag-ship to pay their respects to the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the squadron. They were informed that the Duke was in bed, and retired without having seen him. The French press has made angry comment on this indignity.

The French newspapers all declare that the mobilizing experiment is a success, and say that if France had been in such a condition for war in 1870 as she is now, Germany would have found her match.

The French Government has decided to prosecute the *Figaro* for publishing the details of the mobilization scheme, which it had obtained from dishonest employees of the War Department.

The safe in the office of the Crédit Mobilier in Paris was robbed of 125,000 francs September 5 by a clerk, who has been arrested.

The Crown Prince of Germany left England September 3 for the Tyrol, much improved in health. Dr. Mackenzie accompanied him.

While passing through the salons of the palace September 1, the Emperor of Germany stumbled over a slight unevenness in the floor and fell, bruising his left hip and elbow. Great uneasiness was felt for him, but no serious results have followed.

The seventeenth anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated throughout Germany September 2 with great enthusiasm.

It is reported from Berlin that Hans Jaboksen, an American citizen, has been arrested on the island of Alsen, in the Baltic Sea, on a charge of deserting from the German Army in 1878.

King Otto of Bavaria's periods of insanity are becoming less frequent, but their likeness to the late King Ludwig's attacks is becoming stronger, and fear is reported that he will wholly lose his mind.

A semi-official statement was made at St. Petersburg September 6 that the flight of Ayub Khan does not alter the relations between Russia and the Afghans, because the Russian Government had nothing to do with Ayub's flight, and does not feel called upon to concern itself with internal complications. Nor is it likely to cause fresh difficulties between England and Russia, for both Governments, when settling the Russo-Afghan frontiers, adopted a solid ethnographic basis, partly guided by Turcoman and Afghan traditions. The arrangement is a durable one, and was so established that there remains no trace of dissatisfaction nor pretext for ulterior claims on either side.

Ayub Khan after his escape is reported to have gone towards Afghanistan.

A party of Russian capitalists are inspecting the cotton fields of Bokhara, with a view to selecting a suitable site on the line of the projected Samarcand Railway for a cotton mill.

A new Bulgarian Cabinet has been formed, consisting of M. Stambuloff, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; M. Stransky, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Natchevitch, Minister of Finance; M. Mutkuroff, Minister of War; M. Zhivkoff, Minister of Instruction; M. Stoiloff, Minister of Justice. M. Stambuloff, the Prime Minister, is reported to have said, regarding the proposal of Russia to have a joint Russo-Turkish commission visit Bulgaria and arrange her affairs, that if Gen. Ernroth and Artin Effendi came as private persons, they would be admitted into Bulgaria, but not otherwise, and that Bulgaria would repel any interference in her internal affairs by any Power whatever. The censorship of foreign telegrams continues throughout Bulgaria, and the entry of foreign newspapers into the country is forbidden.

The Bulgarian Government is endeavoring to make a loan of $2,000,000, to be used for railway purposes, in advance of a larger loan which it is expected will be effected if Prince Ferdinand's position is assured.

At the session of the International League of Peace at Geneva September 6, arguments were made for the appointment of a permanent arbitration board for England and America, and the Swiss Federal Council was asked to endeavor to establish a similar tribunal for European nations.

The elections in Holland have resulted in the return of the necessary majority of two-thirds in the Second Chamber in favor of a revision of the Constitution—the question upon which the last Parliament was dissolved.

Señor Margall, a Republican member of the Spanish Cortes, has issued a manifesto wherein he declares that the coalition between the Federal and other branches of the Republican party is broken, and he attributes the evils which are oppressing Spain to over-centralizing. He advocates the theory of Federalism, and points out that the differences of language and literature in the various provinces fully warrant the desire of the people for self-government. He predicts that the provinces will yet attain their wish, not by a purely military conspiracy, but in the way most great changes have always been produced, by great popular revolutions.

The Pope has received home contributions amounting to $50,000 and foreign amounting to $90,000, to be devoted to paying the expenses of his jubilee mass. A number of women of Madrid have organized a series of national Basque games for the purpose of raising funds for a testimonial to the Pope. Hungarian aristocrats are arranging for a great pilgrimage to Rome on the occasion of the jubilee. Five hundred persons have already signified their intention of joining the pilgrimage.

The Chinese Government is reported to have granted to Mr. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia and Eugene de Mitkiewicz and their associates the exclusive right to construct and operate telephone lines at the treaty ports of China for a period of fifty years, and a charter for a Chinese national bank. A company of distinguished Chinamen have arrived at Washington, and with them is "Count" Mitkiewicz, whose previous adventures in business and in society in New York, Baltimore, and Washington have provoked suspicion of the concessions.

It is reported from Honolulu that there is much dissatisfaction among the better class of foreign-born residents with the military dictatorship which has grown up since the revolution of June. The newspapers are forbidden to publish ordinary court proceedings, and not a single journal in Honolulu dared to reprint the comments of American newspapers on the revolt in Hawaii. Business continues dull, owing to a sense of insecurity, and it is said to be generally understood that the new Constitution is not a final settlement of the political troubles.

The political controversy between the Liberal and Clerical parties in Mexico is becoming animated. A Republican journal, the *Monitor Republicano*, declared on September 3 its belief that there is a well formed plan to destroy religious liberty in Mexico, and asserted that the clergy is constantly preaching a crusade against religious tolerance, as enjoined by the Constitution of the country; and that this intolerance is the chief cause of the lack of immigration. These utterances are regarded as expressing the sentiments of the advanced wing of the Liberal party, which is opposed to the slightest concession to the Clericals.

United States Consul Brigham, at Paso del Norte, was struck with a cane by the Mexican Judge Zubia August 31, and he has reported the occurrence to the State Department, and declared that he offered the Judge no indignity. It is regarded as a personal quarrel with which the Government is not concerned.

THE SOCIALIST BUGBEAR.

GREAT pains have been taken by the promoters of the forthcoming Socialist Congress in Germany to organize it in such a way as to avoid incurring penalties under the anti-Socialist laws, and it is therefore to be an open congress —that is, anybody calling himself a Socialist is to be allowed to take part in it, but no delegates to it are to be elected. Even in this seemingly harmless shape, however, it appears to be causing the authorities more or less alarm, and it will probably be closely watched by the police. But why the Germans or anybody else are afraid of Socialists who propose simply to put their schemes into force by legislation, it is hard to see. What harm they can do by meeting, and speaking, and writing, has never been clearly explained. What makes Socialism a term of dread, both in Europe and here, is undoubtedly the large part the French have played in originating and spreading Socialist ideas, and the violence which in France has so often attended Socialist propagandism. But there is no doubt that even in France Socialism has passed or is passing rapidly out of the violent stage. The Government is ceasing to be in the least afraid of it. What made it formidable there under the various monarchies was the danger that it might begin disorders which would end in overthrowing the reigning dynasty. Now that there is no dynasty to overthrow, the police snap their fingers at the Socialists, and bid them "come on." But the Socialists do not come on. They have threatened a great deal under the Republic, and have got up several "demonstrations" for the outcome of which all Europe waited with feverish anxiety. They have always evaporated in loud talk and songs.

In like manner we had a considerable scare about Socialism in this city a year ago, when Henry George started as a Socialist candidate for Mayor—for that is what he really was—and polled an unexpectedly large vote. If he had been elected, too, it would perhaps have done a good deal of mischief by frightening city capitalists and property-owners, and exciting wild expectations among the poor and ignorant and lazy. After his vote was counted, a large number of writers and orators thought that a terrible reorganization of society—or "social liquidation," as the French call it—was at hand. George, too, was immensely elated by the support he received, and incontinently started a weekly paper, and opened his batteries on the Catholic Church and landed property. We all see what has come of it. The Socialist newspapers in this city are apparently all in financial trouble, or are torn by domestic dissensions, and the only converts of note whom George has made are one Catholic priest, Dr. McGlynn, and one Protestant clergyman, Mr. Pentecost. The more he talks, too, apparently, the less impression he makes. His land theory certainly meets with less and less acceptance every day. That is, the few people of intelligence who ever gave it serious attention become every day fewer, even if the sale of his book increases.

The truth is, that it is with Socialists as it is with strikers, the more active and numerous they become, or, in other words, the more they spread themselves, the less formidable they are. Time was when a "general strike" of all the trades in this city, or in the country at large, was talked of as a means of bringing "society" to its knees; and many good people shuddered over it as a possibility. But it was soon discovered that the more people engaged in a strike the nearer it came to the final collapse, or, in other words, that a general strike would be the *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole "labor movement." So, also, the more converts Socialism makes, the less influence it undoubtedly has on the community. As long as the preaching of it is confined to the professors, and writers, and "thinkers," it is presented in a form which has an air of reasonableness and practicability. As soon as the apostles and disciples become at all numerous, and begin to quarrel among themselves, and urge divergent views, and run after side issues, and exhibit different degrees of impatience and hopefulness, and the visionary and the lazy make their way into the more prominent positions, the monstrosity of a social organization of which such people would be the legislators and administrators, is brought home to every intelligent and industrious man, and he turns his attention away from them.

When Socialism is brought near enough to the practical to induce the public to examine it, the public always begins to laugh, and laughter is and will always be a great power in the world. For instance, that favorite plan of having all "instruments of production," land, mines, mills, and machinery, taken possession of by "the State," and worked for the general benefit, may seem now, when discussed in a library or lecture-room, to have something in it worth the attention of the statesman or philanthropist. But when it becomes politics, and the gentlemen come forward who would probably have charge of "the instruments of production" if the scheme were realized, and we picture ourselves in a community in which they would hold all our money and assign us all our daily tasks, we indulge in one hearty guffaw, and turn to our lawful occupations.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LONGEVITY.

ENGLISH politics has now entered on what is, perhaps, the most curious phase in its history. It appears to be all but certain that the Liberals who abstained from voting, or broke away from the followers of Mr. Gladstone, last year, are now prepared to return to their allegiance if the opportunity is afforded them. In other words, it appears to be all but certain that if a general election were to take place now, Mr. Gladstone would be restored to power. Consequently, as the Tories have admitted by their concessions on the Irish Land Bill, the one cardinal point in their policy is that a general election shall not be permitted to take place. The surer they are that the country, if consulted, would send Mr. Gladstone back to office, the more determined they are that it shall not be consulted.

If it be asked what is the use of putting off the evil day, the answer is that by waiting they will probably get rid of Gladstone, and Gladstone is, they flatter themselves, the only man capable of persuading Englishmen to concede home rule to the Irish. If he were to die, they think that the agitation for this particular scheme would subside, or cease to be formidable, and the whole subject might be indefinitely postponed. Consequently, as long as he lives, the constituencies must not have a chance of voting for him. That there is some truth in this there is no denying. There is no other man in the Liberal party capable just now of carrying a scheme of home rule through the House of Commons. One would doubtless arise if Mr. Gladstone were gone, but he would not show himself for some time, or until many changes had taken place in the constitution of the Liberal party. So that the really burning question of English politics today is, how long will Mr. Gladstone live? If he lives five years, and retains his intellectual vigor, home rule is pretty sure to come and the Tories be driven from power for a long period. If he dies before that time, there will be so much confusion in the Liberal ranks that even if the party got back to office, there would probably be no disposition to enter at once on schemes of such magnitude as the creation of a separate legislature for Ireland, and there might be confusion enough to disgust the public for a short period, and give the reorganized Tories a chance for another term of office.

There is very little question now in the minds of most observers that foremost among the persons whom Mr. Gladstone's continued hold on life has disappointed, and is disappointing, is Mr. Chamberlain. We presume it is doubtful, however, whether even he would have ventured to act on the presumption that the veteran's career was near its close but for the fall of Sir Charles Dilke. Dilke in his heyday was a competitor for the Liberal leadership so formidable that, if he had retained his place in public life, Chamberlain would not have thought it prudent to desert Gladstone and try to set up in business on his own account. He would have felt that, with Dilke in the field, it was at least doubtful whether he would stand any chance of the chief place. Of Hartington no candidate is now afraid, because every one knows that Hartington may any day be called up to the House of Lords; and John Morley, though the growth of his influence has been wonderfully rapid, has still too much of the littérateur about him—that is, as the Tory Squire once said of John Stuart Mill, is considered "too clever by half"—to be quite ready for party leadership. He is, moreover, weighted in the race by the fact that he is not, like Chamberlain, a man of independent fortune, something which Englishmen still consider a necessity for the highest places in politics. Consequently, it was not unnatural for Chamberlain to conclude that, if Gladstone could be got rid of, the party would look to him as the only person capable of standing in his shoes. He probably would not have broken with him on home rule, however, if he had thought Gladstone would have stayed in political life after his defeat, or have stayed on earth until now in good working condition.

It is thus no exaggeration to say, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone, by merely living on, is today profoundly disarranging the calculations of all the Conservative politicians. There would be nothing extraordinary in this if he were in office. Louis Napoleon, Bismarck, Cavour, and many other statesmen have long confounded or annoyed their enemies by

continuing to live in the possession of great power. What is peculiar in Mr. Gladstone's case is, that he creates immense political disturbance and uncertainty simply by existing in a private station, and by impressing everybody with the belief that in his seventy-sixth year he still has a future. Nothing quite like this is, we think, to be found in the career of any other prominent public man.

NEW LIGHT ON THE CAPTURE OF MAXIMILIAN.

THE controversy now raging in the Mexican press over the question of Maximilian's capture had its beginning last April, and bids fair, before it is closed, to falsify all the histories. The accepted view, both with Mexican writers like Payno and with blind partisans of the Emperor like Domenech, has been that the besieged troops at Querétaro were basely betrayed by Col. Lopez, one of their commanders and a favorite of Maximilian. The Colonel himself, it is true, passionately declared his innocence, in a letter made public at the time; but he was replied to by the generals of the Imperial Army, who brought against his unsupported assertion such an array of facts, apparently so conclusive, that the matter was considered for ever settled.

Last spring, however, Lopez, who has always been restless under the ignominy popularly attached to his name, appears to have been freed from some mysterious pledge to silence, and published a new letter, roundly denying the charge that he had played the part of a traitor to his chief, and boldly appealing to Gen. Escobedo, the head of the besieging army, for confirmation of his innocence. "You once wrote to me, General," said Lopez, under date of April 29, "that you had not spoken because you, had not been asked to speak; now I ask you, in the name of the truth, and I beseech you for the sake of my honor, as well as your own, to speak." Escobedo was at the time at his estate in Guanajuato, but submitted to an interview with a reporter about the middle of May, in which he substantially upheld Lopez. He declared that Lopez came to him in the night of May 14, 1867, representing himself as an authorized ambassador from Maximilian, and offering, on the part of the latter, a surrender of Querétaro, together with an absolute renunciation of the Mexican crown. The only conditions asked were permission for himself and certain of his generals to depart with an escort to Tuxpam, there to embark for Europe, never to return to Mexico. Escobedo demanded some proof that Lopez was empowered to make such an offer, and was shown letters of Maximilian amply certifying what the secret emissary had said. Thereupon the Liberal General said that his orders were either an unconditional surrender or an assault. Lopez besought him to avoid the bloodshed which would result, and the probable spread of the war over the whole country, but Escobedo remained firm. Lopez asked nothing for himself, neither promotion nor guarantees nor money, but spoke only in behalf of the Emperor, to whom he professed the most unbounded attachment. And after the capture, when Maximilian was a prisoner, and when Lopez sought an interview with the fallen Emperor, Escobedo took pains to ask the latter if it would be agreeable to him to see Lopez, referring to the rumors of treason, and Maximilian distinctly said: "Col. Lopez has not been false to me in the least."

The publication of this interview in the *Diario del Hogar* caused a tremendous sensation. Two of Escobedo's generals of division, Arce and Gallardo, rushed into print to express their incredulity, and to repeat the details of the suspicious conduct of Lopez on the night of the capture, of which they had been eye-witnesses. Escobedo politely replied to them, admitting their perfect honesty, but assuring them that they were mistaken. He also announced that he was preparing a detailed account of the whole matter, which he intended to transmit to the Secretary of War for publication in the *Diario Oficial*. It was expected that this narrative would appear last June; in fact, it is almost certain that it was sent to the Government as long ago as that; but, for some unknown reason, it has not yet been made public.

Meanwhile, several facts of great significance have been brought out in the newspaper discussions, going to show, it is probable, what the real state of the case will be found to be. A captain in the Belgian Guards, one of Maximilian's regiments, reports the general belief of the besieged troops that there was to be a surrender, and that Lopez was acting at the Emperor's orders. There was great surprise, the Captain says, at the cry of treason raised against Lopez: it was the understood thing, the men supposed, that the city was to be surrendered and the safety of Maximilian and his generals secured. On August 21 the *Monitor* published a letter of Maximilian's, which Gen. Escobedo had had photographed and shown to some of his friends. It was written to Lopez three days after the surrender, and besought him to keep a profound secret his errand to Escobedo, lest it might bring a stain upon the Emperor's honor. And Monday's despatches speak of a second letter, even more compromising, in which Maximilian refers to bribes offered to secure his personal safety.

All this points to the conclusion, which we believe will be supported by the official account when published, that the unfortunate Archduke had grown utterly weary of the whole affair, despaired of ultimate success even if temporarily triumphant, repented bitterly of his return after his abdication, and only wished to be well out of the struggle. The negotiations with Escobedo failing, he seems to have adopted the plan of a surrender under the guise of a betrayal, confident that he would soon be at liberty in Vienna. To his surprise, as to that of the whole world, he was soon put on trial for his life. Then he resolved to keep silent about all that had gone before, and to go to his inevitable death like a brave man. Why Lopez has remained quiet all these years, is a mystery. Why Escobedo has never spoken, is still more mysterious. Now that the long silence is to be broken, it may be expected that these points will be cleared up. It seems almost certain that we shall have to add to the other weaknesses of Maximilian a selfish cowardice in the last days of his empire, scarcely atoned for by his unflinching courage when the end finally came

TEACHING WHIST.

ONE of the most curious social phenomena of the year is the success which has attended the attempts to teach whist in classes, both in this city and in Boston, last winter, and during the past summer at some of the watering-places. It has been found, as a matter of fact, that a good whist-player, possessed of fair teaching capacity, has no difficulty in getting pupils enough to make it worth while to treat whist-teaching as a calling. The experiment thus far (which, we may mention, has only been made between ladies) has revealed the fact that the number of people who want to play whist both in summer and winter is very large, and is probably increasing, and also that a very large proportion of those who have been playing the greater part of their lives are really ignorant of what is called scientific or modern whist, as moulded by such great masters as Cavendish and Pole. Then, too, a very large proportion of those who play either the old or the new game, whether to oblige friends by "taking a hand," or to help to pass dull days or dull evenings, suffer year after year from a consciousness of gross incapacity, and consequently from a sense of humiliation, from which they are eager to escape by obtaining competent instruction.

It is often said in general terms that the way to learn to play whist well is to play with good players. This is in part true, but it is mainly delusive. There is, to many people, not much use in seeing what good players do, without knowing the reason why they do it, and this good players are not ready to give, and in fact the rules of the game forbid their giving it while playing. All the direct instruction the unfortunate whist dunce receives while actually playing, he is apt to get only from the contemptuous reproaches of his partner, or the contemptuous silence of his opponents, after each hand. But it is not very profitable to know that you have been playing the part of an ignoramus without knowing how you showed it. In fact, good players play whist for their own pleasure, and never will or can be induced to mingle with their play a little kindly help for beginners or incapables. Their feeling towards them is rarely anything but one of annoyance at their appearance in a rôle for which they have no fitness. Some of the books even contain special directions for acting with stupid partners without any sacrifice of one's own comfort. All this makes a teacher of whist—that is, somebody who will deal tenderly with poor players, tell them why they have blundered, and what they ought to have done but did not do, in a spirit of kindness or even commiseration—wear the air of a ministering angel; and we should venture to predict, therefore, that the most successful teachers will be, as indeed they are now, women.

The reasons for the increasing popularity of whist, and consequently increasing desire to learn it, are not, we think, far to seek. It is not wholly a game of skill, like chess, and therefore does not impose that severe strain on the nerves which makes chess an impossible game in the evening to poor sleepers, especially if they are very fond of it. Moreover, although whist makes a constant

demand on the attention and the memory, it makes it through frequent changes of situation, which keep the faculties on the alert without severely tasking them. It is therefore very welcome to people who suffer from somnolency after dinner, or people who are thrown much together without having anything particular to say to each other, or who are thoroughly familiar with each other's views on everything worth talking about; and, above all, to people who have lost or have never acquired the habit of steady reading, or whose eyesight will not bear books. This class—the class who for one reason or another cannot read books in the evening—is a very large one, and one which newspaper reading is increasing enormously. The newspaper never, or rarely, asks anybody to keep his attention fixed more than a minute or two on one topic, unless by way of narrative; and a man who has read nothing but newspapers for a few years finds, by the time he reaches middle life, that he can neither read a book nor play any game of pure skill. For him whist is a great boon. It keeps him wide awake, and has just chance enough in it to treat him every few minutes to small surprises. It in this somewhat resembles a game common in England—of guessing during a ride or drive what there is at the other side of the next hill—in which the Duke of Wellington used to say he had passed all his military life. That is, you are pretty sure not to be wholly right, but you are also sure never to be very far wrong, and your errors are certain to be excusable enough to be interesting, and even sometimes flattering. The problems whist presents are, indeed, very like those which meet people in the course of a quiet, uneventful life, such as questions of dress, of housekeeping, of farming, or jaunting. They require close attention to and memory for details, some knowledge of character, and just philosophy enough for the chapter of accidents. Whist has none of the mental anxiety or harrowing regrets or self-reproaches of chess. There is always chance enough in it to save one's self-love, but not enough to furnish the wild excitement of poker or baccarat or *rouge et noir*.

Besides the people who cannot read, whist is useful to that other very large class who hate to be alone, and yet when in company have nothing particular to say. Sitting with one's fellow-creatures in silence is always very depressing, and sometimes very awkward. The situation among men is mitigated somewhat by smoking. To be sure, smokers need to talk, but they do not need to talk as much as people who have nothing to do but twirl their thumbs. But smoking is of no value in a company composed in part of women or of non-smokers. There must be some other refuge from sheer vacuity, and whist furnishes it better than any other amusement. Hence, people who shine or think they shine in conversation, often dislike it, or, if they take it up, seldom make good players. It keeps their stories and "good things" out of the market, and, indeed, their mental discursiveness and activity are a positive hindrance to their success. But we doubt if any man, whatever his special powers or accomplishments in other fields might be, has ever become a brilliant whist player without taking great pride in it, and without being ready to sacrifice to it almost any other form of social enjoyment.

THE RUSSIAN REALISTIC NOVELISTS.

NEW French translations from the Russian novelists appear so fast that the Western reader will soon be able to judge of the whole movement. Besides another translation of Tolstoi's 'Power of Darkness' (which includes the variants and is far better done than that by Neyrcud), E. Halpérine—or, as he now signs himself, Halpérine-Kaminsky—has published a French translation of the adaptation of the folk-tale of 'Fool Ivan' (*Ivan Durak*), under the title of 'Ivan l'Imbécile' (Perrier & Cie.), with which are put ten other short stories written for the peasants. Two more volumes that are promised, 'Le Prince Nekhliudoff' and 'Au Bivouac,' will exhaust all of Tolstoi's earlier tales, and nothing will then be left but his articles on education, written in 1862-3, and his 'Moscow Census,' if, indeed, this last has not already appeared. This volume, while open to the charge of making much out of little by the usual artifices of thick paper, very coarse print, and plenty of blank pages, does not mix up the productions of different epochs, as some previous translators have done. A curious question arises about the second story in the book, entitled "Deux Générations" (which is the French for "Two Hussars"), and which deals with a prisoner in the Caucasus; it does not appear in the full and authorized edition of Tolstoi's works. Is it in the first edition, and, if not, whence was it taken? 'My Husband and I,' announced in the London papers, is apparently another translation of what is called 'Katia' ('Family Happiness').

Whether or not the mystical, religious, and socialistic works of Count Tolstoi have any real influence in Russia, their interest to us lies in their being the product of Russian thought, as well as of a great writer, and of revealing to us the curious ways in which the Russian mind works. Even what is allowed to be printed in Russia has little if any circulation among the peasants. There are no bookshops in country villages, few in any but the larger towns; and the colportage and peddling of books and tracts are surrounded with many restrictions and difficulties. In other classes these stories and articles have the success caused by curiosity. The books circulated in manuscript are naturally very limited in number, and find their way only among people who can afford to procure them—among those of the upper class who have a personal or a literary interest in the author, or, as Mr. Kennan shows, an idea that he can be used for revolutionary purposes. Russian society is glad occasionally of a mild spiritual excitement. Such it found in the early part of the century in the Jesuits, Mme. Krüdener, Mme Swetchine, in freemasonry, and in Russian dissenters, as is told in part in 'War and Peace.' Such it found ten years ago in the revivalists, the prayer-meetings, the preaching of a Methodistical English lord whose name escapes us, but who visited Russia regularly for several seasons, and whose title added weight to his prayers and the Pashkoff sect which he helped to found. This phase is described also by Tolstoi in 'Anna Karénin.' Such spiritual excitement it finds in Tolstoi's forbidden manuscripts. Forbidden books are read in Russia chiefly because they *are* forbidden, and Leo Tolstoi's tracts are sought for now in the same way that his namesake Alexis Tolstoi's satirical, witty, and often "improper" poems were fifteen and twenty years ago.

The neglect of a writer like Gontcharoff, who is esteemed in his own country as inferior only to Turgeneff and Tolstoi, and is by many considered their superior, is astonishing. We must reflect, however, that he has written little—three novels, four short stories, and a book of travels, the 'Voyage of the Frigate *Pallas*'—and has rested on his laurels. Though still living, and high in the official hierarchy, though he has pictured characters which are recognized as purely Russian types, though he has given a very expressive word to the Russian language, he is already about forgotten. In his novel 'Oblómoff,' his greatest production (the first part only of which has been translated into French and passed off as the whole work), Gontcharoff represented the thoroughly Russian type of the indolent man, the man who never answers letters, nor replies to disagreeable questions, who puts off everything till to-morrow or a convenient time; and so exactly and carefully was this done that the word *oblomovism* was coined (not by him) to express these characteristics, corresponding, with some slight differences, to what had before been known as "Slavic indolence" (*Slavidnskaya lyén*). To be sure, the name *oblómoff* meant the broken-down man, and the language itself aided. 'Obryff' ('The Gulf'), Gontcharoff's last novel, has been also inadequately translated as 'Marc le Nihiliste;' but even in its curtailed and abridged French form, assisted by Turgeneff's 'Fathers and Sons' and 'Virgin Soil,' and Dostoyevsky's 'Demons' (*Biési*) (in French under the title of 'Les Possédés'), it enables us to understand Russian Nihilism. The four books should, however, be considered together. Now, under the title of 'Simple Histoire' (Perrin & Cie.) Halpérine has translated Gontcharoff's first novel, 'The Usual Story' (*Obyknovénn ayaistória*), which is in many points his best. Nowadays, it is perhaps a story not so common—of the youth from the country, boiling over with poetry and enthusiasm, who gradually subsides into the humdrum official; but such characters still exist, though the spread of Nihilistic feeling has made them rarer. All of Gontcharoff's works, we may remark, except his delightful 'Frigate *Pallas*,' have been conscientiously and well translated into German. The pure style of Gontcharoff, which, of course, cannot be seen from the translations, and in which among recent writers he is approached only by Turgeneff, is perhaps one reason for the admiration with which his books are regarded by Russians.

Dostoyevsky's 'Idiot' deserves neither all the praise nor all the blame bestowed on it by De Vogüé in his interesting preface to the French translation of 'Derély' ('L'Idiot,' Plon), but is a welcome addition to our sources of knowledge of Russian character. If to the novels of Dostoyevsky, Gontcharoff, Turgeneff, and Tolstoi we add those of Pisemsky, especially those translated under the titles of 'Mille Âmes' and 'Les Faiseurs,' written before the emancipation, which describes the financial and commercial activity of later years, we shall learn about all that Russian novels can teach us. The works of these five writers comprise practically the whole of the Russian realistic movement. They have as yet had no successors worthy of being put on a par with the least of them. The 'Idiot' makes us in a measure understand the vagaries of Tolstoi, as well as the reverence paid in Russia to the half-witted. It is a psychological study of a young man afflicted with epilepsy—the malady to which the author was subject—whose mind has been partially developed, but who really is nothing but a grown-up child. But his childish characteristics, his very simplicity, like the simplicity of Shakspere's fools, are wisdom. The book contains many powerful passages—for example, the description of a criminal when he is guillotined; but in one place Dostoyevsky again allowed himself to express his petty jealousy of Turgeneff, whom he had so stupidly and untruly caricatured in 'Demons.'

Correspondence.

A COÖPERATIVE GREEK LEXICON.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I was greatly interested in the letter of Prof. Hoge in No. 1155 of the *Nation*, calling attention to certain defects of our Greek lexicons. I had noticed some of them in my own reading. Even the special lexicons are much more careful to record the meaning of a word than its construction. To what extent the later editions of the 'Thesaurus' of Stephanus supply this lack, I am not in a position to know; but, from the nature of the case, the maker of a dictionary, if he labors single-handed, is compelled to depend more upon the labors of his predecessors than upon his own reading. It is only by applying the principle of the division of labor that a lack of this kind can be adequately supplied. What is impossible or exceedingly difficult for one man, may be easily accomplished by the united effort of several, particularly where success depends much less upon native ability than upon care and industry.

Since the appearance of Prof. Hoge's letter, I have taken occasion to suggest to several friends and others a remedy for the state of things which he deplores; and, in response to their expressed wish, I here make my suggestion public. It is nothing more than what must have occurred to many others. I assume that there are in the United States at least a hundred persons—teachers and advanced students—who are sufficiently interested in Greek and competent to read it critically. Let some one take the matter in charge, and, after ascertaining who are willing to coöperate, assign to each his part of the work. Let A be put in charge of the verbs beginning with any of the first five letters of the Greek alphabet in Thucydides, and let him read the text carefully, noting and copying out his verbs, and their connection where it differs from the English idiom. Let B do the same thing with the verbs beginning with the next five letters, C with the next five, and so on to the end of the alphabet. When there are variant readings or approved emendations, they should be noted. Five persons could in this way finish Thucydides in one year, and not impose upon themselves a heavy burden. If the number of collaborators should be sufficiently large, a smaller pensum could be taken by each.

A similar apportionment should be made of Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' 'Cyropædia,' and 'Memorabilia'; also of Plato's 'Symposium,' 'Philebus,' 'Politeia,' 'Phædo,' and 'Apology.' Perhaps a smaller number of the works of the last two authors would suffice, or other dialogues of Plato be preferable. For the sake of completeness, a few orations of each of the three or four leading Attic orators ought to be treated in the same way. This reading for verbs chiefly will not, of course, cover the grammatical ground entirely, but it will bring into notice almost every important point. But, *verbum sapienti sat.* Will not some American scholar take hold of this matter, and furnish to students of Greek a supplementary lexicon of the usage of verbs in Attic prose that will be a real κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί? The book need not be very large or very costly.

Chas. W. Super.

Athens, O., September 1, 1887.

COMMERCIAL UNION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The meeting held in Detroit on the 27th inst. for the discussion of commercial union between the United States and Canada was an occasion of unusual interest, if it prove not, in the event, of historical importance.

Three speakers more unlike in person, in habits of mind, and in methods of expression, and more heartily in accord upon the main object of the meeting, than Mr. Erastus Wiman of New York, Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto, and Congressman Butterworth of Ohio, could not well have been chosen. The audience was large, and was composed in the main of young and active business men, who gave a thoughtful and attentive hearing to Mr. Wiman's long, well-written, but not too well delivered address, evidently the composition of a man much in earnest and much in love with his subject. His treatment of the question was too extended and exhaustive to leave much room for the Professor's learned arguments or the politician's telling hits; but each in his different way contributed to fix in the minds of his hearers the impression left by the first speaker of the feasibility of the scheme, and of its immense advantages to both countries.

The bursts of applause which greeted both the free-trade utterances of Prof. Smith and the protectionist theories of Mr. Butterworth, showed that the meeting was divided in sentiment on the general tariff question; but the resolutions calling for commercial union and the obliteration of the customs line between the two countries were unanimously adopted.

There can be no question that this would be a great boon to our protected manufacturers as well as to the commercial and farming classes of both countries; but there is one especial advantage in such a union, which I need not say was not dwelt upon at the meeting, viz., its usefulness as an object-lesson in political economy. If the obliteration of our northern customs wall prove a good thing in practice, why not destroy the southern customs wall which shuts us off from Mexico? And, finally, when our manufacturers discover that new markets and increased orders wait upon the removal of obstructive tariffs, shall we not have free trade?

It is encouraging at least to hear so good a protectionist as Mr. Butterworth railing at "bloated monopolies fostered by a system of legislation useful in its inception, but which has been carried too far"—I quote from memory; but at least I do not err in thinking that the agitation for commercial union may be serviceable in some future agitation for free trade.—Respectfully, Wm. W. Hudson.

Detroit, Mich., August 29, 1887.

OWNERSHIP IN LAND.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To the simple proposition of "no ownership in land" I have as yet seen no answer. If I own ten vacant city lots that cost me $1,000 each, but which, by increase of population and values, have become worth $10,000 each, I have by foresight or chance added to my property $90,000 less the small sum I have paid for taxes. I build or sell a lot, and the buyer builds a house on the lot worth $20,000, and he is taxed on $30,000, while I continue to hold the other nine lots, paying the comparatively small tax laid on "unimproved" property, and soon my lots sell for $20,000. Now, suppose there were no ownership in land. I build a house on one of these vacant lots. The taxes are assessed and laid as now, according to the necessities of government. My tax on my land or the land I have taken to build my house on is, say, $500. The nine lots are taxed at the same rate, but no one owns them, so no tax is paid. But men come along and say we are to put no money in the lot, only take the use and build, and they build, and thus ten lots begin to pay tax, and $500 tax on each is found to be more than the necessities of government require, and it is reduced to $100 on each. Thus ten men have built ten houses; they have been obliged to put capital in houses only; the State is richer, the individuals building the houses are richer, and only the one man—the speculator—is worse off.

I say nothing about the fact that land is now owned, and that such a change could only be brought about by doing a wrong. I ask, if there were no ownership in land, would not the community be the gainer?—Respectfully yours,

Henry Bartlett.

Poughkeepsie, August 26, 1887.

[Probably not. It is the interest of the community that land should yield the largest possible crops. It is not in accord with human nature or with human experience that cultivators of the soil should take as much pains to make it productive when owned by the State as when owned by themselves. Town-lot ownership is only a small part of the land question, and, being such a small part, we can see no advantage in discussing it separately and hypothetically. —Ed. Nation.]

SECRETARY LAMAR'S DECISION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have read your editorial in the *Nation* of August 25 upon Secretary Lamar's decision restoring to settlement, under the preëmption and homestead laws, the indemnity lands claimed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, with much interest. Its reasoning is clear, direct, and unanswerable, even upon the point with reference to which the *Nation* raises a doubt. The Secretary would have been fully justified in restoring to public entry the immense areas covered by these withdrawals, even if in order to do so he had found it necessary to contravene to some extent the doctrines of "stare decisis." The instance of the legal-tender cases, cited by the *Nation*, in which the Supreme Court of the United States from high considerations reversed its own decisions, is quite conclusive on that point.

But it seems to me that this land decision does not touch the principles either of "stare decisis" or "res adjudicata." These doctrines were developed in the courts, and apply to *cases*. They have nothing to do with questions of general policy, and an executive officer is bound by them only when practically he sits as a court and decides cases. There is a plain distinction between the action of an executive officer in deciding, upon the evidence coming properly before him, a *case* falling within his jurisdiction, and the action of the same officer in determining upon a general line of public policy. To the former the doctrines of "stare decisis" and "res adjudicata" apply; to the latter they do not. If it were not so, and if the head of a great department were to be considered bound *in matters of policy* by the action of his predecessors, popular elections would have very little significance. New executive machinery would have to move in the grooves cut by the old.

Unless the Secretary has *reversed* a *decision* rendered by one of his predecessors during the pendency of the withdrawals, upon some case arising under a particular selection made by the railroad company; unless he has cancelled some patent, recalled the approval of some list, or has otherwise reheard or reviewed a case heard, determined, and finally adjudicated by one of his predecessors, he is entirely beyond the reach of legal criticism, so far as the doctrines we are considering are concerned. Your statement of the decision itself satisfies me that all the rights acquired in the past under the withdrawals have been carefully guarded and saved, so that in this

important action the Secretary has not departed from any principle of law involved in the decisions of his predecessors.

That an executive officer may accept counsel and suggestion from the principles which lie behind "stare decisis" and "res adjudicata," need hardly be asserted. A vacillating policy is always to be condemned. Frequent changes in the policy of the Interior Department, for instance, cannot be made without disturbing important interests. The establishment of Indian and military reservations, their enlargement, reduction, or the removal of the land embraced within them from a state of reservation, are matters of executive policy somewhat similar to the one under discussion, and action taken upon them often affects values. The Secretary is not, however, for that reason to hesitate in recommending an order for creating such reservations when needed, or revoking an order of one of his predecessors on the subject, when the necessity for such reservation has passed away. Whether the time has come for action of this kind in any particular case, is a matter resting solely within that discretion which is the highest trust conferred upon an executive officer, and which cannot be taken away by the salutary and well-established doctrines of "res adjudicata" and "stare decisis." Upon this ground, therefore, I agree with you that "it is within his discretion to revoke the withdrawal, if satisfied that the public interests require such revocation."

Respectfully, S. A. CHAMPION.

LITTLETON, N. H., September 3, 1887.

GRAND ARMY PATRIOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: "It strikes me" that in certain claims of the G. A. R. there is an element of almost ludicrous incongruity. These men are of the bone and sinew of the country, yet many of them are unable to earn a competence; they entered the army from motives of pure patriotism, yet desire to be paid for their services; these services were of priceless value, but if Congress will grant them eight dollars a month, they will "call it square." Verily, "we the people of the United States" have improved upon the old-time idea of a patriot. Compared with these modern representatives of the species, our old school friend Cincinnatus is nowhere. R. F. F.

KEATS'S NIGHTINGALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If I may venture a word about the "logic" of Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale," I would say that it seems to me very clear Keats makes the individual stand for *mankind* and the bird represent the *type*. For his sorrows are common to all men. He is but one of a race of sufferers depicted in the lines: "Here, where men sit and hear each other groan"; where "gray hairs" are "palsy" shaken; where "youth" grows "pale," and "beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes." And he indicates, where he recalls "the *sad heart* of Ruth," and speaks of the ancient "emperor," that the race has ever been stricken with heart-achings.

Then, the bird is addressed in some lines, it is true, as the type, but oftener as the individual (to wit, in the first stanzas, and in the last lines of the poem); while it should by no means be forgotten that the Ode is to *a* Nightingale, and not to *the* Nightingale.

The woes of mankind are thus typified in the woes of the individual, who is appealing to the joyous songster representing a joyous type. The unhappy man, of a type, cries out to the happy bird, of a type.

If my understanding of this is correct, Mr. Colvin's "breach of logic," with its unpleasant consequences, is obviously inapposite, and the difficulties which your reviewer and correspondent seek to dispose of are at once swept away.

Very respectfully, S. O. HENRY.

DENVER, COL., August 30, 1887.

DIALECT IN FICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Can you tell me why of late all our novelists wrap up their sentiment or their sarcasm in the dialect of the uneducated?

Of old, a book was not supposed to be properly ushered into the world without a dedication to some one higher in social position than the writer. Now, the great requisite seems to be a perfect mastery of the speech of those in the lowest ranks of life. There is a disposition in our schools and colleges to give more attention to the English tongue, and to make time for its fuller study by giving up the study of the classics; but in our hours of recreation we are compelled to read the prattle of the nursery, the slang of the college, the ungrammatical English of the shopgirl and the factory hand, the dialect of the creole and the negro, and the reproduction of the imperfect enunciation of the South or of the Plains.

It is true that ideal characters and noble lives may be found among both the "masses" and the "classes"; but it is the character and the life that are admirable, and to which attention should be directed, not the forms of speech that are peculiar to the "masses." Can you not suggest to our writers of fiction that the study of dialect belongs to the philologist, and the use of it to the illiterate? If their pathos and their wit and their wisdom will not be coining into clear and vigorous English, it is counterfeit, and should not be current in our magazines and circulating libraries. M. N. S.

Notes.

THE new Thackeray letters are to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons in a limited large-paper edition of 500 copies, with the portraits, drawings, facsimiles; as well as in an octavo form. The same house announce 'The Science of Thought,' by Prof. Max Müller; a new edition, with portrait, of ex-President Woolsey's 'Religion of the Present and of the Future'; and 'The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales,' by Frank R. Stockton.

Harper & Bros. have in press 'Modern Italian Poets,' with translations and portrait illustrations, by W. D. Howells; and a translation of Désiré Charnay's 'Ancient Cities of the New World.'

'Fifty Years of English Song,' namely, during the Victorian era, is the title of a poetical collection by Henry F. Randolph in preparation by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. They will also soon issue in three volumes a luxurious edition of Dean Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey.'

Among the art books of the year, Lee & Shepard promise 'A Bunch of Violets,' by Miss Irene E. Jerome of Chicago.

Ticknor & Co., Boston, issue directly 'An Operetta in Profile,' by Czeika. Their fall list includes a number of novels—'Love and Theology,' by Celia Parker Woolley; 'Fools of Nature' (with a slant at Spiritualism); 'Juan and Juanita,' by Frances Courtenay Baylor; 'The Story of an Enthusiast Told by Himself,' by Mrs. C. V. Jamison; and a new edition of 'Geraldine: a Tale of the St. Lawrence,' illustrated for the holiday season. We note also an expurgated Rabelais for the young, 'Three Good Giants,' with Doré's illustrations; 'Under Pine and Palm,' poems by Mrs. Frances L. Mace; 'The Bhagavad Gîtâ,' translated with a commentary by Mohini M. Chatterji; 'Music in the 18th Century,' collected and edited by Henry M. Brooks; 'The New Astronomy,' by Prof. S. P. Langley, illustrated; 'A History of the Secession War,' by Rossiter Johnson, in one volume; 'Sobriquets and Nicknames,' by Alfred R. Frey; the Poetical Works of Walter Scott, edited with especial care and annotated by W. J. Rolfe; and the songs, 'My Old Kentucky Home' and 'The Swanee River,' by Stephen Collins Foster, illustrated and converted into gift-books.

Two novels—'A Village Maid,' by Helen Hays, and 'Inchfawn,' by L. T. Meade—are shortly to be brought out by Thomas Whittaker, along with a treatise on 'The Doctrine of Morality,' by Dr. Fairbairn, Warden of St. Stephen's College.

The fall announcements of W. R. Jenkins include, besides the remaining volumes of 'Les Misérables,' the following: Victor Hugo's 'Hernani'; Alfred de Vigny's 'Cinq-Mars'; 'Contes tirés de Molière,' by A. M. Cotte; 'Mine et Contre-Mine,' by A. Guillet of Cleveland, "the first dramatic composition in French of any importance ever published in America"; and 'Una Notte Bizzarra,' by Antonio Barrili.

We ought to have mentioned last week in connection with our notice of the *Genealogical Queries*, that this publication may be had of Mr. R. H. Tilley, Newport, R. I.

The Dante Society is able to state that the 'Concordance of the Divina Commedia' prepared by Prof. Edward Allen Fay of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, is now completed, and will be printed as rapidly as possible. The text followed is Witte's (Berlin, 1862), supplemented by the variants of the editions of Niccolini, Capponi, Borghi, and Becchi. The shorter and commoner pronouns and particles, and the more frequent forms of the verbs *avere* and *essere*, are left unsupplied with context and references, but are all inserted in their proper alphabetical place, with *sovente* attached. The form of the book will be octavo, and the bulk some 800 or 900 pages. The price will be $10, and subscriptions may be sent to Prof. Fay or to Mr. John Woodbury, 10 Tremont St., Boston; abroad to Trübner & Co., London.

One of the publications of the American Economic Association for this year is by Amos G. Warner, and is entitled 'Three Phases of Coöperation in the West.' The "phases" represent the attempts of farmers, of laborers, and of the Mormons to coöperate for various ends. The account of their many failures and few successes is of no especial interest to those who are not students of the subject, and to them only as laying a broader foundation of fact for the conclusions that have been already reached. Most of the enterprises described were nothing more than partnerships of many members, and made no provision for their employees sharing in the profits. The organization of mercantile business under the auspices of the Mormon Church is a phenomenon that deserves attention, and indicates great ability on the part of the Mormon rulers.

'Willem Usselinx' is the title of an extremely elaborate monograph by J. Franklin Jameson, published by the American Historical Association. Mr. Jameson describes his hero as the Lesseps of the seventeenth century, the founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies, and the originator of two of our colonies—that upon the Hudson and that upon the Delaware. Usselinx was undoubtedly a most enthusiastic projector, but his ideas were of the wildest character, and he must be compared with the Lesseps of the Panama, not of the Suez, Canal. As Mr. Jameson shows that Usselinx condemned the

plan of establishing a colony in Virginia, which embraced the region of the Hudson, it seems rather strained to call him the originator of that colony. Nor do we see that he deserves the credit of founding the Dutch West India Company, whatever that credit may be, for the charter was not such as he desired, and there was no novelty then in the idea of forming companies for foreign trade. Usselinx lost all his property very early in life, and spent his remaining years in pressing his absurd schemes upon kings and parliaments, and begging for grants of money to enable him to continue his tiresome labors. His part in the events of the times seems to us, upon Mr. Jameson's own showing, a very small one.

Mr. Edward P. Cheyney of the University of Pennsylvania is the author of an interesting essay upon a most interesting subject—the anti-rent agitation in New York between 1839 and 1846. He shows that the policy of the colonial governments was to establish a landed aristocracy in that State, and gives a list of the vast domains that were held and leased upon semi-feudal tenures. This aristocracy was supported, however, neither by the prestige of antiquity and high birth, nor by the spirit of the laws. The Legislature and the courts, as well as the common people, were not in sympathy with their claims; and although their legal rights were recognized and forcible resistance to them was promptly put down, yet the landlords eventually yielded to public opinion and allowed their tenants to become owners in fee. The subject deserves a broader treatment than Mr. Cheyney has given it, and he might well use his materials in the preparation of a more considerable volume.

'Poor's Manual of Railroads' (H. V. & H. W. Poor) for 1887 has just been issued, and takes the twentieth place in an invaluable series. Its summary shows the total length of track laid up to the close of last year in this country to have been in round numbers 138,000 miles, of which 9,000 were laid in 1886. A cheerful view is taken of the results of the year's transactions in this field. The Inter-State Commerce Act is printed in full.

"Fisherman among Fishermen" is an added title to the many which have attached themselves to the Father of his Country. Mr. George H. Moore of the Lenox Library bestows it in his pleasant preface to a privately printed monograph of fifteen pages, 'Washington as an Angler.' Preface we have called it, but it is formally a letter to President Cleveland, the last President of the Republic's first century, and a lover of angling like the first President. "I trust," concludes Mr. Moore, in happy non-commital phraseology, not exclusive of a second term, "that the beginning of the new era will find as good a fisherman as you are in office." What Mr. Moore has done is to extract from Washington's unpublished diaries for July 30—August 5, 1787, entries of his joining fishing parties near Valley Forge and near Trenton during the recess of the Constitutional Convention. Another extract for November 2, 1789, records his cod-fishing off Portsmouth, N. H. Presumably, as Mr. Moore is a close gleaner, there is nothing more to be learned from Washington himself about his love of the sport, but his companions, it is suggested, may have left some undiscovered relation of his part in the above excursions, all of which (as Lexington was visited on the last) had a grave historic interest for the great captain of the Revolution.

An autobiographic sketch of the adventurer Casanova forms part of the unpublished fragments of his literary remains which M. Uzanne begins editing in *Le Livre* for August. The same writer makes what he calls literary zigzags across the works of Honoré Balzac, two portraits of whom form the decoration of this number. Though less than a decade later in time, there is an extraordinary vulgarization in the second portrait, in which the long hair has been clipped; and one might stamp it Realism and its predecessor Romanticism. M. Uzanne cites a little-known table prepared by Balzac for one of the earlier editions of 'Père Goriot,' in answer to certain critics, enumerating in one class the virtuous and in another the criminal women among the creations of his fancy. Drawing them up "in order of battle," he finds himself "rich" in thirty-six of the former, and "poor" in only twenty of the latter. Of most enduring value is M. Arthur Pougin's paper on the Archives and Library of the Opéra. The Archives contain amid much else a pretty complete assortment of the Opéra's posters from 1803, and the entire archives of the old Comédie Italienne (1716-1802). The Library is of very recent formation, but embraces upwards of 10,000 books and pamphlets and 70,000 engravings; also a collection of the original designs for the 200 operas or ballets executed since 1803—a remarkable source for the study of costume, which has been augmented by acquisitions relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Orchestra scores from Lulli to Gluck number 179. The Museum of the Opéra, again, abounds in curious objects—miniature set scenes, busts, autographs, etc., etc.

The well-known traveller, M. Ed. Planchut, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* for August 20 an interesting study of the native inhabitants of Luzon, the largest and most important of the Philippine Islands. They are divided into two races, the negritos and the savages, altogether comprising some fifteen tribes more or less distinct in type and costume. The negritos, supposed to be the aborigines, are dwarfs, averaging about four and a half feet in height, but are well formed. Huts or villages are unknown among them, but they sleep where night finds them. They appear to be entirely devoid of a religious faculty, having neither idol nor amulet. Their strongest characteristic is their love of freedom. When one of their number dies they attribute it to some evil influence, and avenge the dead by killing some person of another race, and are constantly at war among themselves and with the savages. These differ in most respects from the negritos. Their toes are very far apart, and are used like fingers, they being able to pick up the smallest thing with them. Some have even been seen to descend a tree head foremost, using their hands and feet like a monkey. They have all some idea of a supreme being, one tribe worshipping a god who had two sons and two daughters, from whom descended the human race. They deify such things as the rain, powder, the metals, and certain trees, as well as truth and noble deeds. They have bad spirits also, as darkness, lying, and some diseases; but neither good nor bad have any sacred places. "What need of temples," say they, "for beings who fear neither wind, sun, nor rain?" They chafe under the Spanish yoke, and praise the apes for their cunning, saying, "They do not speak for fear of being obliged to pay taxes."

Poe's tale, 'The Fall of the House of Usher,' is as undramatic as anything can be; but in a recent *chronique théâtrale* of M. Sarcey's, in the Paris *Temps*, a list is given of the plays to be acted at the Théâtre Libre, founded not long ago by a club of theatrical enthusiasts, and on this list we find "La Chute de la maison Usher," conte fantastique adapté au théâtre, d'après Edgar Poë, par MM. Oscar Méténier et Arthur Byl.

'Le Prophète des Montagnes fumeuses, nouvelle américaine d'Egbert Craddoch (*sic*), adaptée de l'anglais par Jane de Vaudelin,' has just been published in Paris by Firmin Didot.

M. J. J. Jusserand has just republished (Paris: Delagrave; Boston: Schoenhof) the essay which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for February 1, 'Le Roman au temps de Shakespeare.' The present volume is enlarged and developed from the article in the *Revue* by about one-fourth, and corrected and improved by innumerable little touches throughout. The author tells us that his book contains the substance of the earlier lectures in a course on the history of the English novel before Walter Scott, which he delivered last year at the Collège de France as the substitute for the Professor of Languages and Literatures of Germanic Origin, M. Guillaume Guizot, whom he calls the principal promoter, with M. Taine, of English studies in France. The book is well worth reading for what it contains, and also for the impression made upon a very intelligent Frenchman, remarkably well read in his subject, by the writers and the literary period immediately preceding Shakspere. M. Jusserand has already published two other volumes upon English subjects which have attracted favorable notice—in 1878, when he was only twenty-three years old, 'Le Théâtre en Angleterre depuis le conquête jusqu'aux prédécesseurs immédiates de Shakespeare,' and in 1884, 'Les Anglais au moyen âge; la vie nomade et les routes d'Angleterre au xiie siècle.' He is also charged with the supervision of Hachette's new series of essays upon the great writers of France.

In the August number of the *Educador Práctico Ilustrado* of Mexico, Señor Ezequiel A. Chavez has a descriptive critique of the statue of Cuauhtemoc, the last addition to the sculptured ornaments of the Paseo de la Reforma. Leopards of bronze stand on four sides of the octagonal plot surrounding the pedestal, which is composed of three blocks of the beautiful Puebla marble, narrowing one above the other, and bearing several symbolic figures and inscriptions. The statue itself is of bronze, as faithful a reproduction of Aztec physiognomy and dress as possible. The feathered head-dress of his tribe rests upon the hero's brows; he wears the breastplate of serpent's scales, and a mantle hangs from his left shoulder. His sandals are of gold, and he stands brandishing a dart in his right hand, while in his left he is crushing a document supposed to be a demand for surrender. On the face of the first block of the pedestal are inscribed the words, "To the memory of Cuauhtemoc and the warriors who fought heroically in defence of their country, 1521." The whole has a height of eighteen metres, and must be worthy of a place in the magnificent avenue where the figures of Carlos IV. and Columbus already stand, and where Hidalgo and Morelos are yet to appear. The statue was modelled by M. Noreña and cast by J. Contreras.

—The *Century* for September is substantially a magazine of American history. The Life of Lincoln and the current war papers—in this number the interesting episode of the battle of the Crater at Petersburg—take up their full share of space; and the approaching celebration of the completion of the work of the Convention that framed the Constitution, gives occasion to Mr. J. B. McMaster to sketch the men who were the makers of that instrument, and to outline the conflict of interest and ideas which was fought out in their debates. Besides these papers, the leading article is upon Monticello and Thomas Jefferson, and in the concluding pages of the number are short discussions of some phases of the history and working of the Constitution, in which one contributor argues for further extension of national power over the citizens, such as replacing State by national courts, and the other, Mr. Eggleston, argues, on the other side, the case for local autonomy, especially with reference to such matters as prohibitory and labor legislation. The latter remarks pithily, and the sentence contains his whole thought, that "civil-

izing work must in the main be done locally." The editor in his own person makes the inquiry, What effect would it have had upon the framers of the Constitution if they had known the extent, population, and business of the country to-day? But he puts it only to draw the moral that a nation's work is to legislate for its own times and necessities, and to acknowledge that the course of human events outruns the forecast of the wisest statesmen. The state of our Government to-day affords a singular test of the political intellect, and illustrates in a remarkable way the uncertainty of its previsions. The framers gave the country a mode of government which has proved permanent, but one cannot read their debates without being struck by the unexpected way in which time dealt with many of their fears, precautions, and animosities, both in the speculative and concrete regions of thought.

—*Scribner's* also contributes something to the centenary of the signing of the Constitution. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who has been engaged on a Life of Edmund Randolph, has discovered the unpublished draft of a National Constitution, which represents Randolph's views of what was best as a scheme for the new government about to be established. It is a document of considerable historical interest, especially as it was worked upon in the Convention, and bears the interlineations and notes then written. The peculiar features it possesses must be looked at in the text, as an abstract is impossible. The more interesting articles in this number, however, are neither historical nor literary, but sketches of travel. There are two of these, one detailing the old story of the passage up the Nile, the other describing some of the hunting grounds in the Shoshone, with episodes of hunters' adventures, and advice about ways and means of sport in that country. The author finds much fault with the Government maps, and also with the slowness of Government exploration in the Yellowstone; the distant danger he sees is, that the Indians might rise and gain these fastnesses, whence they could long wage war and inflict great damage, while the army would be practically ignorant of the country. He gives also, though with modesty, his opinion that the species of bear are not so many as are commonly counted, but that nearly all the bear ranging the Rockies occasionally breed together, and hence arise their varieties. The cinnamon bear he would regard as a coarser and larger brown bear, resulting from a cross between grizzly and brown; and he would account for the silver-tip and roachback in similar ways. The whole paper is of great interest to sportsmen. Of the poetry of the number, less would have been a boon.

—The latest volume of the Archives of Maryland, edited by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne and Miss Harrison, embraces the judicial and testamentary business of the Provincial Court from 1637 to 1650 inclusive, with a gap in the forties. The curious interest of such a record is well indicated in the preface and prefatory notes, where attention is called, for one thing, to the singular absence of crimes of violence, at this epoch before slavery had become general. We have the first known reference to the importation of negroes, in 1642; and the first mention of a sale of them, in 1644. White apprenticeship figures largely, sometimes in fugitive cases or abductions; and the inventory of William Smith's estate in 1638 rates a manservant for two and a half years at £3, and three cows at £24. Roanoke (wampum) was a common currency. The standard, of course, was tobacco, and Elias Beach valued his servant at 500 lbs. In March, 1638, a planter binds himself in 1,000 weight of merchantable tobacco, in case he "the said William Edwin hath precontracted himselfe to any other woman other then mary whitehead spinister." The inventories give a lively sense both of the mode and of the poverty of living. "A piece of a broken Harry Angell"—*i. e.*, a coin of Henry VII. or Henry VIII., with the figure of St. Michael on the obverse—is one item. Doubtful assets are "a flich of bacon & a hogg eaten by the souldiers," with "more hoggs in the woods." These seem to belong almost in the category of "debts desperate" (as distinguished from "debts sperate"). Hogs in the woods were responsible for much of the litigation registered in this volume. Books were rare property, and conspicuous for the number of them is the inventory of one Adams's estate in 1642, with its "one testament, one small book of presidents, two small books in French, one book of dispute concerning religion."

—The executor of John Lewger put in his claim for an allowance of thirty pounds of tobacco "for hottwaters &c. spent at his buriall"—the said hot waters being, presumably, something stronger than "beareager" (analogue of *vine*gar). One finds not a few such odd or quaint words in very arbitrary orthography. We read of a "heighfer . . . marked with a flower-de-lewis in each yeare." And the succeeding passage is doubly curious, for its phraseology and for its trace of the old legal ascription of total depravity to inanimate objects as well as to brute animals. An inquest on the body of a planter, January 31, 1637, showed that "by the fall of a tree [he] had his bloud bulke broken." "And further the Jurors aforesaid vpon their oath aforesaid say that the said tree moved to the death of the said John Bryant; & therefore find the said tree forfeited to the Lord Proprietor." In the little unpleasantness between J. Cloughton, mariner, and A. Cotton, the former averred of the latter that he "did vse these or the like words, that if he (innuendo the said Anthony Cotton) had pleased he might have had him (innuendo the said James Cloughton) whippt at virginea." The suit, June 2, 1649, of Robert Robins against Raphe Beane did not prosper, "being for Tob: wch hee alleadged was wonne at Play. This Court doth not thinke fitt to give the plte any releife herein but dismisseth the same." And so we might go on, without touching matters historical in the time of Claiborne.

—Every number of the 'New English Dictionary' will be to Shaksperians worth the cost of the whole work. It will throw a thousand side-lights on Shakspere's language which they have always longed for but could never hope to behold. How much of our vocabulary and its significance can be traced back no further than the great dramatist, will be revealed so clearly that he who runneth may read. Something of this disclosure may be seen in any fraction of the stupendous work. Turning over the first two hundred pages of the first number, it will be ascertained that one hundred and forty-six words are first found in Shakspere, either altogether or in some of their meanings. At this rate our total indebtedness cannot be less than for seven thousand Shaksperian words or meanings. Rome owed only one word to Julius Cæsar. The nature of our debt will be more apparent if we examine some of these hundred and a half of Shaksperian words, all so near the beginning of the alphabet that the last of them is "air." We owe the poet the first use of the word "air" itself in one of its senses as a noun, and in three as a verb or participle. He first said "air-drawn," and "airless." He added a new signification to "airy" and "aerial." Nobody before him had written "aired," and more than a tithe of the verbal gifts now in view were such perfect participles. Well-nigh as many were adverbs. In no previous writer have Dr. Murray's Argus eyes detected "accidentally," nor any of the following — "abjectly," "acutely," "admiringly," "adoptedly," "adversely." How our fathers could exist so long without some of these vocables must move our special wonder. To "absolutely," "accordingly," "actively," and "affectionately" Shakspere added a new sense. It is not a little surprising that the word "abreast" was never printed before the couplet,

> "My soul shall thine keep company to heaven:
> Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abreast*."

Of the one hundred and forty-six words and meanings first given us by Shakspere at least two-thirds are of classical origin. Baconians will say that such a gift could not by any possibility come from a man of "small Latin and less Greek." Others will enlarge their ideas of what Ben Jonson meant by "small." The strangest thing seems to be that so few of Shakspere's innovations—not so much as one-fifth—have become obsolete. He gave them not only life but immortality. It is perhaps equally noteworthy that while he was never read so much as to-day, no writer before him (and scarcely one of his contemporaries) cited as authors of words and senses is now read at all, save by special students.

—The question, "Where did Shakspere get his novelties in language?" who can answer? His "accoutred" was in print ten years before any other writer gives us any form of this verb, which it is agreed comes from Latin through French. The noun "accoutrement" was earlier, but only in rare books. In one instance Shakspere is erroneously said to show the earliest specimen of a certain meaning. "Act," as one of the main divisions in a dramatic work, is credited to Shakspere in 1613. But this word is in the Epilogue of "Henry VIII.," which, downward from Dr. Johnson, has not been regarded as Shakspere's work in any line of it. In no one of the Shaksperian dramas as published in the author's lifetime is there any division into "acts" at all. The quarto of the "Merry Wives," published three years after the author's death, shows no acts or scenes. In the first folio, published seven years after his death, the modern separation into parts occurs. It is indicated, however, only by Latin words, as *actus primus, secundus*, etc. Our indisputable Shaksperian debts are too great to need any doubtful additions. In one case, however, Dr. Murray fails to render to Shakspere his due. Regarding Adonis in Greek mythology, his first citation dates from 1765. He forgot this line in "Henry VI.":

> "Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,"

as well as "Fetch thee straight Adonis," in "Taming the Shrew."

—The August number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Charles Scribner's Sons) contains a few pages by M. Ernest Renan which will be added, a note informs us, in future editions of his 'Souvenirs d'enfance et de jeunesse,' to what he says there of his little playmate, Noémi. It is only a fragment in the review, but, read in connection with the chapter to which it belongs, it is one of the most characteristic passages of his recollections. Like all that he writes, its meaning is evanescent, shifting, complicated, opening out dimly seen depths beyond depths of possibilities, which are realities or shadows in turn or at the same time; for, however the presentation of his ideal may sometimes betray him, M. Renan is before everything else a poet and an idealist. The number contains a paper by the editor, M. Frédéric Masson, "Deux romans de Lucien Bonaparte," the latter part of which he devotes to the now forgotten romance, 'La Tribu indienne, ou Édouard et Stellina,' published in two small volumes in 1799 by the brother of the great Napoleon, then twenty-four years old. Lucien had ordered of Prudhon ten designs to illustrate the ten books of his romance. Three of these are given in *Les*

Lettres et les Arts—one, reproduced from the original design of Prudhon, as the frontispiece of the number; the other two, from the engravings of the volumes, on a page side by side. M. Masson gives minute and most interesting details about these rare designs and engravings; about the story itself; about the two charming women to either one of whom the dedication may have been addressed, whom the young author calls "mon Éléonore," and whom M. Masson proves to have been his wife, Catherine or Christine Éléonore Boyer, who died the following year, and not Mme. Récamier, to whom Lucien paid assiduous court during this same year, and to whom he wrote, not without response, certain very youthful and very ardent letters, which her admirers of after years, Chateaubriand and Benjamin Constant, read and wrote about. All this is made very interesting indeed, but it is not one of the "deux romans" of the title. What gives the article its great interest, and also its unity and beauty as a piece of literary work, is the connection M. Masson indicates so lightly and so skilfully of the above with the second marriage of Lucien to Alexandrine de Bleschamps, whom he first knew three years after this period, in 1802. For her sake he dared, unlike his brothers, to brave the anger of the Emperor, and did not hesitate to reject an offered crown, preferring exile and obscurity with her to a throne which she could not share. There is an attractive portrait of Lucien at the head of the paper, and full-page pictures of his first wife and of Mme. Récamier—the last from the well-known painting by Louis David, in the classical undress of the period. This number also contains a paper by Vernon Lee called "Voix maudite," very fantastic in conception, but exasperatingly long and discursive in execution, in which the author forgets at intervals that her Scandinavian musician is not a painter, or a very modern writer of æsthetic English prose; but which, with all its failings, is so nearly good that one would like to lay some blame on a translator, only that it is said to be written in French by the author herself. "Pension d'étrangers" is a Genevese story by M. Édouard Rod, in which this sombre writer is lighter and less pessimistic than usual. The first of M. Pierre de Nolhac's Versailles papers, "Le Grand Trianon," appears—well written and interesting, and fully illustrated with reproductions of contemporary paintings and engravings. The number, like the last, is an unusually good one.

—For some time past Émile Zola has been publishing in *Gil Blas* the new story of his Rougon-Macquart series, 'La Terre.' The conspiracy of silence in regard to it which seems to have extended through the whole Paris press, has suddenly been brought to an end in a violent manifesto, signed by some of the young naturalistic writers who called themselves his disciples. This was published in the *Figaro* for August 18, and reproduced in part by most of the papers of the next day, glad, apparently, to join in the protest without themselves entering too deeply into the mire of the discussion, which naturally has many unsavory details. The manifesto itself would be of less consequence if it were not for the approbation with which it has been received, and the importance given to it by the attention of the most serious of the daily papers. It is a cry of indignation and revolt at the continued aberrations of the "Master"; at the increasing exacerbation of the *note ordurière* in his last work, With a truly Zolaesque brutality of expression, these *lévites déçus* protest against the authority of the high priest of naturalism. They accuse Zola of a lack of artistic sincerity in his latest work; of a failure to observe the realities of which he makes a fantastic picture from second-hand materials and from his own imagination, which they call an "imposture de la littérature véridique"; they reproach him for his "bonshommes de rhétorique zoliste, dénués de complication" and flung, in clumsy masses, into a country half seen through the windows of an express train; for his incrediole indolence in "l'expérimentation personnelle"; for his "documents de pacotille, ramassés par des tiers, pleins d'une enflure hugolique." With all the energy of young writers eager to defend their own work against a possible assimilation with the "irrémédiable dépravation morbide" of the great man whom they have too fervently admired, they end their declaration of revolt with a protest against this "littérature sans noblesse" in the name of their own ambitions, "saines et viriles," of their "adoration, of their profound love, of their supreme respect for art." This is signed by Paul Bonnetain, J. H. Rosny, Lucien Descaves, Paul Margueritte, Gustave Guiches. They are all young writers and young men, the oldest of them not yet thirty and some of them much younger; M. Gustave Guiches published the first of his two really remarkable novels less than a year ago. They all have decided power and promise as writers and a certain amount of literary reputation, not in every case of the most desirable kind in regard to their earlier books, a healthy repentance for which possibly adds to the vigor of their energetic repudiation of the worst tendencies of Zola and his followers, from which all their present work at least is entirely free.

—Zola is always ready to attack any opponent who may present himself, and to assert his own literary inviolability with passion. It will be interesting to hear the thunders he will hurl at his revolted disciples, and at the journalists who have commented upon their manifesto, and who at last have given expression to the general reprobation of his latest work. They have recalled to him that, scarcely ten years ago, when 'L'Assommoir' was appearing in the *Bien Public*, that paper was obliged to break off the publication in the midst of the story, on account of the constantly increasing dissatisfaction of its readers; that though later he found another paper, more free from prejudices, which gave 'Nana' to the end, this very paper has just sacrificed to the resistance of its subscribers a *feuilleton* in course of publication, declaring that what had already appeared and been the cause of such violent protests was veritable rose-water compared to what remained in manuscript, and that it was absolutely impossible to go on with it. It is doubtful whether Zola will draw the desired conclusion that the public, which he has done so much to educate, is becoming more easily shocked by the offences which passed with comparative readiness a few years ago; but the fact seems to be so. Zola delights in subjugating a resisting public. It remains to be seen whether the present revolt will be the occasion for another victory upon his part, or the forerunner of a more healthy and a more truthful naturalism.

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

I.—HIS CHARACTER.

The Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. By Edwin Hodder. 3 vols. Cassell & Co.

"One who wears a coronet—and prays."

THIS line of Cowper's eulogizes and satirizes the one Peer who lent the dignity of rank to the early Evangelical revival; it paints, also, the last English nobleman who will be termed by others, as he was by himself, "an Evangelical of the Evangelicals."

Lord Shaftesbury, in spirit no less than in fact, "wore a coronet." He "possesses," writes an observer in 1838, "the palest, purest, stateliest exterior of any man you will see in a month's perambulation of Westminster. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete *beau-idéal* of aristocracy. I believe his character quite corresponds with his appearance." The words "*beau-idéal* of aristocracy" hit off Lord Shaftesbury's likeness as closely as it is possible for a few words to paint a human being. Descended from a line of distinguished ancestors, he was by birth, by breeding, by every inherited trait, an English Peer; and an English Peer, moreover, inheriting traditions handed down from a period when the hereditary members of the House of Lords formed in reality the first estate of the realm. Neither his special and eminent greatness, nor his defects, can be appreciated at their right value unless the qualities be noted which, bad as well as good, came to him by birth. Lord Shaftesbury's earnest wish was that any literary portrait made of him should express the whole truth and nothing but the truth; and reverence for a good man who in his generation rendered noble service to mankind, makes it a duty to note the defects or limitations impressed upon his character by his position. High lineage, no less than obscure descent, has its disadvantages; and no candid reader of Lord Shaftesbury's biography can fail to see that an ideal aristocrat must of necessity inherit aristocratic deficiencies.

At the basis of his character lies a quality which, though closely connected with the highest virtues, is in itself a defect. It is difficult to find the exact word for a fault which it would be an exaggeration to call a vice. The term which perhaps most nearly defines it is "rigidity." Lord Shaftesbury was utterly wanting in flexibility. There is nothing in him of intellectual subtleness or versatility. Impressions once made upon his mind seem to have been indelible. But his nature at least was not easily impressible. There is not a trace throughout his copious diaries of the play of thought. He possessed a sound practical judgment; he had in him many elements of a statesman. But, as is often the case with men eminent in statesmanship, his reflections are worth much less than his acts. He passed, it should be noted, through a training which, whatever its demerits, has certainly been most effective in the moulding of character. He was an Oxford First-Class man; yet it requires almost an effort of faith to believe that he was ever at Oxford. The education which has left indelible traces on the minds, not to say on the natures, of Newman, of Arnold, and of Gladstone, hardly touched the character of Lord Shaftesbury. His tastes, no less than his principles, seem almost enough to prove that he graduated at Cambridge and heard every sermon of Simeon's. Aristocratic polish, combined with Evangelical strictness, resisted every influence of Oxford origin. Neither history nor metaphysics, but mathematics and astronomy, were the forms of scientific speculation which possessed an attraction for Lord Shaftesbury's intellect. Stiffness of mind is traceable even in his purely political opinions. To no subject connected with the Constitution did he give more thought than to the position of the House of Lords. Yet when a statesman as aristocratic as Lord Palmerston perceived what Bagehot has termed the "inestimable and unprecedented opportunity" of reforming the House of Lords without agitation, Lord Shaftesbury pronounced off-hand that the creation of life Peers was "a step as pernicious as it is specious," and foreboded that it "would end by making us the American Senate." And here, be it noted, we have a singular specimen of confident ignorance; for, to give the House of Lords the position of the Senate, would be to make it the most powerful body in the state. In truth, throughout Lord Shaftesbury's career, his aristocratic stiffness is seen to be closely connected with aris-

tocratic self-confidence. This fact should be observed, because it explains the least amiable side of his character. From youth up, he occupies quite unconsciously the attitude of a censor. The Duke, Peel, Russell, Palmerston, Gladstone, the Bishops, his Puseyite opponents, his Low-Church friends, all and each fall under his lash. Mr. Hodder gives us an example of the manner in which his Lordship could "rebuke" a clergyman: the one specimen exhibits a good deal more of aristocratic severity than of noble courtesy.

If, however, Lord Shaftesbury exhibited the failings, he displayed all the high virtues of an English nobleman—and very high virtues they are—in their best form. The self-consciousness and self-condemnation to be found in his diaries cannot conceal from any intelligent reader that he was endowed with the gifts of leadership. It is impossible, indeed, not to fancy that the seventh Earl had inherited from the first much of the restless energy ascribed by Dryden to Ahithophel. He assuredly showed an intensity of public spirit which no one can fairly ascribe to the first Lord Shaftesbury, but which has been the noblest quality of the English nobility. The gentry in all their ranks were for centuries the leaders of England; they made good their claim to leadership by the zeal and capacity with which they discharged ill-remunerated or unpaid public service. Lord Shaftesbury's whole life was spent in the performance of labors which benefited the State while they entailed loss upon himself. No statesman in office was so active a legislator. He remodelled the trade legislation of the country; he reformed and he administered the lunacy laws; he inaugurated and carried out a system of sanitary legislation; he extended, or attempted to extend, the protection of law and of feeling over all persons who could not adequately protect themselves; he worked in Parliament as hard as a Minister without attaining office, and he worked in Government boards far harder than a civil servant without receiving a civil servant's pay. His direct political or legislative employments were, moreover, but a part of the toils in which his life was spent. A list of three hundred and odd societies, religious, moral, or philanthropic, with which Lord Shaftesbury was connected, gives some faint idea of his multifarious energy. He was not a man to connect himself with institutions to which he gave merely nominal assistance. Many of the associations to which he lent his name were his own creation. In many others he was the guiding spirit. With none was his connection merely nominal.

While he was guiding the benevolent labors of thousands, he was, be it remembered, something like the head of the most active among English religious parties. The fostering of what he deemed the truth; the active opposition of what he deemed error; the constant supervision of ecclesiastical policy, might fairly have been described as the occupation of his life, had it not, in fact, been one among a hundred other occupations. With the results of his laborious energy we are not at this moment concerned; the point which deserves pressing home upon every man's attention is the vastness of the load of work taken by Lord Shaftesbury on his shoulders, and the pure public spirit which compelled him to turn his life into a life of gratuitous toil. Public spirit is, though the most conspicuous, not at bottom the highest of aristocratic virtues. Bold frankness and a love of justice are the merits which, as every one feels, belong of right to nobility. In the matter of intrepidity Lord Shaftesbury fell not a whit below the proverbial boldness of Lord Russell. No man ever spoke his mind with more plainness, not to say with more audacity. Study his correspondence with the French Emperor and with the Emperor's Minister. Lord Shaftesbury was convinced, and with good reason, that French Protestants did not enjoy religious freedom. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Louis Napoleon attempted in vain to convince his Lordship that he was wrong. Lord Shaftesbury held firmly to his facts. Never was a crowned head so "tackled" by an uncrowned correspondent as Louis Napoleon by "your Majesty's very obedient servant, Shaftesbury." The plain truth is, that his Lordship's frankness was stimulated, in part at least, by the contempt of a highly descended Peer for an imperial parvenu. The solid foundation, however, of his firmness was his stern belief in justice. "Justice—*raw* justice—is the Shekinah of governments." The man who in youth wrote this sentiment down as the maxim of his life, had early imbibed the noblest of the ideas belonging to aristocratic rule, and was not likely to quake in later life before kings or emperors.

If Lord Shaftesbury wore a coronet, he also throughout life "prayed," and nothing would be more ridiculous than to consider the secular without also recognizing the religious side of his character. For fair criticism, the most important thing is to recognize the fact that Lord Shaftesbury's position and the inherited bias of his nature were closely linked with his religious attitude and convictions. The stiffness and unpliability which are noticeable throughout his public career, no less than in his private reflections on men and things, are discernible in his religious belief. When quite a child he received strong and lasting religious impressions. Religion came to him, as was natural during the first decade of this century, in the form of evangelical piety; and from the day when young Lord Ashley learned his first prayer at the knees of Maria Millis, down to the day when, three years ago, Lord Shaftesbury died "undisturbed by any fear of death, unshaken in faith, and in full assurance of hope," he remained, to use his own words, an Evangelical of the Evangelicals. He moved, as far as doctrine went, neither to the right hand nor to the left. The High Church revival, the speculative activity of the Broad Church, the enthusiasm of Dissent, the zeal of the Salvation Army, touched him not at all. "Despite all the changes of religious beliefs in others," writes Mr. Hodder, "he in 1878" [and the remark, we assume, applies to 1884] "not only stood firm in every opinion he held in 1838, but he held every shade or phase of these opinions." This we presume is meant for eulogy; it is in reality the bitterest censure. Mr. Hodder's words mean that the experience of forty years, and of forty years filled with moral, intellectual, and religious movement, taught his hero nothing whatever. Lord Shaftesbury towards the close of his life seems, it is true, to have perceived that for some reason or other the Evangelical party was losing its hold on the living world of English life. That influence must inevitably desert men whose greatest leader could learn nothing from forty years' experience, is clear enough to readers of Mr. Hodder's book, but probably never occurred to Lord Shaftesbury.

His extraordinary inaccessibility to new ideas explains his absolute deficiency in critical acumen. He was, according to his biographer, a good judge of men. That he possessed good common sense is apparent; but for his acuteness in appreciation of character, and, in truth, in criticism of any kind, we want better evidence than the verdict of biographical partiality. Of Mr. Maurice we find written in Lord Ashley's diary, "He is one of those who must be ranked according to old Fox's definition, as neither sound Protestant nor true Papist. . . . He once did excellent service in the cause of the Jerusalem Bishopric. This covers a multitude of sins. If it gives him pleasure or does him good to assail me, he is welcome." These words were written, it is true, when a teacher who in piety and goodness assuredly equalled, and in wisdom and in mental power infinitely surpassed, Lord Shaftesbury, was still known as "Mr. Maurice of Guy's Hospital." Lord Shaftesbury may later have changed his opinion about a man whom it was arrogance on his part to judge. But as things stand, the criticism is noteworthy as presumably the stupidest estimate ever put on record by an excellent man of another whose virtues and powers could not be appreciated by his critic. Lord Shaftesbury's judgment of Maurice can, for intellectual obtuseness, be paralleled, if at all, only by the description of 'Ecce Homo' as "the most pestilential book ever vomited forth from the jaws of hell." Of this statement Lord Shaftesbury did not repent. He considered the words "too strong for the world, but not too strong for the truth."

Just criticism of men or of literature is a power not promoted either by aristocratic training or by zealous religious dogmatism. Nor would Lord Shaftesbury's errors as a critic be of much moment but for two considerations. They explain in the first place the ease with which Lord Shaftesbury, like other practical men, looked upon the theological theories which he had imbibed, together with genuine spiritual convictions, as uncontrovertible facts which could be denied only by fools or knaves. That the belief in the verbal inspiration of Scriptures was at best a theory, and, in the opinion of far better judges than his Lordship, a theory irreconcilable with the plainest facts; that the doctrine of eternal punishment, of which, quaintly enough, he says, "If I maintain it I do not wish it," and which he "found revealed," was, in the judgment of theologians of far profounder knowledge than himself, neither revealed nor compatible with moral justice—were considerations which obtained no entrance into his mind. When he heard of any theological doctrine with which he did not agree, his simple course was to label it as either superstition or neologianism, and at once pronounce its condemnation. His mistakes as a critic, in the second place, explain a certain want of fineness even in religious feeling. By far the least admirable feature of Lord Shaftesbury's career is the scheme of church appointments adopted at his suggestion, or instigation, by Palmerston. The Evangelical leader saw only too plainly the immediate or apparent advantage to the "truth" of filling half the sees in England with sound Low Churchmen. The Premier saw the undoubted political gain of bribing with bishoprics and livings the most influential of English religious parties. Of the two, Palmerston had the best of it; he obtained the support for which he paid. Lord Shaftesbury worked irreparable injury to the cause he meant to serve. The connection, moreover, between him and Palmerston presents on one side a tragic aspect. Lord Shaftesbury perceived the great and good sides of the Premier; he also perceived that Palmerston was not a "religious man," as Lord Shaftesbury would have generally defined that term. One can trace, in his account of Palmerston's death, the painful effort to reconcile his genuine and warranted belief in Palmerston's virtues with his theological theory that all these virtues were of no account in the eyes of the Deity. Truth is self-consistent; theological theories which do not square with the facts of life distract even the best of men, by involving them in the unconscious worship of inconsistent ideals.

If, however, theological dogmatism conceals from religious souls like Lord Shaftesbury's the reality of secular virtue, it is equally true that critics who are not in sympathy with the religious doctrines of men like him, immensely underrate the salutary effect of a religious faith which cannot fairly be estimated by the dogmatic forms in which it is more or less accidentally clothed.

It were absolutely idle to deny that religious conviction gave to Lord Shaftesbury's life both its color and its depth. He had the virtues of an English Peer, but what distinguished him from other Peers who have greatly and nobly served the state, is the strength and reality of his faith. We may assume, if we like, that the so-called enthusiasm of humanity would, in the absence of dogmatic belief, have driven Lord Shaftesbury to a career of philanthropy. This assumption, however, is a mere hypothesis, and an hypothesis incapable of verification. Lord Shaftesbury would undoubtedly have attributed the labors of his life to the influence of religion. We may well accept his own view of his career. Pity for suffering and hatred of injustice were, no doubt, part of his natural disposition. Habits of benevolence at last made the service of man its own reward. But it may well be believed that nothing but firm belief in a definite religious creed would have turned an ambitious English nobleman into pursuits which imposed all the labors and promised none of the rewards held out by public life.

However this may be, two facts are well worthy of notice. The first of these is, that piety intensified all Lord Shaftesbury's natural virtues. Under its influence, manly independence expanded into absolute disinterestedness; public spirit developed into hatred of oppression; sensitiveness to suffering grew into active philanthropy; and the inflexibility which was near akin to an intellectual defect, conferred infinite benefit on the nation when it took the form of unyielding resistance to every form of wrong. Religion, in short, gave a new intensity to every quality of Lord Shaftesbury's nature. If some of his defects were rendered the more apparent, his virtues received an untold accession of strength. The second fact is, that Evangelicalism received, under the unconscious influence of Lord Shaftesbury, a new development. His religion was "practical" no less in the good than in the bad sense of that term. He had little gift for speculation, and it is greatly to be regretted that he had not even the capacity to perceive that he was not born for a thinker. But he saw with statesmanlike keenness the evils of society which a statesman might attempt to remove. He labored, no doubt, for the salvation of men's souls, but he perceived, with a clearness not given to many of his religious teachers, that physical misery was inconsistent with spiritual growth. He denied no doctrine which had been taught him by Wesley, by Cowper, by Romaine, or by any of the school from whom he had learnt his creed. He would have denounced indignantly and with perfect honesty the notion that he believed in the merit of "good works." Still, as a matter of fact, he imbibed, almost against his will, one idea of his age. His aim was to save men's souls, but he gave his whole heart and spirit to saving them from misery, from want, and from oppression during their present life. Religion took the form of enthusiasm for social reformation, and, by one of those practical paradoxes of which history is full, a Peer of ancient lineage, who, by the force both of pride and principle, was impelled to keep upon the old paths, became a great social revolutionist. Here, however, Lord Shaftesbury's character merges in his work. But to understand the work itself we must remember that it was done by a nobleman who might well be described as the last of the Tories and the last of the Evangelicals.

ADAMS'S PUBLIC DEBTS.—I.

Public Debts: an Essay in the Science of Finance. By Henry C. Adams, Ph.D., of the University of Michigan and Cornell University. D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

Dr. Adams has rendered an important service in this painstaking treatise both to financial science in general and to American financial history in particular. The social, political, and industrial effects of public borrowing and of interest-paying are methodically unfolded. The mysteries and sophisms that have grown up like weeds about public debts are cleared away in language addressed to scholars, but not too recondite to be understood by any reader of fair education. The author has been classed, and, we suppose, fairly so, among the "professorial socialists" of the day, but there is little in the present work that justifies the association. There is hardly any other branch of economics that lends itself so readily to the conceits of those who hold that the financial operations of the Government should serve to bring about a more equal distribution of property. Prof. Adams gives no countenance to this doctrine, but he shows plainly enough how public borrowing does commonly affect the distribution of the proceeds of the national industry, and that it does not tend to a more equal distribution of wealth, but the contrary. More stress might have been laid on the opposition of the protected classes in the United States to the reduction of taxation, but the allusions made to this branch of the public-debt question imply that the author considers protectionism an obstacle to the adoption of sound principles of finance at the present time.

Prof. Adams finds that public debts have their origin in constitutionalism as distinguished from absolutism; that, in the beginning of debt-making, people were willing to lend money to the Government if it was more or less their Government, but not if it was entirely the King's Government. "The broad theory of constitutional liberty is, that the people have the right to govern themselves; but the historical fact is, that, in the attempt to realize this theory, the actual control of public affairs has fallen into the hands of those who possess property. It follows from this that when property-owners lend to the Government, they lend to a corporation controlled by themselves." This is quite true if we attach no other meaning to the words than the context implies. Intelligence really rules the world, and those who possess property usually possess intelligence, which, when applied to government, produces discipline, organization, continuity, method, and the use of credit, while the want of it yields revolution, anarchy, confiscation, and repudiation. It is not implied, and must not be inferred, that the control of government by the property-owning classes leads to the creation of public debts, but merely that this sort of control enables the Government to get money when money must be had.

The two main causes of modern public debts are classed by the author as Nationality and Socialism. We cannot consider these terms good substitutes for War and Public Works. Nationality is responsible for a very small part of the public debts of Europe, even of those which have been piled up since 1850. It was not nationality that set Russia against Turkey, and England and France against Russia, in 1854. It was not nationality that precipitated France against Austria, Mexico, Germany, Tunis, Madagascar, and China within recent years. None of England's wars in the present century have been, strictly speaking, wars of nationality. Socialism, as used by Prof. Adams, is the opposite of *laissez-faire;* but it is not an aid to clearness to say Socialism when you mean harbors and bridges, or railways and telegraphs. The controversy between Socialism and *laissez-faire* as abstractions is as barren as would be a controversy between medicine and surgery. The State can do some things better than individuals, while individuals can do other things better than the State. There is room for dispute as to what things can best be done by the one and what by the other, but all that can be affirmed abstractly is, that, since individualism is the natural order of things, the burden of proof is upon Socialism to show that State interference is more advantageous in any given case. The author's first duty to his reader is to expel abstractions as much as possible, and especially not to import them when they do not inhere. This is a duty which Prof. Adams has, for the most part, kept in view.

The only political effects of public borrowing worthy of notice are those of an international character, as where the citizens of one country lend money to the Government of another country. Here no political effects arise unless the borrowing Government fails to pay according to the terms of the contract. Then the question arises how far the Government of the lending country may or ought to interfere to secure the rights of its citizens. This is an important question, but it is of a diplomatic, not of a financial, nature. The European world may yet be set by the ears by reason of the debt of Egypt. England has undertaken to administer Egypt, and has asked leave of France and Germany to "scale" the debt of that country, and has received a negative answer. The debt of Mexico was made the pretext of the French invasion of that country, and might have been the cause of war between the United States and France. The policy of England in respect of the claims of her subjects against foreign Governments is that of *caveat emptor;* for, although she claims the right to interfere, she does not exercise it in any case whatsoever, for the reason that it would thus be possible for private citizens to involve the country in war by design, and for the further reason that the Government would thus become practically the underwriter of all foreign loans on the Stock Exchange.

The surface arguments by which national debts, once created, are defended as commercially advantageous, are easily exposed and brushed aside by Prof. Adams. Reduced to their simplest terms, these are arguments intended to show that it is wise to make a permanent provision for one portion of the community, and necessarily a small portion, at the expense of all the rest. Such arguments show "how easy it is for men to convince themselves that what proves to be of personal advantage must of necessity benefit the community at large." The existence of a national banking system dependent, as regards circulation, upon the permanence of a national debt, does not alter the fact that the debt itself is an evil to be got rid of, in an honest way, as soon as possible. It is not true that the debt creates social inequalities—these existed before the debt existed. It was because there were rich men in the country that it became possible to have a debt. But the debt, if permanent, will perpetuate inequalities by the operation of the taxing power. It will take from the mass in order to support the few. Interesting tables drawn from the last census are introduced by Prof. Adams, showing how and where the bonds of the United States are held. Excluding the national banks and foreign holders, the number of persons and corporations receiving interest from registered bonds in the year 1880 was 80,802. This table included $300,000,000 of bonds that have since been paid off. So the number of holders must have been considerably reduced, perhaps to 50,000. Of these holders, 25,613 held between $50 and $500 each, and 52,841 held less than $2,500 each. The New England States held 17 per cent. of the whole, the Middle States 67 per cent., the Western States 13 per cent., and the Southern States 3 per cent. The social effect of public interest-paying thus comes to have a geographical cast. There is a transfer of capital from the West and the South to the East. It is possible, however, to assign too much importance to this feature, and we

think that Prof. Adams does so. In its geographical aspects, it is not the public debt that causes the transfer of money from one section of the country to another, but the possession of capital. It would go on just the same, and to the same extent, if there were no public debt at all.

WILSON'S CHINA.

China: A Study of its Civilization and Possibilities. By James Harrison Wilson. D. Appleton & Co.

DESPITE the multiplicity of books on China, there is always room for an unhackneyed view of the vast empire, put into print. Dr. S. Wells Williams was, perhaps, the last of old-fashioned scholars who could or would write an encyclopædic account of the country and people. We now look for and can tolerate only the specialist and expert. In two parts of the great field there are few laborers, notwithstanding the white promise of harvest. About the China of the dawn of history or before it, and the China to be—China touched by science—we want good books. Of the making of these there is scarcely a beginning.

With a distinct purpose in view, Gen. James Harrison Wilson went to the Middle Kingdom. While inquiring into Chinese civilization and possibilities, and learning these from men and books, he studied, from horseback and with an engineer's eye, the face of the country Then, as a practised railway manager, already familiar with the thorns and hard places in the seat of the presidency of a road, he looked at the obstacles, real, possible, and imaginary, to the introduction of traction by steam into the oldest of empires. He talked with the common people, studied their religion, prejudices, and superstitions, their houses and their graves, their fields, roads, and methods of trade and transport; and then interviewed mandarin and merchant. To any one familiar with Gen. Wilson's previous career, it goes without proof that our latest American traveller in China was well equipped for his task. Educated at West Point, a soldier during the whole of the civil war, an engineer and cavalry officer, a railroad builder and manager for twenty years, and well known recently as the President of the New York and New England Railroad Company, he set his eye on the only great country yet to be provided with railroads. His book is a commentary on the one text of progress in China.

Sailing from San Francisco October 19, 1885, after a visit to Japan and the run to Shanghai, he hurried forward to Tientsin. He had several encouraging interviews with Viceroy Li, and, at his request, made a midwinter journey of fifteen hundred miles on horseback through the three northeastern provinces of Chi-li, Ho-nan, and Shan-tung. A journey was made in central Japan, "the most beautiful country in the world"; and then a trip to Formosa, followed by a second visit to Tientsin. Between leaving and returning to New York, a year, lacking three days, elapsed.

In his twenty-one chapters, one of which is devoted to Japan, the author discusses his theme in the most practical manner. He touches upon the questions of population, education, government, foreign and missionary influence, and national history, only so far as they illustrate his one idea kept in view. He believes China need suffer from no fear of over-population, as the soil is able to support treble the present number of people. He notes and seizes, much more clearly than most outside visitors, the fact of China's long isolation. Surrounded only by pupil nations, and kept far away from equal or superior civilizations and their modifying influences by high mountains, cold steppes, malarious jungles, unnavigable rivers, or oceans vexed only by natural forces, the Middle Kingdom stood for monotonous centuries like an island in the midst of the ocean. Now the old conditions are changed. Steam has wrought more wonders than all the dragons. The ocean has become a pathway, steppes and defiles can be made into roads by ties and rails, and, instead of vassals and tributaries, China is touched on her borders by arrogant Europeans—Russians, French, British. Only three or four days distant is the "neighbor-disturbing" Dragon-fly Country, with sea-going ironclads and the finest infantry in Asia. With the prospect of a railway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, another from Calcutta through Burmah to the borders of Yun-nan, and a fleet of steel cruisers in Yedo Bay, the question of railroads in China touches the instinct of self-preservation, and interests the Chinese soldier even more than merchant or mandarin. The nerves of China are said to be more obtuse than an alligator's, but nowadays nations get new nervous systems by means of iron and electricity. In spite of popular opposition and the feng-shuey (wind-and-water superstition), Li and the progressives have persevered in their schemes of telegraphic connection of the frontiers with the capital and its seaport. About 5,000 miles of wire are now in operation. "Military necessity" has spurred on the Government thus to adopt one of the cheapest and easiest features of modern civilization. In this there is hope for the speedy entrance of the locomotive.

In carefully weighed words, Gen. Wilson states his belief that China is very nearly ready for railroads, that even the popular prejudices can be overcome by wit and silver, that private wealth can be secured for the purpose, and that the progressive statesmen will gradually impress their views on the conservatives and win them over. This he believes, despite his thorough consideration of the fact that the attitude of nearly all the civil officers towards the foreign appliances of civilization is that of stolid apathy. In a word, Gen. Wilson believes that progress is possible to China. If one feels disappointment at the author's grave, judicial, and cautious statements, and longs for warm and rosy views, he must remember how often the sanguine prophets have failed. One who loves fact more than fancy will thank Gen. Wilson that he has so clearly, soberly, and industriously given the reader such lavish materials on which to build a sound opinion.

In its literary mechanism the book is to be commended. The style is clear, straightforwad, with no attempt at rhetorical embellishment or originality of view, yet readable and pleasing. A good preface, analytical table of contents, index, and colored map, with print, paper, and binding, make this literary venture of a soldier and engineer a worthy inmate of the permanent library.

The Chief Periods of European History. Six Lectures read in the University of Oxford in Trinity Term, 1885, with an Essay on Greek Cities under Roman Rule. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Macmillan & Co. 8vo, pp. 250.

THE special merit of this course of lectures is suggestiveness. We do not know that Mr. Freeman has anywhere given so good a key to the problems of European history. It is not, as he himself says, a key which will unlock all these problems. It is but one out of many possible divisions into periods. "Another man might divide on some principle altogether different; I might myself divide on some other principle in another course of lectures." However this may be, the principle of division here followed is peculiarly suggestive. It is "the main outlines of European history, as grouped round its central point, the Roman power." The heads of the chapters illustrate this: "Europe Before the Roman Power," "Rome the Head of Europe," "Rome and the New Nations," "The Divided Empire," "Survivals of Empire," and "The World Romeless."

But while the course is in its very nature full of instruction and suggestion, so that even these titles carry the reader right into the heart of the subject, we must say that the execution in detail is in great part perfunctory, to a degree very unusual with Mr. Freeman. The outline of the course has so much meaning that it is difficult to fill out this outline without a considerable amount of trite and indifferent matter which may fairly be called padding. He urges in the preface "that no one may be disappointed if he fails to find in this thin volume even a summary of all European history, much less a philosophical discussion of all European history." But, thin as it is, this volume of six lectures contains more than the necessary space for stating and elucidating his general outline. The essential points in this suggestive theme, of Rome in its relation to European history, even with all the illustration that is needed to give it fulness and clearness, occupy only a moderate proportion of these pages. We have never read any of Mr. Freeman's works in which his special fault of loading his pages with an excessive amount of detail, much of it of a recondite nature and much in a very allusive form, is so conspicuous as here. But then, we hasten to add that in none of his works will the reader meet with more, not merely of suggestiveness, but of bright and felicitous statement. After speaking (p. 45) of the historical relation of Gaul and Teuton to Rome in the building of civilization, he adds: "They who came as invaders only had to be dealt with as invaders and not as disciples. The Gaul who came before his time had his scourging at Sentinum. The Teuton who came before his time had his scourging at Aquæ Sextiæ and Vercellæ." Of Odoacer (p. 96): "The only difference between the revolution of 476 and a crowd of earlier revolutions was that Odowakar found that it suited his purpose to acknowledge the sovereignty of an absent sovereign rather than to reign in the name of a present puppet of his own creation." Of Theodoric (p. 97): "His rule was the best, as that of the Franks was about the worst, to be found in Roman and Teutonic Europe in his day. Still, fusion between Roman and Teuton was the very essence of Frankish rule; under the system of Theodoric no direct step towards fusion could be taken. It was the necessary result of his position that he gave Italy one generation of peace and prosperity such as has no fellow for ages on either side of it, but that, when he was gone, a fabric which had no foundation but his personal qualities broke down with a crash." Of Charlemagne (p. 108): "The truest view of the event of 800 is that the existing empire was split asunder, and that the western fragment, that which acknowledged the Frankish King as its Emperor, was in form enlarged by the addition of the territories of the Frankish King."

A line of thought which runs through the book, parallel with that of Rome, is that of the "Eternal Eastern Question." "In that abiding strife," he says (p. 5), "that Eternal Question, the men of the Eternal City, Scipio and Sulla, Trajan and Julian, played their part well indeed; but it was waged before them and after them as far back as the days of Agamemnon and Achilleus, as near to the present moment as the days of Codrington and Skobeleff." Few men have the gift of covering so much ground with one sentence as Mr. Freeman; and the sentence just quoted is the text for a large part of the volume. Another sentence in this connection deserves to be cited (p. 52): "Never, in truth, was the Eternal Ques-

tion so near to its solution, so near to a solution which might have stifled the life of Europe for ever, as when Hannibal debated in his mind whether he should march straight from the field of Cannæ to the gates of Rome."

The closing essay, from the *Contemporary Review*, "Greek Cities under Roman Rule," is in Mr. Freeman's best style, and deserves to be carefully read by all who desire to understand the fundamental nature of the Roman provincial rule. To be sure, it covers only half the ground, and one wishes that Mr. Freeman would do for the Roman power in the West what he has here done for the Roman power in the East. The work was a wholly different one: "There Rome did not enslave or destroy, but created. The towns of the West looked forward, while the Greek commonwealths looked backward." But the legal relation was identical in the two cases; and Mr. Freeman's brilliant and graphic delineation in detail will afford, for the whole subject, the best possible commentary to Mr. Arnold's excellent account of the Roman provincial government, or to Mommsen's lately published volumes.

A Contribution to the Bibliography and Literature of Newport, R. I.: Comprising a list of Books published and printed in Newport, with Notes and Additions. By Charles E. Hammett, jr. Newport, R. I.: Hammett; Providence: Rider. 1887. 4to, pp. 185.

If every lawyer owes a debt to his profession which can only be paid off by contributing something to the elucidation of the law, still more ought every intelligent bookseller to feel bound to make some record of the literature with which he has to deal. Newport is fortunate in having in Mr. Hammett a bookseller who is at the same time author, collector, and publisher. His exhaustive list of Newport publications must reach over a thousand numbers, beginning as early as 1647 with a theological tract, others following it at irregular intervals until 1725, at which date (annually produced by its local press, and on subjects of local interest or by local authors) there began a growing literature, here duly chronicled in an alphabetical list and in a chronological index, each checking the other and correcting it.

Apart from the interest in religious controversy, in which liberal Rhode Island strove against orthodox New England, the Newport succession of eminent preachers from Hopkins to Channing supplied abundant material in their sermons, often controversial, sometimes historical, and always theological. Then, too, next after the Boston *News Letter* of 1704, and the Boston *Gazette* of 1719, came the printer of the Boston *Courant* of 1721, James Franklin, the elder brother of Benjamin, and in 1732 issued the *Rhode Island Gazette*. He died in 1735, and was succeeded in his business as printer and publisher by his widow Anne, who, aided by her daughter and her son, James, a native of Newport, managed it until he was of age, when he became the partner of his mother and conducted the business in his own name. He began printing about 1754, published the Newport *Mercury* in 1758 (still issued), and died in 1762, when his mother resumed the business, but in partnership with a son-in-law, under the name of Franklin & Hall, who were in turn succeeded by printers in regular order down to the present century. The imprint of the Franklins in Boston and in Newport has almost as much value in the eyes of the bibliographer as that of the more famous brother in Philadelphia. It might be worth while, as it would be easy, to collect from Mr. Hammett's pages a complete list of the Newport Franklin books and pamphlets. Practically the Franklin press, under their name and that of their successors, Southwick, Edes, and Farnsworth, served the needs of Newport for home productions, although many of Mr. Hammett's titles are of Newport books printed elsewhere. If James Franklin printed Penn's writings, it was more to supply the local Quaker demand than to contend for the control of that kind of theological literature. Morton's 'New England Memorial,' the earliest history of New England, first published in Cambridge in 1669, and in London in the same year, was honored with a third edition in Newport in 1772, the second edition being that printed in Boston in 1712; for this the local demand could not have been very great. One of the early London accounts of King Philip's War is that printed in 1676, and attributed by Increase Mather to "a Quaker in Rhode Island." Gorton and Coddington and John Clark and the early leaders and settlers of Newport printed their first works in London; nevertheless, the fourth New England press and the second American newspaper had their seat in that city.

It is curious to mark the medley of loyalty and patriotism in the years that ushered in and saw the Revolution. In 1775 the speech of George the Third and a poem on the conquest of Louisburg appeared from the same Newport press that printed Warren's oration and the address from the Continental Congress. 1776 brought Paine's 'Common Sense' and Hopkins's 'Address on Slavery.' In 1777 we find Blaskowitz's map of Newport and Chastellux's Travels, printed on board the French fleet, then in the harbor of Newport. (Mr. Hammett has made a special study of maps, and his bibliography is enriched by a very exhaustive account of all those that include Newport.) 1778 and the years of the English occupation of Newport produced Howe's loyal newspaper, Burgoyne's speeches, and other Tory publications. The same type served the invader that before and after the occupation was used by the patriotic native printer. 1783 produced Ædanus Burke's sharp attack on the Cincinnati as the foundation of an aristocracy, a charge which was best met by the modest gathering of its members in Newport only this present summer.

To err is human, but to be a bibliographer without error would indeed be superhuman. Some of the mistakes in Mr. Hammett's pages are no doubt the printer's, and he modestly disarms criticism by inviting it for both sins of omission and those of commission. His cataloguing Shipley's sermon under "Lord [Bishop ?]" is corrected by its being put properly under "Shipley." The reference to Trevett vs. Weeden ought to include a statement of the fact that the importance of that case is due to its being the earliest instance of an act of the Legislature overruled by the courts on the score of unconstitutionality; this, too, was before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and while Rhode Island was still living under its royal charter. The book is very attractive typographically, and reflects credit on the local press, and it is altogether a marked event in the literary history of Newport that its bibliography should be so well presented. Future editions may perhaps furnish still further evidence of its claim on public attention by corrections and additions that will enhance its value.

Photographic Printing Methods: a Practical Guide to the Professional and Amateur Worker. By the Rev. W. H. Burbank. Scovill Manufacturing Co.

The photographic world will be under no small obligation for this very convenient compendium of all that is most wanted as information and instruction, whether to the practised printer who sometimes forgets formulas, or to the beginner who has them all to learn. It comprises all the various methods of producing positive images from the negatives which are made in the camera—the ordinary silver print on albumenized and plain papers, iron and uranium, platinum, carbon, all the mechanical methods based on gelatine or asphaltum, and known as heliotype, collotype, alberttype, etc., etc., or heliogravure, photogravure, etc., etc., and even the difficult processes of enamelling by photography and putting the positive image on the block for wood engravers; but we do not find the description of the Woodbury process, which is, of all, the most desirable for certain kinds of work, and the details given of the Ives and Meissenbach processes are hardly sufficient to enable a beginner to experiment on them.

But what is of the highest importance in all these processes, the peculiar quality of negative requisite for the method desired, is not touched on at all; and if a second edition of this manual should be called for, we recommend that this point be put in a most clear light. The negative that will give a satisfactory print on albumenized paper will often give most unsatisfactory results with any of the so-called matt prints, as platinotype, Eastman's bromide paper, plain paper, etc.; and this is one, and perhaps the chief, reason why the albumenized paper print still holds its popularity, though the most fugitive of all the silver processes. A negative for an albumenized paper print is only required to show all the detail in its shadows when held up to the light—every degree of gradation will appear in the print; while in the matt print all degrees below a certain depth of shadow will be lost in a uniform black. The negative for a matt print or any of the photogravures or heliogravures must, therefore, be made of a special character to avoid this difficulty—they must have as little deep shadow as is compatible with the subject, and the best results will be given by negatives which have only very small passages of perfect transparency, and as little as may be of high light, the greatest extent possible being of half tint, subdued lights, and illuminated shadows. A negative which, when held up in the direct sunlight, shows the most gradation and detail will generally give the best matt print, and if it is not intense in development, so much the better. Two or three specks of absolute transparency in the negative are all that is necessary in shadow, and a little more in high lights will give a matt print a beauty of effect which will leave no place for the glossy surface of the albumenized print.

The question of permanence is one of great importance in selecting a process, and here it is necessary to say that no silver process is to be considered absolutely permanent; in fact, only the ink-printed types are so. But of all the silver processes, the albumenized paper is the least to be trusted. The Eastman bromide process is fairly permanent, but will not resist bad air (sulphuretted hydrogen, etc.) or mineral acids. The platinotype, if thoroughly washed from its iron salts, will resist anything but aqua regia; the carbon and Woodbury prints, though perfectly permanent as regards fading, will sometimes crumble and leave the mount through decomposition of the gelatine which forms the vehicle of the image.

The index of this manual is badly arranged and perplexing, and some carelessness is noticeable in the proof-reading. For instance, on page 55, in the formula for sizing for platinum prints, we read, "aniline blue powered [*sic*], 10 to 20 drops." What is a drop of powered (powdered ?) anilne ? And speaking of the platinotype print, which is the acme for amateurs, we may say that, in spite of all the directions as to development, which prescribe soaking for five seconds, we have always found that the best and most brilliant prints were got by printing sufficiently, and then drawing the print rapidly across the surface of

the developing solution without allowing this to touch the back of the print. An under-printed proof must be left longer, but the object should be to keep the image as much on the surface of the paper as possible.

A Course of Elementary Practical Histology. By William Fearnley. Pp. xi, 363, 45 figs. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

THERE exists no work in any language which describes and figures the fine or histological structure of all the organs and tissues of the human body, nor is there any work which gives the methods especially applicable for the investigation of this subject. Following Kölliker, works which purport to be human histology give figures and descriptions of structures from man, fish, frog, rabbit, dog, or some other animal the name of which is sometimes not given. The inevitable impression upon the mind of the student is, that if he knows the structure of any tissue or organ in fish, frog, or other vertebrate, he knows the structure of the corresponding organ or part in man. That this is true in a very general sense is not denied, but no one knows more surely than the morphologist that there is a marked individuality in the histological as well as in the gross structure of the animals forming the great groups. The book or books which should bring out clearly the histological structure of one entire animal and describe the necessary methods of study, would be welcomed by the large and constantly increasing body of teachers and students of human and comparative anatomy who realize that exact knowledge of one animal in its entirety forms the best and safest standard of comparison. To all such the present work will be disappointing, for it is in line with the numerous guides that have preceded it, including directions for the study of objects from the yeast plant up to man. It has no definite aim, but is designed for medical students and others who care to study histology and can afford the necessary apparatus and material.

It is divided into two parts—1, the theory and use of the microscope, and the methods of histological study (pp. 1-207); and 2, headings followed by blank spaces, equal to six printed lines, for the definition of terms and the description of preparations (pp. 209-356). This second part contains the only new feature in the book. At the beginning of it the author directs the student that "he should fill up these spaces before commencing to study the preparations, using a good text-book," etc. After this process the average student would, no doubt, be able to see in his preparations all the structures described, although a histologist might not be able to make out a single one of them clearly. None but those who have trained their unaided eyes to see things as they are, can realize the amount of self-restraint required to see no more and no less than is actually present in the field of a microscope; and they must deprecate any method which does not distinctly and emphatically tend to cultivate self-restraint, self-reliance, and thoroughness.

The directions for the choice and use of a microscope are simple and usually good; but the discussion of the reason for the various processes and of the optics of the microscope is so inadequate that the student could hardly fail to be puzzled and discouraged. Some of the statements are not only inadequate, but ambiguous and incorrect. For example, it is stated that, "if a vulgar fraction having 1 for its numerator be made of the focal distance of the lens, we only require to put a 0 after the denominator to ascertain the magnifying power of the lens" (p. 8). The statement is inaccurate, however interpreted, and the difficulty of applying the rule, admitting its accuracy, will be apparent to any one who attempts to apply it to a lens whose focal distance in inches is represented by a number greater than unity, or a fraction whose numerator is greater than one. Although the author evidently intends to use the metric measures, the English and metric systems are badly mixed up in the description of the apparatus, materials, and processes. On one page the temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit, and on another in degrees Centigrade. In one place lengths are expressed in centimetres, and in another in inches; and sometimes the student is in the same sentence bade to take a certain number of ounces of one ingredient and a certain number of grammes of another.

In addition to the confusion and obscurity, the diction is too often commonplace, as when the student is instructed to "carefully remove the 'pluck' entire"; and in giving directions for obtaining material from the lower animals the common names are applied to the objects, no reference being made to the names of the homologous parts in man. There are also many repetitions, and very few cross-references. As the index and table of contents are both very meagre, the book is exceedingly difficult to use unless one is thoroughly familiar with the entire work. Thus, the student is told (p. 153) to "catch a rat." On a previous page very good directions are given for this, but as the word "rat" does not appear in either the index or table of contents, and no cross-reference is given, the student, unless he had previously read and remembered the directions, would probably conclude that he was expected to follow his own devices in performing this somewhat delicate operation. In short, no student could successfully pursue the study of histology by the guidance of this work alone, and the competent teacher would find it quite unnecessary, if not an actual hindrance, and inferior to the majority of those which have preceded it.

How to Make a Saint; or, The Process of Canonization in the Church of England. By the Prig. Henry Holt & Co. 1887.

To readers of "the Prig's" former books, it will be recommendation enough of this one to be told that in it his hand shows no loss of cunning. Even of him it would be too much to expect that he should not once nod in the course of a hundred pages; but, admitting more than one attack of drowsiness, it must be said that he is almost always amazingly alert and wicked. English High-Church vagaries have long been counted fair game for the satirist—as long ago as 'Pendennis' Thackeray gave us Mr. Smirke; but we doubt if there has been a more subtle and amusing drive at them. The little book opens with a fine touch: "'The Romanists have just beatified a number of English martyrs, and why shouldn't we do it too?' 'Mr. Maniple, those words of yours, "Why shouldn't we do it too?" may be said to have been the initial impulse of every movement, in a Catholic direction, taken by the Church of England. . . . We have already done everything else; so I also say of this, "Why shouldn't we do it too?"'" The choice of a nineteenth-century saint—gallantly left to a "Ladies' Committee"—in the person of Hannah More is also delicious. "The Prig's" Roman Catholic sympathies are more pronounced than in his 'Bede'—the citations from Jerome and Augustine, for example, in support of the worship of the Virgin, being quite lugged in, and serving better the purposes of controversy than of jesting; but it is something to get so much pure fun from a Roman Catholic writer, if such "the Prig" verily is. A satire is necessarily but partial truth, and we are content to let this one go as such without alluding to those noble qualities in the satirized which one of "the Prig's" good sense would be the first to admit. Nor would he deny, we think, that the Roman communion needs something more than facilities for saint-making; what Janet says of Buddhism, "Il a fait des saints, il n'a jamais pensé à créer des citoyens," is perilously near being applicable to Roman Catholicism.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Battershall, J. P. Food Adulteration and Its Detection. E. & F. N. Spon. $3.50.
Benjamin, S. G. W. Sea-Spray, or Facts and Fancies of a Yachtsman. Benjamin & Bell. 50 cents.
Brunetière, F. Études critiques sur l'histoire de la littérature française. 3e série. Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.
Burroughs, J. Birds and Bees. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
Claretie, J. Candidat. Paris: Dentu; Boston: Schoenhof.
Clarke, Mrs C. M. More True than Truthful: A Novel. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
Cluseret. Mémoires du Général Cluseret. 2e siège de Paris. 2 vols. Paris: J. Lévy; New York: Christern; Boston: Schoenhof.
Daudet, A. La Belle-Nivernaise. Geo. Routledge & Sons.
Daudet, A. Tartarin of Tarascon. Geo. Routledge & Sons.
De Foe, D. Robinson Crusoe. From the original 1719 edition. Thomas Whittaker.
Desbeaux, E. Mattie's Secret. Geo. Routledge & Sons.
Doncieux, G. Un Jésuite homme de lettres au XVIIe siècle. Le Père Bouhours. 8vo. Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.
Dowd Smith, J. Luella. Wind Flowers. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. $1.
François, Louise von. Phosphorus Hollunder. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Geikie, A. The Teaching of Geography. Macmillan & Co. 60c.
Genung, Prof. J. F. Practical Elements of Rhetoric. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Grant, R. The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Greater America: Hits and Hints. A. Lovell & Co.
Griffin, W. Twok: A Novel. Hamilton, Ont.: Griffin & Kidner.
Halse, G. Weeping Ferry: A Novel. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Hatch, Mrs. M. R. P. The Upland Mystery. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Wide Awake. Vol. W. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.75.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready A. S. CLARK.

To be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, or to be Sold.

A most substantial and well-built red brick house of commanding elevation and especially well situated. Corner house in Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, London, facing Collingham Gardens and the newest and most elaborate Queen Anne and Elizabethan mansions designed and built by Ernst George and Peto; 6 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, dressing room, bath room, 4 lavatories, very complete servants' offices, servants' hall, housekeeper's room, etc.; hot and cold water on every floor; electric bells, gas, and speaking tubes throughout; parquet flooring; stone mosaics in hall and on first floor landing; most elaborately furnished and decorated quite lately; everything equal to new; 6 minutes' walk from 3 railway stations and half an hour's ride to city; very large ornamental garden in the rear; south aspect. TERMS: Furnished £750 per annum, unfurnished £350 (ground rent only £40 per annum), or to be sold for £5,000; fixtures and furniture, at a valuation. Apply to Messrs. LUMLEY & LUMLEY, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 22 St. James's Street, Piccadilly, London.

TRY IT and you will use NO OTHER.

PUTNAM'S PERFECT INK.

Writes perfectly BLACK. Stays perfectly BLACK. Flows perfectly.

(By mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed, 40 cents.)

Put up in four sizes; 25c., 40c., 60c., $1. Delivered FREE anywhere in New York city, or may be sent by express to any address.

Extract from a customer's letter: "I have found at last in Putnam's Perfect Ink what I have been looking for for years. It *fully justifies its name.*"

SOLD ONLY BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

LONDON: 27 King William St., Strand. NEW YORK: 27 and 29 West 23d St.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

The Week.

THE letter which Mr. Oberly, acting as President of the Civil-Service Commission, has sent to the Chairman of the Civil-Service Board of Examiners for the Cincinnati Post-office, is a very creditable and timely document. It sets forth very clearly and forcibly the intent of the Civil-Service Law in regard to removals for political reasons. Mr. Oberly cites the provisions of the law, and concludes:

(1.) That it is unlawful to ask an applicant for appointment under the Civil-Service Law to divulge his political opinions or affiliations.

(2.) That if the appointing officer ascertain in any way what are the political opinions or affiliations of any applicant for appointment, it is unlawful in him to therefore either discriminate in the applicant's favor or against him; that it is unlawful in the appointing officer to appoint an eligible for the reason that he is or is not a Democrat, or to refuse to appoint an eligible for the reason that he is or is not a Republican, and vice-versa.

(3.) That it is unlawful to remove any person from the public service for refusing to render political service.

This is the very essence of the law as it was designed by its authors. The object sought above all others was to remove entirely the question of political faith, and allow the applicant to gain his position through merit alone, and to retain it on the same basis. The appointing officer who allows political faith to influence him either in the selection or removal of subordinates, violates the law, and is liable to the penalty, which is removal from office. A few applications of that penalty would break up the abuse very quickly.

In disagreeable contrast to these straightforward utterances of Mr. Oberly are some views which are attributed to another member of the Commission, Mr. Edgerton, in a talk with a *Tribune* reporter. Mr. Edgerton adheres to his position in the Chicago case, that subordinates can be removed without specified cause, attacks the various civil-service reform organizations in different cities as "political organizations" designed for "political effect," and then says of the Commission of which he is a member: "The Commission has no power. The Commissioners are simply onlookers. There is no punishment provided under the law for a violation of its provisions, except removal by the President. There has been no case where the President has removed a person as a result of any investigation by the Commission. Their investigations, therefore, have simply been notices to the public that they are trying to do something." We advise the President to consider that remarkable deliverance carefully. It is clear from it, as it has been from previous remarks from the same source, that Mr. Edgerton has no sympathy for civil-service reform, and has no other ostensible purpose upon the Commission than to belittle its work.

Gen. Corse, the Boston Postmaster, has treated the Smelling Committee of spoils Democrats as unceremoniously as Mr. Saltonstall did. He referred them to the Postmaster-General at Washington for the information they were seeking. Gen. Corse gives an interesting account of the controversy he has had with the Democratic bosses in Massachusetts, and it is very evident that they have found more than their match in him. He says he entered upon his duties with the intention of "running the office as a business concern is conducted, of getting all I could for the Government I have sworn to serve, and, if possible, to make it the best post-office in the country." That was a laudable ambition, and everybody who is familiar with the General's record as a soldier need not be told that the resolve once taken was not to be changed by either coaxing or bullying from any source. He tells the story of his tussle with his party, and we commend it to the careful perusal of everybody, and especially of Jeffersonian Democrats. The outcome of his course, as he puts it, is that "I have the business interests of Boston at my back, just as President Cleveland has the business interests of the country very largely behind him, regardless of party lines."

When the Democratic bosses discovered that the General had this formidable backing, they began to say that the President did not approve his course, in order to justify themselves for their unwise conduct. This did not affect the Postmaster any more than the previous threats, and it certainly did not deceive the public. What the Independents think of the whole controversy, both with the Collector and Postmaster, is shown by an interview which is published with one of them, Mr. Winslow Warren. He says that the action of the Democratic State Committee in sending out the Smelling Committee "is deserving only of contempt," and has had the natural effect of making the Independents disinclined to support the Democrats in the approaching State campaign. This disinclination is offset by an unwillingness to take any course which would seem to show disapproval of the President, for, according to Mr. Warren, the Massachusetts Independents, "as a body, and with very few if any exceptions, are as thoroughly in favor of President Cleveland as they were in 1884." They think "he has done as well as any man could do," and "prefer to support him until a better man and a more perfect enforcement of civil service reform is offered." For these reasons Mr. Warren thinks that whatever the Independents do this year "will be done with regard to 1888 rather than 1887."

Ex-Gov. Washburn of Massachusetts is a painfully unorthodox Republican, and is in danger of being read out of the party. He says of the Republican proposition to reduce the surplus by taking the taxes off whiskey and tobacco: "The duties on the necessities of life should be taken off as far as possible. The internal-revenue duties on liquors and tobacco should not be reduced a penny. These articles should be taxed as high as possible." That is pretty serious, but what follows is so much more so that we do not see how it can be condoned: "I am a Republican still, and shall probably remain so all my life, but I am free to say that Mr. Cleveland has made a capable and honest President. He has made good appointments and bad appointments, but the pressure on any President is always tremendous, and I think Mr. Cleveland has done what he thought was right."

The Massachusetts Prohibition Convention, like that of the same party in New York, was the largest in the history of the State. It was characterized also by great enthusiasm and outspoken hostility to the Republican party, based there, as it is here, upon the unfaithfulness of that party to its promises in regard to temperance legislation. As one of the delegates put it: "The Democratic party is hopeless—we have nothing to do with that; our only course is to defeat the Republican party and thus bring its members to our support." This is the spirit which prohibition advocates are showing everywhere, and it is evident that they are everywhere gaining fresh recruits, not so much because additional people are being suddenly converted to prohibition principles as because of the growing conviction that something must be done to check the liquor evil, and that there is no hope in this direction from either of the regular parties. Then, too, the steady refusal of the Republican party leaders to do anything but harp upon the past is having the natural effect of driving voters to a third party which has a conviction and a mission.

The refusal of the acting Secretary of the Treasury to buy any of the bonds offered on the 7th inst., although some of the offerings were at lower rates than some purchases previously made, may be due to a variety of reasons. The cash balance in the Secretary's hands at the time may have been below the average, in which case the tightness of the money market would not be chargeable to the operations of the Treasury. In other words, that fact would prove that the public disbursements had been in excess of the receipts, and consequently that the condition of the money market was due to other controlling causes. One great misfortune of the present situation is that all eyes are turned upon Washington, and that, whether money is tight or easy, the business community is most deeply concerned with conjectures as to what the Secretary will do next week, and the week after, and the week after that. Instead of adjusting their plans to known facts in the world of trade and industry, merchants and bankers are necessarily speculating upon the intentions of the Secretary in reference to his cash balance. This is an anomalous and unhappy condition, and the only wonder is that any business requiring large prevision and careful calculation can be done at all. All this results from the neglect of Congress to reduce taxation to the needs of the Government, or to make some lawful dis-

position of the surplus revenues. The Secretary is powerless to prevent money from coming into the Treasury. He can only devise means within very narrow limits for returning it to business channels.

The crash in the collaterals by which the loans to Henry S. Ives & Co. were supposed to be secured appears to have taken Wall Street by surprise. Yet there was nothing in it which had not been trumpeted on the housetops for weeks before. It had been known all along that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock was mostly fraudulent, and that the value of the common stock had been lessened to the utmost extent that a consummate swindler could impair it. There is no new fact disclosed by the sales except the names of the lenders of the money. Here is good ground for surprise, for we find among them some of the most prudent and close-fisted institutions in the country, old iron-bound savings-banks and others, besides private lenders who are commonly regarded as the very skinflints of the money market. And yet, when a Woman's Bank, like that of Mrs. Howe in Boston, gets away with a lot of money belonging to widows and sewing-girls, we think that the credulity of some people is unfathomable.

There has been a great pother in the newspapers lately about a "concession" granted by the Chinsee Government to an alleged Count Mitkiewicz and Mr. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia for a monopoly of banking, telegraphing, telephoning, railroading, etc., etc., in that empire, all of which may be very important, and is certainly very funny in view of the antecedents of Mitkiewicz. What concerns the American people, however, is the apparent endeavor of the parties holding the concession to get some kind of endorsement or recognition from our Government. This they have not yet obtained, and probably will not. If all the parties were perfectly respectable, it would still be, upon all accounts, absurd and *outré* for the United States to lend its sanction, however remotely, to a private adventure of that kind. According to the reports of the more enthusiastic correspondents, the concession amounts to little less than conferring the Government of China upon Mitkiewicz and Barker. If a similar concession were granted to them in this country, and could be enforced, we should consider the other government—the one which is divided into executive, legislative, and judicial departments—not worth retaining. Probably the grant, whatever it may be, depends upon some expression of views by the State Department at Washington. If any such expression should be given, the Chinese Government would very likely attach to it more importance than would properly belong to it. Therefore no expression of any kind should be given except a friendly warning to Li Hung Chang to beware of adventurers, and especially of American Counts. We imagine that the danger of "recognition" is not great, since the negotiation between Mitkiewicz and our Government has only advanced to the point of presenting to the Assistant Secretary of State "a fine imperial photograph" of Li Hung Chang. This is the stage at which it should be allowed to rest.

The citizens of New York have to elect this fall two judges of the Supreme Court. A morning contemporary, a few days since, laid much emphasis upon the necessity of reëlecting those judges who have given the public faithful service on the bench, and it instanced Charles Donohue and Abraham R. Lawrence as two shining examples of this kind of judge, both of whom deserved reëlection. We do not suppose that the *Sun* cares one farthing whether Judge Lawrence is reelected or not. It evidently thinks that Judge Lawrence has character and reputation enough for two, and that if he and Donohue were nominated together, Judge Lawrence would pull the ticket through. We do not think so. We think that Judge Lawrence richly deserves a reëlection, and we hope that the Democratic factions may unite on him as they did on Judge Barrett last fall. His repute as an able and high-minded jurist, above the reach of any sinister influence, personal, political, or other, is of the same kind and degree as Judge Barrett's. The securing of good judges on the bench is, perhaps, the most arduous task, and is certainly the most important achievement, that our form of government involves, and it is accordingly by all means desirable when we have had fourteen years' experience of one, and have found him unexceptionable, that we should retain his services. Judge Lawrence has fulfilled all the requirements that a high standard of judicial excellence imposes, and he should accordingly be renominated and reëlected. But it should not be required of him to tow any other candidate into the haven of safety. Judge Donohue and Judge Lawrence have been on the bench together during the past fourteen years. They have had equal opportunities to make reputations for themselves. They have made their reputations, each after its kind, and every citizen of fair education and discernment knows what they are and how they compare with each other. Everybody knows that if they were competitors for the suffrages of the people without the intervention of party nominating conventions, Judge Lawrence would be reëlected, and that Judge Donohue would be left in a hopeless minority.

The opinion of Corporation Counsel O'Brien on the rights of the Manhattan Elevated Railway to occupy street intersections for stations, and to establish retail stores in the public highways, and to lay three tracks where the law authorized only two, is an "eye-opener" to the public as well as to the Mayor, and accordingly we cannot sympathize with the Mayor's indignation that it should have leaked out and found its way into the newspapers. The situation of the Manhattan Company is such that it is forced to make encroachments all the time on the rights of the public. Its growing traffic pushes it with irresistible force in those directions. So much the more important is it that the city authorities should be on the alert to keep the company within the measure of its legal rights, and compel it to pay for what it is necessary that it should have. Certainly no step taken by Mayor Hewitt since he came into office has been more timely or more imperatively required than this, by which he and his successors in office have procured a chart in outline showing the boundaries of public and private rights in this matter. It was especially important that the Mayor should know whether the power exists to complete the roofing of the streets in which tracks are now laid by putting in a third track, and that if no such power exists, the work should be stopped before it becomes a *fait accompli*.

Judge Gorman gave a Walking Delegate some information last week which seems to have greatly surprised him. He had appeared in court, extremely well dressed, to answer to a charge of boycotting a laborer named Hoff, who had been expelled from the American Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. Wherever Hoff obtained work, the Walking Delegate, Farrell, appeared and threatened the employer with a strike of all his other hands unless Hoff was discharged. Hoff had him arrested for this conduct, and when the case was stated to Judge Gorman, he informed the Walking Delegate that from the moment the Union expelled Hoff it had no authority over him whatever, adding:

> "You walking delegates must not prevent this man from working where he can get an employer, where he has one, and where he pleases to toil. It is against the laws of this State for you to prevent or attempt to prevent any man from earning his own living peaceably in this State. It is intimidation for a walking delegate to go to an employer and threaten to deprive him of hired laborers unless he will discharge a particular workman. When you do that, you go outside your field. You are minding somebody else's business."

The counsel for the Walking Delegate was so alarmed by this view of the law that he was unwilling to accept the Judge's offer to have his client go free on condition that he did not repeat the offence, and asked to have the case carried to the Court of General Sessions, saying that if the law was subjected to the "strained interpretation" put upon it by the Judge, the "efficiency" of labor organizations would be seriously impaired. His case will be carried up, therefore, and the Walking Delegate is certain to get all the light that he wants upon the law, for nothing is clearer or more firmly established by a long line of decisions than that this "strained interpretation" is the only sound one.

The transformation of the *Independent* into a journal of the most approved and ultra orthodoxy—or, as the *Christian Union* recently described the process, the triumph of its publisher over its editors—appears now to be complete. Its latest broadside at the Andover professors is the publication of the sentence of condemnation passed upon them by the religious press of the country Such thunders the *Independent* used to despise in the days when they were just as vigorously launched against itself; and some of its readers who remember the lofty contempt with which it spoke of the assaults upon itself of the obscurantist *Observer*, rub their eyes when they see it now referring to that paper as a "theological authority." Meanwhile, the Andover professors

reply in kind, in the last number of their *Review*, by quoting the comments of the organs of English Independency, which are somewhat in their favor. The possibilities of a discussion conducted along this line are alarming.

The importance of forestry management in the estimation of older nations, better skilled than we are in economic administration, appears in a volume of Consular Reports extending to 315 pages, lately published by the Department of State. The reports cover the particulars of Government control and management of forests in Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and are full of matter of great use to students of the subject in this country. Consul-General Jussen reports that no proper returns are published in Austria-Hungary of the profits of Government forests for the whole empire, but for Bohemia alone the clear annual profit is about 14,000,000 florins. The net income from the Prussian State forests, Consul-General Raine reports, stands at about 24,000,000 marks annually. The French net annual income is about 16,000,000 francs, as reported by Consul Roosevelt. Consul-General Alden reports that it is impossible to give trustworthy figures of the revenue and cost of forestry in Italy. According to Consul-General Winchester, the Swiss Confederation derives no revenue from forests. The total value of yield from cantonal forests, however, is about 33,000,000 francs, and the returns from the forests of the Canton of Zurich show a nearly three-fold increase of profit yielded during a period of fifty years of cultivation—from 31.28 francs per hectare (nearly two and a half acres) in 1830–40 to 90.58 francs in 1870-78. Add to this the provision of useful and wholesome employment for great numbers of the population—the number of forest officers of all grades being about 32,000 in Austria alone.

It is becoming clear to the French themselves that the chauvinists who went to Moscow, or sent delegates there, to worship at the funeral altar erected to M. Katkoff and burn cheap incense to Russophilism, have not only made the French Republic ridiculous before liberal Europe, but disgusted the higher strata of Russian society itself. The thing was preposterous from beginning to end. Katkoff had the merit, in the eyes of Déroulède and his followers, of having been, in his last days, an opponent of a policy favorable to German interests; but that is all. A short while before, he advocated a Russian alliance with Germany; some months later, if death had not put an end to him, he might have preached a crusade against the Republic. He was decidedly a friend of German culture. German philosophy, and German methods of government in contradistinction to French. He combated German autonomy in the Baltic provinces of the Czar's empire, not because it was German, but because it was autonomy. It was in vain that the Gallic Katkoff worshippers were reminded by the Polish exiles in Paris how cruelly he had mocked at all French sympathy, governmental or popular, with bleeding Poland, when that secular ally of France made an attempt in 1863 to shake off her Russian fetters; how his Moscow *Gazette* applauded the very work of "the hangman" Muravieff, whose hand a Russian grandson of Suvoroff, the subduer of Kosciuszko's insurrection, refused to shake, because there was too much Polish blood on it. In vain Prince Kropotkin, in a letter to Rochefort's journal, reminded his fellow-revolutionists that Katkoff's name had been for a score of years a synonym of anti-revolutionary repression. Rochefort suppressed the letter, excusing himself with a bad joke. What now spoils the joke (of the whole affair) is the circumstance that Prince Meshtcherski, upon whose shoulders Alexander III. has thrown the mantle of Katkoff, directing the special favors bestowed on the Moscow *Gazette* to be turned over to the Prince's *Citizen*, immediately assailed the French phrasemongers with merciless invective, and that the Czar himself is credibly reported in French correspondence to have enjoined his surroundings to exclude the French papers from his newspaper desk, on account of the juggling attempts to make him play out French cards.

Charles Marvin, an English writer whose thesis has long been that the Russians mean to advance on India, and are eager to pounce upon Herat, "the key of India," and that salvation only lies in keeping them out of "the gates of Herat," is downcast over the settlement of the frontiers of Afghanistan and Russian Turkestan just concluded by Russia and England. In a letter to the London *Times*, he endeavors to expose the fallacy of the rose-color view taken by the British negotiator, Sir W. Ridgeway, and Lord Salisbury regarding the relative importance of the concessions made by the Russians on the Oxus and by the English, in the name of the Amir of Afghanistan, on the Kushk and Murghab. The district ceded between these two rivers, Badgheis, is uncultivated. "True, but that does not guarantee that the Russians will not cultivate it and settle it in a very short time," as they settled the Tejend oasis, between Askhabad and Merv, which they occupied in 1883, and the population of which their Transcaspian railway has since raised from a few scattered families to upward of 15,000 people. The country between the Kushk and Murghab is no less fertile, and the Sarik Turkomans have there enormous flocks, computed to number three quarters of a million sheep. The Sariks will spread over the lands ceded to them; discontented Persian and Afghan border tribes will swarm there, as they did in the Tejend territory. Strategically considered, the cession is disastrous, Mr. Marvin thinks. The London protocol of 1885 gave Russia a distinctly restricted lodgment between her new military basis of Merv and the Herat country, separated from each other by a strip of desert; the new agreement enlarges this lodgment by 800 square miles, enabling Russia "to mass a force, intended to seize Herat, within seventy or eighty miles of the key of India, instead of at a distance of 240 miles from it." Mr. Marvin's information on this topic may be both fresh and correct, but his notion of the strategic keyship of Herat is as false as it is old, as we have more than once shown in these columns.

We referred last week to the fact that a detailed narrative of the fall of Querétaro and the capture of Maximilian had been drawn up by Gen. Escobedo, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces, and sent to the Mexican Government. Before transmitting it to the Secretary of War, he read the document to all the surviving officers who were present at the siege, convincing them of its accuracy. In addition to what he has said before, Gen. Escobedo now distinctly declares that Lopez, the accredited messenger of Maximilian, on the night of May 14, after vainly trying to negotiate a surrender with the Emperor excluded, made a final offer, as he was ordered to do in the last resort, to surrender the key to the fortifications. This meant the infallible capture of the whole army, which resulted, in fact, the next morning, when Lopez fulfilled the agreement to the letter. Escobedo further declares, as explanatory of his strange silence all these years, that Maximilian, when he found that he was to be tried and probably executed, besought him to keep the whole affair a secret for the sake of his family. The General could not promise to do so, but finally, when the Emperor implored him at least not to divulge the treachery until after the death of Carlotta, he gave a qualified pledge that he would not. He feels now, he says, that he is fairly released from his word by the appeals made to him to declare the whole truth, as well as by the need of refuting the slanders directed by the Clerical press against the Liberal party. The whole is a terrible blow to the Church party, which has always looked upon Maximilian, badly as he disappointed it, as a hero and martyr.

If the defence which the friends of President Barillas of Guatemala make of his conduct in decreeing himself Dictator is not grossly untruthful in its statements of fact, it must go far towards justifying so extreme a measure. It shows, at any rate, that it had become for the country a question of either dictatorship or usurpation. The Clerical majority in the Assembly pushed through laws of a revolutionary and unconstitutional character which were designed to subject the entire Government to their policy, and which certainly would have done so had not Barillas cut the whole thing short by assuming the power of a Dictator. The most obnoxious and radical of the laws threatening him was a scheme to transfer all the power of the Executive to the Supreme Court. Having first, in defiance of the Constitution, displaced the judges who by law were entitled to two years more of service, the Assembly proceeded to enact that the court could summon the military to enforce its sentences, that it could suspend at will all inferior judges, all officers in the army, Custom-house and Treasury officials, and that the President himself must obey the orders of the court without any appeal against their legality. It is easy to see that Barillas would have had no authority left under such laws, and, as his veto was powerless to prevent their enactment, he took the only other course possible—unless he were to go into exile.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 7, to TUESDAY, September 13, 1887, inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector at the Port of New York to permit the entry of the baggage and effects of the military companies from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, and other foreign countries, which will soon arrive to take part in the International Military Encampment at Chicago.

George R. Tingle, Treasury Agent in charge of the Alaskan Seal Islands, says in his annual report that the estimate made last spring of the number of seals on St. Paul and St. George Islands was 6,557,750, which he thinks was too great by one fourth. "The Department," the agent says, "cannot place too high an estimate on the value of this seal property, and the Government, I am sure, will not yield to any demands which would make it possible to accomplish the destruction of seal rookeries and seal life, which, under judicious management and protected by law, may be perpetuated indefinitely." He estimates that 5,300 skins have been taken by marauding sealers during the season.

The official count of the recent vote cast in Texas on the constitutional amendment to prohibit the liquor traffic shows that 129,273 ballots were cast for prohibition and 221,627 against it.

In nine counties in Missouri, a vote was taken on the prohibition of the liquor traffic September 8, and in seven of them the Prohibitionists were successful. The traffic is now prohibited in thirty counties, and elections are soon to be held in eighteen others.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts nominated a State ticket, September 7, with W. H. Earle of Worcester for Governor. The platform demands, "as an act of simple justice, that the Legislature grant municipal suffrage to women."

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts has nominated Judge Marcus P. Knowlton to be Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, vice Judge W. S. Gardner, resigned. September 7, Judge Thomas J. Simmons of the Superior Court of Georgia was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge Hall.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls September 6, the Superintendent reported that the privilege of placing carriages in the depot yards and of soliciting passengers on the trains and in the depots was enjoyed by one company, that this company is interested in bazaars for the sale of merchandise, and in distant points of interest where admission fees are charged, and that the drivers are obliged to carry their passengers to these places before taking them to the falls. Steps were taken to put an end to this imposition.

The Ninth International Medical Congress at Washington adjourned September 10, and the Tenth Congress will be held at Berlin in 1890. The proceedings are reported to have been less important than of most of the preceding Congresses.

Mr. Powderly, the chief officer of the Knights of Labor, issued a circular "to the order everywhere" on September 7 outlining a new plan, the enactment of which at the next General Assembly he recommends. The main features of the plan are to give to every trade the right to organize a national trade assembly under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, to allow every national trade assembly to meet at least once a year for the election of officers and for the better regulation of the affairs of the trade and district, and to have exclusive control over the affairs of its trade without let or hindrance so long as the Constitution of the General Assembly is not violated; to forbid a local trade assembly to enter upon a strike until all the assemblies in the national trade assembly shall have voted on the question, and shall have by a three-fourths vote agreed to render assistance (the general laws of the order requiring attempts at arbitration to be observed).

The Edison Power and Light Company September 9 let a contract for the building of a water-power canal along the rapids of the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, to supply, by the use of immense water-power, electric power to run elevators, mills, and other machinery, and an electric-light plant.

Elijah Hayes of Warsaw, Ind., has given $130,000 to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the largest single gift it has ever received.

The trustees of the American Catholic University met in Baltimore, September 7, elected Bishop Keane of Richmond rector, and decided to begin the erection of the building for the theological department this fall, and to locate the University in Washington.

Col. Thomas G. Jones, commander of the Second Regiment, Alabama State Troops, has sent to the Governor of Connecticut the old battle flag of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, which was captured April 20, 1864, by the Confederate forces under Maj.-Gen. R. F. Hoke.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated in Baltimore September 12. The surviving members of the Old Defenders were dined at a hotel. They are James C. Morford, aged ninety-two, John Peddicord, ninety-three, and Nathaniel Watts, ninety-three. Mrs. Elizabeth Sands, aged ninety-nine, whose brothers took part in the battle of North Point, was also served with dinner by a committee at her home.

Heavy rains on September 8 and 9 washed away five miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad track between Tucson, A. T., and Benson. Telegraph wires are down and in some cases are embedded ten feet in the sand. Steel rails were carried a quarter of a mile down the river. Travel over the road is interrupted for a week, and great damage has been done.

Ex-Gov. William Aiken of South Carolina died September 7, aged eighty-one. He was Governor in 1844 and a Congressman from 1851 to 1857. He was at one time the largest slaveholder in the State, but he opposed nullification and secession. He was one of the first trustees of the Peabody Fund.

Gov. Washington Bartlett of California died in Oakland, September 12. He was born in Georgia in 1824, and went to California in 1850. He was elected to be County Clerk in 1859, Mayor of San Francisco in 1882, and Governor, as a Democrat, in 1886. William A. Washington, who was said to be the nearest living relative of George Washington, died September 11 at Owenboro, Ky., in his eighty-eighth year. He was the son of Fairfax Washington, a second cousin of George Washington, and was the oldest of ten children.

FOREIGN.

A meeting was held in Mitchelstown, September 9, to protest against the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of William O'Brien, which was attended by 7,000 persons, including Messrs. Dillon, Brunner, Labouchere, John Ellis, Gill, Condon, and O'Shea, members of Parliament. A Government reporter with an escort of police tried to push his way up to the vehicle from which Mr. Dillon was speaking. The crowd resisted them with sticks and stones. The police made a charge on the crowd, and were repulsed. They then fired from the barracks and killed two men, and wounded another so badly that he subsequently died. Many persons in the crowd and a number of the police received slight injuries.

At a meeting of the Irish Privy Council in Dublin Castle September 8, it was decided to have Mr. William O'Brien arrested if he did not appear before the court at Mitchelstown the next day in answer to a summons. He did not appear, and the service of the summons was proved, and the judge granted a warrant for his arrest. He was arrested at Kingstown, September 11, whither he went to decline an invitation to go to London. Subsequently at a hotel in Dublin he made a speech in which he said: "So long as there is breath in my body my voice will not be silent until I am gagged. I am proud to suffer for Mitchelstown. When in Kingstown I was told that I would not be arrested if I did not undertake to go to England. That shows that the Government is beginning to dread us in England." He was taken to Mitchelstown September 12. At Limerick he was enthusiastically received by a large crowd. In an address he said he never went on a journey which promised better for the cause of Ireland than the one he was now making. The Mayor, members of the municipality, and prominent citizens met him at Cork. Two hundred policemen and a strong force of military escorted him to the court house, where a formal charge was made against him and he was remanded to jail. The streets through which he was taken were lined with troops and crowded with people. Stones were thrown at the police escorting him and several of them were wounded. The police then charged the mob, using their batons freely and injuring many of the spectators.

In the House of Commons September 12, a motion to go into Committee on the Appropriation Bill was made the occasion of a long and bitter discussion of the Mitchelstown tragedy. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, called attention to the general policy of the Government in Ireland, especially to the invasion of the rights of the people respecting the holding of public meetings. He demanded that the House be informed of the nature of the instructions given to the police in Ireland regarding the line of action they are to pursue with respect to public meetings. Mr. Balfour refused to give the information, but made a long speech in reply to Sir William. In the course of the debate Mr. Gladstone said, that with regard to the Mitchelstown affair, which at once moved and harrowed up the feelings of the country, Mr. Balfour's conduct seemed marked by singular rashness and imprudence. Mr. Balfour had done all in his power to bias the case, and driven the Opposition to state how the facts appeared to them. He reserved his judgment, but he considered that Mr. Balfour's assertions were right in the teeth of the facts. He feared that all that was occurring in Ireland tended to support the contention of the Opposition that the Government's legislation was directed not against crime, but against combination for liberty of speech and public meeting. He was convinced that the people of England would not follow the Government's course, which could lead to nothing but distress and disaster. The debate was of special importance, because it showed that the Government will grant no inquiry into the conduct of the Michelstown police, and are prepared to give the police practically a free hand over Ireland.

Later, on the same evening, Messrs. Graham (Liberal) and Edward Harrington (Nationalist) were suspended from the House of Commons for refusing to apologize for disparaging remarks about the House of Lords.

The practical work of the session of Parliament was closed September 13, when the Appropriation Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons. There was a long and bitter debate about the treatment of political prisoners, which was provoked by Mr. O'Brien's confinement in a cell nine feet by four. Mr. Balfour expressed the determination of the Government to make no distinction between political and other prisoners. Parliament adjourned till September 16, when it will be prorogued.

At Ballyporeen, Tipperary, September 11, a riot broke out in a public house, and the

police, though they used their batons freely on the rioters, were compelled to retreat to their barracks, from which a few shots were fired at the crowd.

On September 11, near Ennis, in County Clare, moonlighters murdered a constable named Whelehan, and mortally wounded another officer. Twelve policemen had waited in concealment in a house where they had learned that a number of moonlighters would gather. When the moonlighters came, they were admitted, and then the door was closed and locked after them. The fight took place in a small room.

The English Union Conservative clubs have arranged for an autumn campaign to cover the whole country. Meetings will be held in 220 towns, and sixty-five members of Parliament have consented to take the stump.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the United States Constitution at Philadelphia, wrote, July 20, in a letter that was first published August 8: "The attractions of the invitation are enhanced to me by the circumstance that I have always regarded that Constitution as the most remarkable work known to modern times to have been produced by human intellect at a single stroke, so to speak, in its application to political affairs. So far as I can see, the whole small residue of activity at my command will be dedicated to the great work at home. I regard the Irish question as the most urgent and most full of promise of beneficial results to my country that I have ever been engaged in. I ought, perhaps, to add that, viewing the jealousies prevalent in England, it is doubtful whether they might not be stimulated were I to accept the distinction you offer me, which is not less signal than undeserved. That you and your children may be enabled by the help of the Almighty to worthily meet the accumulation of high duties and responsibilities proportioned to ever-growing power, will be, I am confident, the prayer of your kinsmen here, who hope, nay believe, that the moral relations between the several portions of one race are wisely destined to acquire increasing harmony and closeness."

Mr. John Bright, in declining to attend the Constitutional Centennial at Philadelphia, wrote: "I need not say how much sympathy I feel with the gathering to which you are looking forward with so great an interest. All the civilized world, all who love freedom in it, must regard the event as one of the most important in the annals of men. In the great struggle of twenty-five years ago the strength of your country was exerted and its unity secured. My voice was raised at that time in favor of that unity, which I hope may never again be endangered or imperilled. And now I will look forward with hope and faith. As you advance in the second century of your national life, may we not ask that your country and mine may march in line in the direction of freedom and a policy which the moral law will sustain? May we not comfort ourselves with the belief that your country, under a succession of noble Presidents, with their Ministers and your Congresses, and my country, under a succession of patriotic sovereigns, with their Ministers and Parliaments, may assist and guide the growing millions for whom they act to nobler ends than have hitherto been reached? May we not ask that our two nations may be one people?"

The English Trades Congress on September 7 adopted a resolution to form a labor electoral association to secure an increase in the labor representation in Parliament. This may have an important political bearing, because the English labor representatives are all attached to the radical wing of the Liberal party. Mr. Broadhurst, their chief, is a follower of Gladstone, and was Under Secretary of the Home Department in his last Ministry. Another resolution of the Congress was to begin an agitation in favor of decreasing the hours of labor to eight per day, and to make every Saturday a full holiday. The Congress was captured by the Socialistic element.

Twenty thousand nail-makers at Worcester and Stafford, England, are on strike for an advance of 20 to 30 per cent. in wages.

Queen Victoria has conferred the order of Knighthood upon Dr. Morell Mackenzie in recognition of his services to the Crown Prince of Germany; and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred upon M. Pasteur the decoration of the Order of the Iron Crown, with the title of Baron.

Sir Charles Young, the dramatic author, died suddenly in London September 11.

The British ship *Dunskeig*, from London April 20 for San Francisco, was wrecked June 23 off Terra del Fuego, and a part of the crew perished.

It is semi-officially reported at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government, not obtaining the assent of the Powers to the proposed mission of Gen. Ernroth to Bulgaria, will endeavor to gain the adhesion of the European Powers to other plans for the settlement of the question; and that the abdication of Prince Ferdinand will be a necessary result of the adoption of the Russian policy. The state of siege has been raised at Sofia. The *Political Correspondence* (Vienna) says it is semi-officially stated in St. Petersburg that Russia is determined, unless Prince Ferdinand departs from Bulgaria, to declare the Berlin Treaty void.

The *Figaro* (Paris) has published a letter written by Prince Ferdinand expressing delight at his enthusiastic reception in Bulgaria. He believes that the people are thoroughly attached to him. He complains of the opposition of three great Powers, and regards their war against him as cruel and unjust, but he is resolved to do his duty whatever happens. It has been reported from Bucharest that ex-Premier Radoslavoff and several officers have been arrested for connection with an alleged military plot. It is reported at Sofia that the police invented the plot in order to further the ends of the present Prime Minister of Bulgaria.

A procession of members of the National party at Sofia marched to the palace September 12 and cheered Prince Ferdinand. Thence it proceeded to the residence of the ex-Prime Minister and threw stones at the windows. The police were unable to quell the disturbance, and many persons were injured. The procession became a mob, and visited the offices of the Opposition journals and smashed the windows, shouting, "Down with traitors." The crowd returned to the palace, where Prince Ferdinand addressed them, saying: "Love me. Be good patriots. Long live Bulgaria."

M. Ferron, the French Minister of War, at a dinner given on September 9 by the officers of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with which the successful mobilization experiment was made, offered a toast in honor of the corps, and praised the zeal of the civil officials and the devotion of the people, from whom, he said, any sacrifice might be asked when the interests of France were involved. The experience gained by the mobilization of the corps, he declared, had dispelled the doubt oppressing the nation, and had given Parliament and the country a feeling of confidence which they did not possess before the mobilization. The Berlin newspapers commented favorably on the mobilizing experiment, but some of them insinuated that there had been special preparation.

The *Journal des Débats* of Paris announced September 12 the issue of a new French loan of about 700,000,000 francs.

The death was announced September 13 of Georges-Maurice Guiffrey, a member of the French Senate.

The Paris *Petit Journal* and the Warsaw *Gazette* have been excluded from Alsace-Lorraine.

On September 7, while the Socialists of Rotterdam were entertaining one of their agitators, a crowd stoned the building in which the reception was held, and tore down and burned a Socialist flag, and broke the furniture. The police charged the mob and dispersed it, but quiet was not restored for several hours.

The seventieth birthday of the Queen of Denmark was celebrated September 7.

A number of officials and merchants at Vienna have been arrested for fraud at the Custom-house.

Three soldiers at Trapani, Sicily, who were sent to perform disinfecting duty, were assailed by a mob and killed September 11.

An officer of the Pontifical Guard has been attacked with cholera, and the Pope has ordered that the strictest precautions be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is reported from Bombay that 31,328 deaths from cholera occurred in Oude during last May.

The Berne Government has sent a demand to the Bundesrath to prohibit Mormon propaganda in Switzerland.

The commander of the German squadron at Samoa recently demanded a heavy fine from King Malietoa for robberies committed on German plantations, and landed 500 men and declared Malietoa's rival, Tamasese, King. Malietoa resisted, and the British and American consuls are reported to have issued a proclamation advising submission in the meantime, but declaring that their Governments would not recognize Tamasese. The *North German Gazette* (Berlin) on August 10 said that the Government had received no information concerning the deposition of Malietoa, but it said that the squadron was ordered to demand satisfaction for robberies and for insults to Emperor William and the abuse of Germans while celebrating the Emperor's birthday. Samoan foreign relations, the *Gazette* declared, especially the equal rights of Germany, England, and America, will remain the same, whatever may be the fate of King Malietoa. A large majority of the Samoans have long recognized the authority of Tamasese as King.

The German East African Company, by treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, has acquired a large tract of territory south of Mombasa, which includes a strip of coast necessary for their development of the inland country.

A despatch has been received from St. Paul de Loanda, under date of September 9, saying that Maj. Bartellot, commander of the camp on the Aruwimi, had received news from Henry M. Stanley dated July 12. Stanley was then ten days' march in the interior, and was still proceeding up the Aruwimi, which he had found navigable above the rapids. He had launched the steel whaleboat and rafts. The members of the expedition were in good health, and provisions were easily procured at the lodge villages. A caravan of 480 men followed the expedition on the left bank of the river, and an advance guard of forty natives of Zanzibar led it. Stanley expected to reach Wadelai by the middle of August. The advance had been so peaceably accomplished that he informed Bartellot that he would soon send him orders to follow the expedition by the same route.

The International Prison Congress began its session at Toronto, September 11, and the Hon. R. B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, delivered the opening address.

Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, in answer to an inquiry, has said: "Henry George's doctrine or book has not as yet been pronounced on by the Holy See," and "Dr. McGlynn's excommunication was occasioned by his persistent refusal to obey the commands of the Holy See, to which he promised obedience as a priest and as an alumnus of the College of the Propaganda at Rome. Dr. McGlynn's case is purely ecclesiastical, not political."

The Mexican Judge Zubia, at Paso del Norte, who recently made a personal assault on the United States Consul there, has been suspended from office.

The filibustering expedition from Key West to Cuba is reported to have been composed of only a handful of adventurers, of bad antecedents and of no prominence.

HOW TRADE DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG.

We have been favored with a small pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, entitled 'You are Interested'— the subject in which we are interested, or to be interested, being the payment of subsidies to American steamships, and the compiler being Mr. H. K. Thurber, President of the United States and Brazil Steamship Company. The usual argument for subsidies is here reinforced by a statement of the recent action of the Spanish Ministry in subsidizing three lines of steamers, one from Spain to Vera Cruz, another to the West Indies and Colon, and a third from Cuba to the United States and Canada. These subsidies amount altogether to $1,022,640, and are subject to the approval of the Spanish Cortes and the appropriation of the necessary funds, but the ships have already been in the service six or seven months. The effect of the subsidy, in the opinion of the writers of the pamphlet, will be to "drive every American vessel, steam and sail, out of the West Indies and the Spanish Main business." The remedy suggested is an equivalent subsidy, or some subsidy, from our own Government to American steamships.

So much stress is laid by Mr. Thurber on the phrase "Trade follows the flag," frequently used in his pamphlet, that we are moved to inquire what it means. It cannot mean that where there is no American flag there is no American trade, because the largest part of our trade, and a very large trade it is too, is between New York on the one hand and Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, and Hamburg on the other. Here there is no American flag at all, or none worth mentioning, yet the trade is immense and increasing all the time So there is a trade which does not follow the flag, which is indifferent to all flags, and which follows dimes and dollars, regardless of the bunting at the masthead. We presume that Mr. Thurber's trade is mostly of the kind that seeks the cheapest bottoms on the ocean as well as the cheapest railways on land, for if it were not of this kind it would not long exist. There is a large trade between New York and the West Indies. Here there is an American flag, but we have never observed that American trade followed that flag in preference to any other. Indeed, the complaint of the advocates of subsidies is that it tends to follow other flags, even where no subsidies are paid to the foreign carrier. So it is not true that trade follows the flag. What trade follows is the almighty dollar. It would be a fool if it followed anything else.

In one case only is it true that "trade follows the flag," and that is where there is no other flag to follow, or where ours is the cheapest, the handiest, the most expeditious, serviceable, and convenient. The phrase was coined to express the idea that where there is at present no means of ocean communication, trade will spring up if you establish such means. In this restricted sense it is true, but if two means of communication are established, trade will follow whichever flag offers the best terms. Certain patriotic and poetic suggestions follow the flag wherever it goes, but trade is neither patriotic nor poetic—neither Mr. Thurber's trade nor any other. The fact that trade follows the dollar, is the real reason why subsidies are asked for.

The example of foreign nations as subsidy payers is the main argument of subsidy advocates in this country. But there are important differences between ourselves and them. Most of them have colonial dependencies in various parts of the world, with which it is indispensable that they should maintain frequent and rapid communication. In other words, there are political reasons in addition to commercial ones for paying subsidies. Again. those countries really desire foreign trade and take pains to promote it. We do not. We have adopted the policy of "creating a home market." We have been taught for a quarter of a century to look upon foreign trade as injurious and almost sinful. Our legislation has been directed to the preventing of importation, without which there can be no exportation. Public sentiment has been trained to look askance at ocean-borne commerce. At this very day, with a surplus revenue coming into the Treasury which is a menace to all trade, it is doubtful whether any of the artificial restrictions imposed on foreign trade can be relaxed, so strong is the belief that such trade is detrimental to the nation. Even the advocates of subsidies are generally opposed to the removal of these restrictions. They are as much in favor of high tariffs as anybody, and they contribute to the bad education which teaches the people that foreign trade should be shunned and repressed. This teaching has returned to plague the inventors. When they set forth, as in the present pamphlet, the allurements of foreign commerce, they find their influence deadened by a conviction that it is not worth while to spend the public money to win something that has been deliberately spurned and publicly abjured. Those, on the other hand, who hold that foreign trade is just as advantageous as any other kind of trade, will be apt to insist that the removal of artificial restrictions, which costs nothing, shall at least keep pace with more expensive means for rebuilding the ocean commerce of the United States.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS ABOUT POVERTY.

Mr. Butterworth, the Ohio Congressman, has been interviewed as to "what Congress will attempt at the next session towards the improvement of business and reduction of the surplus, or other modes and means of reform," and answered that "it certainly ought to do something," because "the present order of things is tending to great aggregations in large cities, colossal wealth, and abject poverty, with corruption and dissipation." The remedy for this very objectionable state of things he described as follows:

> "We must see that our prosperity is more generally shared in by the masses. I do not mean that idleness shall be encouraged, rewarded, or even tolerated, or that the idler and industrious shall be equal yoke-fellows in any field of competition; but that the Government shall not permit any of its agencies to be used to increase the strength of arms that are already too strong, and to add to the thrift of those who are dangerously thrifty already, or to pile up colossal fortunes that are already dangerous in amount."

This is more of the talk of which we have had so much from clergymen and philanthropists during the past year, and which does so much to aggravate whatever danger there is in the existing social situation. These dark hints that there is some expedient as yet untried, but within reach of the Government, which can cause a more equal distribution of wealth and diminish poverty, have, we do not hesitate to say, an immense influence in stimulating idleness and increasing poverty and corruption. They enable hundreds of lazy agitators all over the country to live off the wages of the poor, and increase the distaste for industry and the indifference to thrift and skill which are already becoming in an alarming degree a characteristic of the American laborer. They help, too, to spread and confirm the notion that character has but little to do with shaping the condition of society, and that the world can be made to move as fast as is necessary simply by bill and resolution.

We repeat that it is the bounden duty of every man of influence or position, who holds that the present distribution of property in this country is unjust, and can be and ought to be changed by legislation, and feels it necessary to announce his views publicly, to tell people exactly what he thinks the legislation ought to be. When he finds fault with "the present order of things," he ought to tell us in definite terms what the "present order of things" is, and exactly how he would go to work to change it.

The feature of the "present order of things" which seems to call forth most animadversion, is the fact that a few men are very rich, and most men comparatively poor. This has existed ever since human society was founded. It is and always has been objectionable, and if it can be remedied, ought to be remedied. But anybody who has a remedy for it ought at once to produce it on paper. Any one who thinks it can be changed by act of Congress ought to draft a bill for the purpose and publish it. If Jay Gould, for instance, has too much money, the precise means by which his fortune ought to be reduced should be described, and the persons among whom it is to be distributed ought to be pointed out. If "colossal fortunes" are dangerous to the State, there is no use in repeating that colossal fortunes are bad things: we ought to be told how their growth is to be prevented. In like manner, if there are too many poor in New York or any other large city, in proportion to the number of rich people, we ought to hear how many poor a city like New York ought to have, and how their number is to be kept fixed, and how a man who is rescued from poverty by the State is to be kept from falling back into it again. Congressman Butterworth is just as competent to do this as any of his colleagues.

The fondness of the laborers, too, for parades like that of "Labor Day," as a means of "showing their strength," is wholly, or almost wholly, due to the notion that somebody is keeping them out of something which he will surrender when he sees how numerous they are. This is the sole object of showing "strength." It is a sort of semi-hostile demonstration, like the naval and military reviews to which European sovereigns treat their enemies or rivals. It means that if the rest of the community does not let them have their due, some sort of compulsion for which "strength"

is necessary will be resorted to. This notion is kept alive and encouraged by such talk as Mr. Butterworth's. But for it we should, instead of the tomfoolery of "Labor Day," have exhibitions showing how much capital the laborers have; how many commodities they produce and sell on their own account; how little they spend in drink; how much they have done to improve their own dwellings and raise their standards of living, and to increase their mental and moral culture. These are the things on which civilized men nowadays pride, or ought to pride, themselves. It is the kind of men we are, and not how many of us there are, which most concerns, or ought most to concern, all of us.

DIRT AND DISORDER.

Mayor Hewitt's remarks on the indifference of householders in this city to the condition of the streets, and the habit of dumping ashes and garbage in front of their doors in disregard of the appearance of the streets or the health and comfort of their neighbors, suggest an interesting inquiry as to the cause of the difference in this respect between the people of New England and those of New York. Anybody who has crossed the line from Massachusetts or Connecticut into this State along the ordinary highroads, must soon have been made painfully aware of the great inferiority of the New York standard of neatness as regards the care of streets and dwellings. We believe from a very early period the householder in a New England village who allowed his yard to become dirty or disorderly and his fences to get out of repair, or made the sidewalk or highroad a receptacle for refuse of any description, incurred serious social discredit. Gen. Francis A. Walker, in an address on the "Labor Problem" some months ago, confessed to a falling off in this respect, owing to the influx into the New England towns and villages of foreign immigrants with low standards of living. There is, however, considerable difference between the various European countries which send us additions to our population. The Irish are probably the most careless and squalid, as is natural in a people whose only protection against a steady rise in rent was the assiduous external manifestation of great poverty. The Germans, whose social training is better than that of any other immigrants except the Swedes and Norwegians, on the whole leave little to be desired. The Italians and Hungarians are mostly birds of passage, who do not care how they live, as long as they can save money, and rarely become householders.

But we doubt whether any of them would, if left to themselves, make settlements displaying less regard to appearances than even the prosperous towns and villages of northern and central New York, or, indeed, we may say, any part of New York. These all seem pervaded by that extraordinary indifference to appearances outside their homes which in New York city tolerates the use of the streets as stable-yards, and the sidewalks and gutters as dumping-ground. One might go along the whole of the rich Mohawk Valley without finding a single town or village in which people seemed to care particularly what becomes of their refuse after it leaves their kitchens, or whether their yard fences are repaired or painted, or whether the roadside is overgrown with weeds or the gutters choked with rubbish, or whether the yard itself is mown or trimmed.

In New England, in the days before lawn-mowers, long grass in the yards was not uncommon, but since the introduction of these useful implements, one rarely sees a bit of lawn which is not kept in pretty good order, or flowers which do not seem to be tended. On the New York side of the line one rarely sees any sign of the lawn-mower's existence. The yard, if the owner has no cattle or sheep to graze it, is apt to be a tangle of grass and weeds, which, but for the path to the door, would lead one to suppose that the house was deserted. The fences are very apt to be broken down or much decayed and defaced. No one, for instance, who walked through the suburbs of Johnstown would dream that it was one of the oldest and most prosperous villages in the State. The dwellings generally have an air of poverty and decay. They seem to be the abodes of people who have been worsted in the struggle for existence and are too dispirited to care what their surroundings are, or to be willing to carry their garbage further than the nearest hollow in the road, or to spend ten minutes in the evening cutting down the grass and weeds which grow up to their windows and almost exclude the light. One of the most odious characteristics of such places, too, is that if one turns up a tempting wood-path, or tries to follow the meanderings of a pretty stream, one is pretty sure to light soon on a dumping-ground, heaped high with the refuse of the neighboring houses. The practice seems to be, when refuse is not deposited in the street, to carry it to the nearest secluded or shady place, and unload it close by the path or roadway, or in whatever spot, not visible from the windows, is most easily reached.

In fact, there is no part of the country in which the village-improvement societies that have done so much to make many New England villages charming and attractive, are more needed than in New York. The spirit of indifference to dirt and squalor and disorder in one's surroundings, which makes the problem of street cleaning so formidable in the city, extends over the whole State. Unhappily, too, it seems to go hand in hand with the liquor traffic. The dirtier and more unkempt and uncared for the streets and houses are, in any particular locality, we may be sure the more liquor-shops it contains. Whatever local splendor or neatness there may be, is, in fact, apt to find most expression in the bar-rooms. The proportion of bar-rooms to population, too, is, in towns of 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, like Herkimer, for instance, something appalling. Of course a rousing liquor business soon extirpates among the men all care about the neatness or prettiness of home or its surroundings. It is always easier to tipple and gabble in a bar-room than cut grass in one's yard, or mend or paint one's fences, or provide for the burial of one's garbage. Nothing destroys the horror of dirt and disorder, which is what most distinguishes the civilized man from the savage, more rapidly and thoroughly than frequent drinking. What makes the phenomenon of New York untidiness all the more inscrutable is that the State was largely settled by two of the tidiest and cleanliest peoples in the world—the Dutch and the Yankees.

THE ART OF MAKING MONEY.

The Boston *Herald* has been trying to cater to the tastes of its Sunday readers by consulting a number of rich men as to the easiest way of getting rich, and printing their answers. Barnum said it was quite simple; all you have to do is to spend less than you earn, and to "shun rum and tobacco." Gen. Butler's advice was to buy improved real estate, partly for cash and partly for small notes, this being the way he became rich himself. Mr. Faxon, the temperance advocate, advised the practice of "sobriety, industry, economy, and faithfulness." Mr. Erastus Wiman warned young men against speculation, and maintained that "legitimate trade, the honest, plodding routine of life, was the true basis for good fortune," and that if a young man does not obtain riches through these, he will at least deserve them. Mr. Asa Potter advised a young man to "select a business that is congenial to him," and, while carrying it on, to be "industrious, temperate, and patient." Mr. Miller Pillsbury, "the flour king," of Minneapolis, recommended exceedingly hard work and a just estimate of one's own abilities. Mr. Russell Sage, for his part, advised the young man to commit to memory, as he did, the advice of *Polonius* to *Laertes*, and try to live up to it. Any one who does this, he says, is as certain to become wealthy as "the night is to follow the day."

It will be easily seen that none of these eminent men had a word to say to people eager to get rich, beyond the commonplaces of worldly philosophy—except, perhaps, Gen. Butler, who did descend into details. But, of course, nobody who values the General's advice on any subject supposes that he owes his "competent fortune," as he once called it, to investing small savings in improved real estate. The fact is, that, barring the men who make a fortune by a single "big strike" in some sort of speculation, there is probably no millionaire who can tell how he became rich—that is, what the qualities or practices were which most aided him in acquiring wealth. All millionaires probably think they know, but they really do not. If the best means of acquiring wealth could be communicated to others by successful practitioners, the art of making money could and would be taught in schools and colleges. There would be professors of money-making as there are of "journalism," but they would have to be rich men, because a poor man teaching people how to escape poverty would be a somewhat ludicrous object. The fact that there are no such schools or colleges is, in truth, the best possible proof that the art of money-making is unteachable, because there is no art in which the demand for instruction is so widespread and so fierce.

The reason why the causes of success in getting rich cannot be communicated is probably the same which prevents the cause of success

in any calling from being communicated. To say that a man succeeds through industry and integrity is a mere platitude. These qualities may help a man a good deal, but they are evidently not essential, for a great many men succeed without them, and tens of thousands who have them do not succeed. In fact, we cannot put our finger on a single quality or gift which is necessary to make a man a millionaire, nor can we say what the exact combination of qualities or gifts is which makes a man succeed in anything. It appears to be just as hard, if we may judge from the number of failures, to succeed at the bar, or in medicine, or divinity, or soldiering, as in money-making. The men who succeed, all know of something which was of great use to them in rising, but not one knows of anything or any two or three things in the absence of which he would certainly have failed.

If anybody had asked Napoleon, or Wellington, or Grant to explain to him how he won battles, he would have got no better answers than the Boston *Herald* got from the millionaires about money-making. The great general to whom such a foolish question was put would have answered that he could not tell; that training was, of course, very valuable, but that in the last resort what did the business was good judgment at critical moments, and that this judgment had its source partly in character and partly in experience. A man with the money-making talent knows "a good thing," that is, a desirable investment or venture, when he sees it. How he knows it he cannot explain. In fact, there is no talent which is so deeply hidden away in the recesses of a man's mental and moral constitution; there are no trustworthy outward signs of it; neither temperament nor education indicates it or produces it. This, as we have said, is in some degree true of talent in all callings, but in a much smaller degree in all others than in what is called "business." In every calling, success is a personal attribute, something which comes out of a man's brain and character, and which he can neither share nor transmit nor explain. All he can say is that he somehow knew how to do things well, and when to do them and when to let them alone.

THE NEW IRISH ACTS.

DUBLIN, August 27, 1887.

THE new Land Act has now been issued. Jeremy Bentham complained of English legislation that, "as if from a rubbish cart, a continually increasing and ever shapeless mass of law is from time to time shot down upon the heads of the people; and out of this rubbish and at his peril is each man left to pick out what belongs to him." The Irish Land Laws are an example of this legal rubbish shooting. This last of our many land laws is ambiguous, involved, and obscure; but not more so than previous acts. The Land Law of 1881 was described from the bench by a judge as "like a Chinese puzzle." The new Act, though not very long, refers to so many other acts which are wholly or partly incorporated with it, or to be read with it, that it is somewhat of a puzzle to put them together and extract the general meaning. Scarcely any measure of more general relief could now be taken in hand than a consolidation and codification in plain language of our wonderfully complex and contradictory budget of land laws, under which neither landlord nor tenant can deal with their respective estates without legal aid, and but rarely without litigation.

The general provisions of the new Land Law are as follows:

(1.) Almost every agricultural leaseholder may enter the rent courts and have a fair rent fixed on his farm for a term of fifteen years.

(2.) The provisions excluding what are, under the present law, "town parks" from the operation of the Land Law of 1881, are slightly relaxed in favor of occupants of some classes of these holdings.

(3.) Ejectments are facilitated by substitution of a formal notice for the actual execution of the ejectment, after which the ejected tenant had six months during which he could redeem his tenancy.

(4.) Changes are made in the law of purchase, facilitating sales, and affecting owners and encumbrancers rather than landlords and tenants.

(5.) The rate of interest on loans made to tenants for the purchase of their farms under the Land Act of 1870, the Church Act, and the Land Law of 1881 is reduced to 3⅛ per cent., and the time for repayment is extended.

(6.) Judicial rents fixed before 1886 are to be altered by order of the Land Commission so as to differ from the amounts originally fixed "by the difference in prices affecting agriculture" at present and in the years in which such rents were fixed. Evictions for non-payment of judicial rents may in certain cases be temporarily stayed.

The admission of leaseholders to the rent courts has been refused by every Government since 1881, though repeatedly and urgently demanded as a matter of justice and equality. It is a tardy concession, given only on compulsion. It is better, however, for the leaseholders who have tried through the past trying years, to go into court now, when the permanent fall in prices is recognized, and its effect on farming understood, than it would have been in 1881. English public opinion is now less likely to influence the courts in favor of the landlords, who, as a class, have ceased to have any political importance.

The provision for altering judicial rents according to "the difference in prices affecting agriculture" is vague and obscure; but it seems to be understood by the Government and the Land Commission to mean that the rents in the several unions are to be reduced in the same proportion as prices have fallen. The word "agriculture" is not being taken in its strict sense; the average changes in prices of all products, whether agricultural or pastoral, are being ascertained by the Land Commission, but rates of taxes and the price of labor, both of which affect agriculture directly, are left out of consideration.

There is no chance whatever of this provision giving satisfaction. Every one knows that a fall in the prices of farm products should be attended by a very much larger percentage of diminution in the rent than that which has taken place in the prices. But the Cabinet overlooked this until the bill had passed the House of Commons; and at the last moment the Government altered in the Lords the clause they had agreed to in the Commons. This was apparently due to representations of the Land Commissioners that, under the clause as it originally stood, requiring them to determine "what alteration if any ought equitably to be made" in the rents, they would in equity have been bound to reduce some rents 40, 50, and 60 per cent., and in some cases to make even larger reductions. The change of the wording of the Bill was made because what was plainly equitable would involve a loss to the class who, in this case, had voting power enough to do as they pleased.

The probable result will be that where the judicial reductions seem insufficient, the Plan of Campaign will be resorted to. The task of trying to fix fair rents is an impossible one; no rule of fairness has yet been found. "Unkindness has no remedy at law," nor can the courts deal with this question, which is one of morals more than of law and fact. Low rents may be ascertained, and, if fixed, may be paid. Value, whether annual or salable, is capable of being approximately estimated, and, according as the rents or prices are more or less below this estimate, so are they low or the reverse. But this pursuit of fairness, or any rule by which it can be ascertained, is a delusion.

The operation of the clause for altering rents in butter districts is already being freely discussed in the south. The yield, owing to the great drought, has been very small—according to some estimates, it is less than half the average; but the price has increased from 30 to 40 per cent., probably on account of the deficient yield. It is the same with other produce that is not affected by foreign imports: the yield of hay and potatoes is small, the prices are high. The wheat crop is good, but the amount of the home-grown crop practically has no appreciable effect on the price.

The Coercion Act was passed mainly with a view to the Plan of Campaign. It is already in operation; the National League is proclaimed as dangerous; prosecutions have been commenced. The hostile mind, however, continues in full vigor notwithstanding the proclamation; and there seems likely to be a sharp competition among Nationalists as to who shall get first into prison. If the Land Law and Crimes Act were ever so just and necessary, the fact of their administration being wholly in the hands of the anti-Nationalist minority would make them appear unjust. The one pleasant feature in the present condition of affairs is the diminution of international ill-feeling, which is due to the hearty support given to the National party by the Gladstonian Liberals. For a long time Michael Davitt, alone among Irish Nationalists, preached peace and good-will between the Irish and the English peoples. But now a strong political section of Englishmen is seeking to substitute, for the nominal union of Government, a real union of interest and affection between the two countries, and its efforts, earnestness, and kindly feeling are recognized and reciprocated. An organized series of public meetings in England, to be addressed by leading Home-Rulers, has been arranged for the autumn and winter months; but it is possible that the Irish members may be in prison or occupied with the direction of affairs at home.

On the whole, the winter may be expected to be one of unrest, political and social disturbance, unless the landlords make a new departure and accept the proposal made by Archbishop Walsh to confer with the Nationalists as to the terms of a temporary and permanent settlement of the land war. Late though it be, they might even now with advantage to themselves take to heart and act upon Edmund Burke's words, that "early reformations are amicable arrangements with a friend in power; late reformations are terms imposed upon a conquered enemy."

A LAND VALUER.

MILITARY SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, August 22, 1887.

I SPOKE in my last letter of the military preparations being made in Belgium for the eventual defence of her neutrality. A few days ago the King of the Belgians took the opportunity afford-

ed by the unveiling of statues to two heroes of the old struggles against the Spaniards in Flanders, to remind his subjects of the necessity of active efforts for the perpetuation of the nation's independence. "The life of nations is a perpetual struggle," said he; and liberty must be defended at times by the sword. King Leopold, who is the most prudent of sovereigns—as prudent, certainly, as his father, who was once called the "Nestor of Kings"—must have had very strong reasons for emerging as he did from the constitutional cloud in which he lives, and giving thus an indirect advice to his Chambers on the question of compulsory military service.

The tendency of the times seems to be adverse to small countries, and Belgium is a small country: it takes only little more than an hour to go by rail from the French frontier to Brussels. But the Belgians do not seem at all inclined to cease to be a nation, and they show no desire to be merged in a larger nationality. The same may be said of Switzerland; and, historically speaking, the Swiss have even a better right than the Belgians to preserve the dignity of a separate nation. Few people have not visited the shores of the admirable Lake of Lucerne, and the world-famous spots where the "little Cantons" became the nucleus of Switzerland. At a time when there was no artillery those small Cantons were almost impregnable fortresses, especially the four Cantons which are grouped on the various branches of the Lake, the "Vierwaldstädte." The confederation had its birth in the three primitive Cantons (*Urcantone*), Unterwalden, Uri, and Schweitz. When you are on the Lake, you are always shown the place near the Axenberg, with its little chapel built in 1388, where Tell jumped on the rock from the bark of Gessler; on the other side, at the foot of the Seelisberg, is the famous Grütli. Not far from Flüelen is a fountain with the statue of Tell built on the place where he is supposed to have hit the apple with his arrow. The inexpressible beauty of these shores, the calm of the valleys which open from distance upon distance on the Lake, do not make you think of war; but you are reminded of the preoccupations of the present time by the military road which follows, like a serpent, all the indentations and curves of the Lake. Everything is ready for the transport of an army from the great plain of Switzerland to the mountains, which now, as in old times, would be the strongholds of Swiss liberty.

The Swiss, by a strange contrast, are bound to neutrality, and still they are among the most military races of the world. Their spirit can be well judged by the extraordinary levies which have been made in their country down to very recent times. Before the French Revolution they had in the foreign service twenty-nine regiments, which formed an army of 50,000 men. Twenty thousand of these men were in the pay of the French monarchy, and it has been calculated that the French levies of the thirteen Cantons amounted in three centuries after Louis XI. to 700,000 men. Baron Zurlauben wrote a very valuable history of these Swiss regiments. France kept at all times an ambassador in Berne (though Berne is a small residence), with the special function of seeing to all the details of these levies and to all the articles of the treaties made by France with the Cantons. These Swiss regiments had their own rules, their own discipline; they were commanded by men who belonged to the best families of the Cantons. I have an old friend who saw before the Revolution of 1830 a council of war in a Swiss regiment; the officers formed a circle, and the accused soldier was judged without appeal. The military law of the Swiss was almost Draconian, and their admirable discipline made them a model for all armies.

In our long wars of religion in the sixteenth century the Swiss regiments played a very important part. They were always on the royal side; they saved the Catholic army at the battle of Dreux; they saved the young King during the famous retreat from Meaux to Paris. Sometimes, however, they refused to fight—it was when they were not paid; at least they waited till they were paid before fighting. The army was a profession for the poor shepherds of the High Alps. After a few years of service they came back with a pension and sometimes a little booty; the officers received titles and pensions.

The French had a proverb, "Pas d'argent, pas de Suisse." Napoleon, for his campaign of 1817, asked the Confederation for a force of 16,000 men. The old monarchy had found its last defenders in the Swiss who were massacred on the steps of the Tuileries. I was visiting a few days ago the beautiful monument of Thorwaldsen at Lucerne. I had seen it often before, but it seemed to me even more beautiful in the morning light, with the azure shining through the branches of the overhanging trees. Time has improved the *cadre* of the dying lion; the trees are larger, the whole scene seems more solemn. Thousands and thousands of travellers pay their homage to this monument; it may have faults in point of art, but it is a thing always to remember, it speaks really to the soul.

The Bourbons, after the Restoration, formed six Swiss regiments, two of which were a part of what was called the Royal Guard. Since 1830 there have been no more Swiss regiments in the French Army; but for many years after that date there were Swiss troops in Naples and in Rome. In 1848 the Federal Constitution formally interdicted the levies in the Cantons, and ever since Switzerland has only been occupied in organizing its own forces and its own defence. In 1847, at the time of the so-called Sonderbund, the thirteen Liberal Cantons were leagued against the seven Cantons of the Sonderbund. The Liberal army had no fewer than 90,000 men, with 74 guns; Neufchâtel and Appenzell took no part in the struggle. The Constitution has always in principle forbidden the existence of a permanent army in the interior of the country; the military forces of the country are there formed by the militia. The Swiss are all good shots and take much pleasure in the *tirs fédéraux*, which are the great festivals of the Confederacy. One of my friends who lives in Geneva told me once that every Genevese was born a watchmaker, a radical, and a carbineer. The mountaineers who are accustomed to hunt the chamois are first-rate shots, and the competition for the prizes is very ardent in these great *tirs*.

All citizens from the age of twenty to the age of forty-four are liable to military service. There is, however, an exemption tax, but it can only be paid under conditions determined by law. The militia compose the active army, or *armée d'élite;* the Federal army (*Bundesauszug*) represents three per cent. of the population, and is composed of the young men between twenty and thirty years; then comes a first reserve of men from thirty to forty years, which forms one and a half per cent. of the population; then another reserve, or Landwehr, which is only called out in time of great national danger. The first two classes can furnish 106,000 men: 83,000 for the infantry (99 battalions of *fusiliers* and 8 of *tirailleurs*); 3,500 for the cavalry (24 squadrons of dragoons and 12 companies of guides); 14,000 men for the artillery (50 batteries); and 3,000 men for the engineers (8 battalions, besides the *pontonniers* and *pionniers*); and there are, besides, the staff, the surgeons, and the troops of the administration. The Landwehr, which has the same *cadres*, with the sole difference that its artillery is only half the artillery of the active army, can contribute as many as 97,000 men. In time of war, it is therefore expected that Switzerland can bring to the front an army of 203,000 men.

The mobilization of the army would require 9,000 horses. There are in all nine divisions, subdivided into brigades. The militiamen, who are equipped by the Cantons, are placed under the orders of the Cantonal authorities, in the limits admitted by the Federal power, who call the men, dispose of them, furnish their arms, instruct them, and keep the men every year long enough to teach them the manœuvres and the use of arms. There are several corps of cadets, and the military academy of Thun trains the under-officers and the officers. The officers are appointed by the Federal Council, on the proposition of the Cantons; but the choice of the Commander-in-Chief belongs only to the Federal Assembly, which chooses him from among the Federal Colonels, the highest grade of the officers in the Federal army. Some of these Federal Colonels are very remarkable men, well known in military circles. They travel, see foreign wars and foreign countries, and their reports are read with much interest.

The troops are only paid during the manœuvres or in time of war. A question which for many years has been a subject of discussion in the Confederacy is this: Ought Switzerland, like all other countries of Europe, to have artificial strongholds and fortified towns? The wars of the French Revolution and the campaign of 1813, during which the Allies invaded the Swiss territory, have proved that the natural ramparts of the Alps are not invulnerable; nevertheless, the Alps are still considered as the natural defence of the country. Military roads cut in various directions would permit the rapid concentration of the army in a first line of defence in the mountains; behind this there is a second line of defence. The Swiss trust in the undoubted courage of their army and in the strategy of their officers. They have done nothing to fortify their frontiers, not even on the line of the Rhine and on the side of Geneva, where those frontiers are the weakest; on the other hand, nothing has been spared in the improvement of the militia, the military education of the officers, and the armament. As it is, the Swiss Army would, in my opinion, be a formidable adversary; and the Swiss may console themselves for having no fortifications by the thought that year after year the progress of artillery makes fortifications useless. They have saved all the money which would have been spent in forts and ramparts; and the time may come when, at little expense, they will find themselves well fortified in the weak parts of the frontier by a few steel cupolas.

PALÆO-ITALIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

PARIS, August 20, 1887.

IN the years 1886 and 1887 a citizen of Boston, Mr. Dana Estes, surveyed the opening and clearing of about twenty-four ancient tombs in the immediate vicinity of Belluno (province of Venice). He was fortunate enough to secure possession of the objects discovered, which must now have safely reached the United States. On his way home, Mr. Estes passed through Saint-Germain, and kindly showed me a part of his interesting collection—about one-third, as he told me, the remainder having been directly forwarded to America. These discoveries demand serious attention. They are remarkable and admirably preserved specimens of an archæological series hitherto little attended to—completely unknown, I venture to state, to most professional scholars out of Italy—the study of which, however, is calculated to throw a quite new and unexpected light on the remotest ages in the Italian peninsula. Very few museums in Europe possess antiquities of that class, and I am almost certain that Mr.

Estes's palæo-Italic collection has been the first to cross the Atlantic. The possessor will undoubtedly take the trouble of publishing the narrative of his discoveries, with select engravings from the most important types; he will thus render a real service to archæological study by facilitating comparisons between the contents of the Belluno tombs and the spoils of other cemeteries in the valley of the Po.

Meanwhile, and with Mr. Estes's permission, I seize the occasion of a palæo-Italic series having been shipped to America, to summarize our actual knowledge about these curious antiquities, which must be carefully distinguished from the works of Etruscan and of Roman industry. I do not intend to describe what I have seen of Mr. Estes's collection: I must leave to him the honor and the pleasure of doing so. It will suffice for my purpose to say that the entire lot was discovered in cup-shaped tombs, the sides of which are walled with small irregular stones, superposed without any mortar, and covered with a large lid of tufa. Inside each tomb was a vase in earthenware, affecting a form of frequent occurrence in coæval cemeteries, and also some minor urns, in earthenware or in bronze; the principal vase contained the ashes of the deceased, no case of inhumation having been observed. Among the ashes were found different implements, such as large bronze fibulæ or safety-pins, ornamental bronze pendants of various designs, beads of yellow amber and of colored glassware or porcelain, iron spearheads, etc. The fibulæ are peculiarly worthy of attention; they belong to a well-known type, that of Villanova, and are decorated with engravings in the geometrical style. Some of them are ornamented with small bronze rings or glass beads suspended to the brooch, others (and this is a very rare occurrence) have their upper end, where the pin is inserted, shaped in the form of animals, the design of which recalls the primitive engravings and rude figures on the bronze implements from Koban in the Caucasus and from Hallstatt in upper Austria. Similar objects, but of inferior quality, were obtained in 1870 by M. Leicht from tombs discovered in the suburbs of Belluno, and described by the finder in a short pamphlet, 'Avanzi preistorici nel Bellunese' (Belluno, 8vo, 1871). Some archæologists may fancy that the interest of a discovery is greater when nothing like it has yet occurred. This is an error which even simple dilettanti ought not to share. The chief object of archæology, as Gerhard and Longpérier often repeated, is to *form series*, to reveal and define the geographical and chronological limits, both in space and in time, within which the works of the same art or industry are to be encountered. From this point of view, we may say that Mr. Estes's collectanea are specially interesting, because they occupy a definite place in a large sequence of analogous discoveries made not only in the valley of the Po, but in that of the Danube and of the Rhone, on a line which can now be followed uninterruptedly from Hungary to the eastern province of France.

The name of antico- or palæo-Italic archæology is a happy idea of Count Conestabile, the celebrated Etruscan scholar. Being rather vague, this appellation has the advantage of not prejudicing the obscure question about the race (or the races) to which belonged the people who, previously to the Romans, the Greeks, and the Etruscans, scattered the vestiges of their civilization on Italian ground. The culture of northern Italy, so far as it is neither Etruscan nor Græco-Roman, is also styled Villanova culture, from the name of a necropolis of two hundred tombs discovered in the vicinity of Bologna. Formerly (that is, until about the middle of the present century) archæologists used the word Etruscan in as wide and much-abused a sense as that of Pelasgic: everything which seemed in Italy to be neither Greek nor Roman was styled Pelasgic or Etruscan. Recent researches, the results of which were for the first time condensed and tested by public discussion at the International Congress of Bologna in 1871, enable us now to investigate with greater precision the remote periods of Italian archæology. The principal conclusions which have been obtained and are generally admitted, may be stated as follows:

Firstly, thanks to Bonucci, Capellini, and others, it has been ascertained that Italy, like France and Great Britain, went through a *palæolithic* period, in which the use of metals was unknown. In spite of much dispute and contradiction, it seems certain that the period in question was of less importance in Italy than in England, and especially in France. This is evidently the case for the second part of the palæolithic period, the principal feature of which are the bone-caves with organic deposits. Such caves are by no means rare in Italy, but a great number of them belong to a later epoch, and, as the reindeer does not appear to have passed the Alps, no traces have been found there of the remarkable development of sculpture and engraving on bone and horn which gives so high an interest to the caves of Périgord and of Switzerland.

After the palæolithic period we find, as elsewhere, the neolithic or polished-stone age, when the first metallic implements were introduced in Italy by the rising flood of commerce. In fact, it is now generally acknowledged that the polished-stone period cannot be strictly distinguished from the age of metals, but the development of this idea would carry us too far. Archæologists have not yet come to an understanding about the primitive importers of metal implements: some believe them to have been Phœnicians, others admit a gypsy-like immigration of small metal-working tribes, which, originating in Central Asia or the Altaic region, gradually spread through Europe, following the valleys of the Dnieper, the Danube, and the Po. Two facts, however, are certain: (1) that the bronze implements of the most ancient period afford, from one extremity of Europe to the other, and particularly in Central Europe, a striking similarity in shape and in the composition of metal. As we gradually get nearer to the historical period, the resemblances between implements from different regions are found to diminish—a result which, combined with the discovery of moulds and foundries, goes to prove that the industry of bronze soon became localized in various centres, such as Hallstatt in Austria and Bologna in Italy; (2) that when bronze implements become numerous, the custom of incineration more and more replaces that of inhumation, an evident sign that some change has occurred in the religious ideas and habits of the European communities, perhaps also that a new race of men has entered the scene, not necessarily in large numbers, but with a superior power of assimilation and proselytism. That race *may* be the Aryans, but this is as yet a mere hypothesis, and is sternly denied by the school of Latham, Penka, and others, who place the birthplace of Aryan civilization in Scandinavia.

If we compare the neolithic period in Italy with the similar period in France, so well known by the methodical investigations of the dolmens of Brittany, we perceive the following discrepancies: (1.) Dolmens are not to be found in Italy; the so-called *Cyclopean* walls of the ancient cities and the *nuraghs* of Sardinia are of a quite different and later character. (2.) The stone implements or celts in jade, jadite, chloromelanite, and other rare or non-European materials—which are frequent in Brittany, where they must have been introduced by commerce, and are also to be found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland—seem almost or completely wanting in Italy. (3.) Northern Italy possesses lake-dwellings similar to those which exist in Switzerland, but they have not been met with in the other parts of ancient Gaul. The lake-dwellings of northern Italy, carefully studied since 1863, must be put on the same line with the so-called *terramare*, the investigation of which began about 1865 and has recently afforded Prof. Helbig the subject of a most interesting book, 'Die Italiker in der Poebene.' The *terramare*, as everybody knows, are accumulations of débris, forming deposits of ammoniacal earth, which the peasants used as manure. They were called cemetery earth, from the belief that they marked the place of Roman *ustrinæ*. A more attentive study of the fragments and implements they contain, enlightened by the discovery of the Swiss lake-dwellings by Keller in 1854, proved that the *terramare* are the remains of very ancient pile-buildings belonging to the earliest age of metal. When the study of these deposits had only just begun, the Swiss archæologist Morlot compared them to the kitchen-middens of Denmark, another variety of accumulated débris, but dating from the remote palæolithic period, in which the use of metal was still unknown. Although Morlot's parallel has often been repeated, it can no longer be maintained. The *terramare* must be compared to the lake-dwellings, and are, in fact, nothing but artificial lake-dwellings, established in a moorland and wet country, in the interest both of health and of security. This system of pile-building, which has been observed at Castione and elsewhere, would suffice to make a link between the early populations of Switzerland, of northern Italy, and of the Austrian Alps, where other lake-dwellings have been discovered; and this view is quite supported by the similarity of the stone and bronze implements obtained from the *terramare* and from the lakes. It must also be borne in mind that ancient writers have mentioned lake-dwellings in Macedonia and near the Caucasus—that is, on the very road which seems to have been followed by the neolithic and early metallic culture of central Europe.

Another fact which must be insisted upon is that the age of bronze *alone*, excluding the use of iron, if even such an age may be spoken of, cannot have been of long duration in Italy. Iron implements are already met with in the most ancient cemeteries of Gallia Cisalpina, such as Villanova, Golasecca, and Chiusi. There never existed in the Peninsula, any more than in France, a well-defined and characterized *bronze age*, such as has been so successfully studied since 1830 on the soil of Sweden and of Denmark. No doubt, during the most ancient period, the weapons and personal ornaments were made of bronze, in Italy as well as in France, a preference which may be accounted for by various reasons—the pleasing radiancy of new-melted bronze; the very bad quality of primitive iron; the ugly and destructive effects of rust; perhaps, also, some religious ideas, as expressed in the old Latin inscription, "Ferrum pium esto." But we may safely assert that iron tools were used in Italy as early as ten or eleven centuries B. C. To find similar implements in Sweden, we must go down to the period of the Roman Empire—a proof that an *exclusive* bronze civilization is nothing like the effect of some universal law, but a local fact special to the countries of northern Europe.

The pottery which has been gathered from the *terramare* is particularly instructive. Although very rude and unskilful, it presents the same character as most of the earliest vases found in the cemeteries of the Po valley, and in the oldest tombs in the necropolis of Corneto in Etruria. In the latter necropolis, where there appears a civilization closely connected with the culture of the *terramare*, excavations have recently brought

to light a funeral *hut-urn* of a type which had hitherto only been found in Latium. These urns are probably imitations of the pile-buildings erected by the inhabitants of the *terramare*.

A very ancient tradition, which archæological discoveries have confirmed, asserts that the Etruscans, who appear to us in the height of their power about the sixth century B. C., were not a homogeneous race, but an amalgam of two different peoples: an Italic population, superior in number, and a Tyrrhenian warlike aristocracy of Oriental origin. That aristocracy introduced into Italy the Etruscan language, a curious monument of which seems to have recently been found at Lemnos, in the northern part of the Ægean. No doubt the conquerors also brought with them Oriental works of art, which, together with the models introduced by Phœnician, Carthaginian, and Greek commerce, gave rise to imitations to which Etruscan art owes its peculiar interest and flavor. But Etruscan art, just like the Etruscan people, is not homogeneous. We see the Oriental and Hellenic influences steadily gaining ground, but the primitive stratum of Tuscan industry belongs to a far more ancient period than the Tyrrhenian conquest. If we study the cemeteries of the Villanova type, which are very numerous in Italy northwards from the Apennines, we soon discover that the bronze and iron implements found in these tombs present a most striking uniformity, and that the Oriental elements are very rare or even missing in the most ancient ones. What seems to us Oriental, in those primitive works of industry, recalls the most archaic vases from the Ægean, the rude bronzes gathered in the deepest strata at Olympia, and belongs, in consequence, to a period anterior to that of Semitic influence. Thus it has been possible to distinguish two utterly different elements in Etruscan art: (1) a layer or stage which might be called Aryan, which on Italian ground is better styled palæo-Italic, and seems to have been the common property of the people who, more than ten centuries B. C., probably more than fourteen, emigrated towards the west in following the valley of the Danube; (2) a derivative art, imitating the Oriental and the classical Hellenic style, formed under the influence of the steady commercial intercourse between Etruria on the one hand, Greece, Phœnicia, and Carthage on the other. Until quite lately, the latter element was believed to be the whole of Etruscan art, though it is only the more recent and the most superficial part of it. Thus the *Italic* art of Villanova forms a complete contrast with the *Oriental* art of Etruria. However, the culture of Villanova having lasted during many centuries, and the Etruscan power having extended to the north of the Apennines, the Villanovan art experienced, to a large extent, the influence of Hellenized Etruscanism. For that reason it is often difficult to distinguish, in the cemeteries around Bologna and elsewhere, what is Villanovan from what is Etruscan. The fibulæ with figures of animals found at Belluno by Mr. Dana Estes go to prove that the necropolis he has explored belongs to the Etruscanized class, and must rank along with the cemetery of the Certosa near Bologna, while, on the contrary, no Etruscan influence is yet to be traced in the necropolis of Villanova.

Count Conestabile, at the Congress of Bologna in 1871, proposed to distinguish four strata in the primitive ethnology of Italy, not including the period anterior to the use of metals, which is entirely involved in darkness. These immigrants, Conestabile believed, all belong to the Aryan family, but succeeded each other at various epochs and followed different ways. (1) The *Pelasgo-aborigines*, who entered the Peninsula by the Alps; they are identical with the inhabitants of the *terramare;* (2) the *Umbrians* and the *Latins*, forming the group which Mommsen calls *Italiote*, who took the same road as their predecessors, and penetrated to the southern end of Italy; (3) and (4) the *Græco-Pelasgi* and the *Tyrrhenian-Pelasgi*, who both arrived in Italy by the sea route.

We are perhaps able to define a little more the second group mentioned by Count Conestabile. It was observed a long time ago that the Italic languages, the best known of which is Latin, closely resemble the Celtic dialect; we also know that the Umbrians were, to say the least, near relations of the Celtic tribes, a result which is partly due to the excavations ordered in 1861 at Città d'Umbria by an American archæologist, Mr. Alexander Wolf. Now, the Greek writers show that the Celts, at the most ancient period of history, extended over the valley of the Danube, the valley of the Po, and Gaul. Consequently, we are induced to believe that the cemeteries of the Austrian Alps, those of the Po and the Rhone valleys, which yield monuments of very similar civilizations, equally advanced in the industry of metal, are, in reality, Celtic cemeteries. Perhaps the more recent parts of these necropolises should be styled Gaulish and not Celtic, if we admit with M. Bertrand that the Celts belong to a former migration, and that the Gauls, ethnographically connected with the Celts, subdued the Celtic populations about the fifth century B. C., thanks to their knowledge of more powerful iron weapons, and that they continued to live among or over the Celts in the manner of a conquering aristocracy. For our part, we do not hesitate to believe that the necropolis of Belluno, like that of Hallstatt and that of Alaise, near Besançon, is a Celtic, Celto-Gaulish, or Umbrian cemetery, anterior to the seventh century B. C., Celts, Gauls, and Umbrians being only considered as kindred tribes or fractions of the same stock.

Are the Celts of northern Italy the descendants of the lake-dwellers and pile-builders? Probably; but positive proofs are still wanting. We have spoken above of the pottery of Villanova, which seems to be the continuation of the pottery in the *terramare*, but the value of such an argument should not be overrated. The distinction of the Celtic and Gaulish tribes is of much more importance to history than the confusion of the lake-dwellers with the Celts.

Another Celtic tribe, the Belgians, had followed a quite different route from the Celts and Gauls of northern Italy. Instead of advancing towards the west along the valley of the Danube, they crossed the large plains of Poland and northern Germany, then ascended the valley of the Rhine and established themselves on either side of the river, especially in the northeastern part of Gaul, where Cæsar, many centuries later, still recognized them as distinct from the other Gauls. Some groups of Belgian warriors, instead of entering Gaul, made their way to northern Italy, where they joined hands with the Gaulish invaders of Carniola and Helvetia. These were the Gauls who defeated the Romans at the battle of the Allia, after having previously conquered the Etruscans; these were they who became the valorous allies of Hannibal, and remained during centuries in the north of Italy as a perpetual menace to Roman power. An archæological proof of this was given as early as 1865: in the more recent parts of the Italic cemeteries of Este and Marzabotto, weapons and personal ornaments were discovered absolutely identical with those which had come to light by hundreds in the cemeteries of Cæsar's Belgium, especially in the French province of Champaign. It is the merit of M. A. Bertrand to have shown with good arguments that the Gauls of Brennus did not come from central or western Gaul, but were rather distant relations of the other Celtic tribes established for many centuries past in northern Italy. So we understand how the Etruscans and Romans could describe the invaders as *novum et invisitatum genus hominum*—a phrase which would be almost absurd if the Celts of northern Italy or southeastern Gaul had been meant.

To conclude: we find in Italy not only Græco-Roman and Etruscan art, but a widely spread and most ancient industry, which can be ascribed with much probability to the Celtic tribes hitherto too much neglected by archæology. To that Celtic or palæo-Italic art belong the bronze and earthenware antiquities collected by Mr. Dana Estes. The collection he has brought together can easily bear comparison with any similar collection out of Italy. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that the discoveries made at Belluno, as well as all similar objects belonging to travellers and dilettanti, may be designed and engraved with the necessary care. Much too few of these relics of ancient art have been as yet adequately published, the greater part of Italian provincial monographs being almost unattainable. Science is in want of numerous documents of that kind, well knowing that no series of antiquities better justifies Gerhard's favorite motto: *Monumentorum artis qui unum vidit, nullum vidit; qui mille vidit, unum vidit.*

SALOMON REINACH.

Correspondence.

SILVER COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Can you state any reason why there should not be going on at this moment an outside coinage of silver at least equal to that of the Government? It is perfectly easy to make an absolute facsimile of the silver dollar—not a counterfeit, but the identical thing, as to weight, fineness, and stamp, so that the severest Government tests could not tell the difference. Suppose there were factories for this purpose in Europe, in Canada, in Mexico, in South America, in Africa, in China, or Japan. Nothing could be easier than to introduce them into this country, unless it is the putting them in circulation after they get here. The cash profit on the transaction would be more than 30 per cent., and what business is there in the world which will pay that profit with so little risk? When we know what the Jews will do in financing, is it unreasonable to suppose that millions of dollars may be thus infused into our currency every year without anybody being the wiser? It seems to me so strange that no more stress is laid on this by the opponents of our silver law, that I should like to ask if there is any weak spot in the reasoning.

ANTI-SILVER.

SEPTEMBER 5.

[Whatever may be said of the reasoning, the fact is that the thing is not done, although the opportunity to do it has been open ever since the passage of our silver law. It has been open equally in France, Germany, and all other countries which have a large silver circulation passing at par with gold, but intrinsically worth much less. The reason why false coining is not carried on must be that the difficulty of getting the coins into circulation and the risk of detection outweigh the profits on the transaction. Coins *exactly* like the genuine cannot be produced in a chimney corner.—ED. NATION.]

TOLSTOI, NIHILISM, AND EDUCATED RUSSIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The writer of the article on the "Russian

Realistic Novelists" in this week's *Nation* says, about Tolstoi's 'Two Hussars,' that "it does not appear in the full and authorized edition of Tolstoi's works," and asks whence the story was taken. My edition is dated 1886, in twelve volumes. The second volume, pp. 167-243, contains this tale (*póvyešt*), and gives the date as 1856. Although the author's works are here arranged chronologically, this tale, for a reason best known to the publishers, was given a place after 'Albert,' which is dated a year later. The writer's charge that the chief interest which the educated (I greatly dislike the word "upper" which he uses) classes of Russia take in the religious writings of Tolstoi is mainly due to a need of "spiritual excitement," does injustice not only to the thoughtful minds of Russia and to human nature in general, but also, let us hope, to the writer himself. In this country and in England many rich persons devote themselves to charities, and they have often been charged with taking up these charities as a "pastime," as a "sop to their consciences." The charge against the educated Russians and their interest in Tolstoi is as unfair, I venture to think, as that against the charitable rich. There are, doubtless, *some* rich people who take up charity because it is the fashion, because they must have something to do that is more satisfactory to their better selves than the whirl of social lives which daily becomes more meaningless. There are even some rich people who take up charity because they might thus further their ambition, whether social or political. So there are, likewise, educated Russians who read Tolstoi now because everybody else reads him, because he does furnish a kind of "excitement"; but a general sweeping statement like that of your contributor is, I fear, unjustified.

This is not the place to discuss this point at length. I can only now hint in a few words the point of view from which the matter is to be looked at: *Whoever does not see in the "Nihilistic" revolutionary movement of Russia a religious movement, misreads Russian history for the last twenty-five years.* The "Nihilists" took to politics, Tolstoi takes to literature; but both are the offspring as well as the instrument of the profound religious movement which is now taking place among educated Russians. That the Nihilists themselves would be the very first to scorn the name of religious apostles, or that Tolstoi himself would probably deny that he is as much a *sign* of the current as a pilot in the current; that educated Russia itself would protest that it is utterly unconscious of any religious fermentation brewing within it (*Sturm und Drang*), is hardly to the point. The future historian of the movement of "Idti v Narod"—to go among the peasants—which is even to-day, after ten years, as much the essence of Nihilism as it was in 1872-6, will have a pretty task before him when he comes to study the relation of Tolstoi to Nihilism, and that of both to the religion of unselfishness, which is the essence of Christianity.

Respectfully, IVAN PANIN.

WELLESLEY, MASS., September 9, 1887.

DUKE GEORGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent in No. 1157 of the *Nation* will find the solution of his puzzle when he remembers that, though Albrecht, Duke of Saxony, father of George, died, as correctly stated, September 12, 1500, he, however, as early as 1488 transferred the reign in Saxony to his oldest son, George. The latter had, therefore, a perfect right to order him a horse in 1499 and make the order as Duke of Saxony.

The letter published by your correspondent and its accidental discovery are highly interesting.—Yours respectfully, A. V. WEISE.

SARCOXIE, MO., September 4, 1887.

CORNER LOTS AND BARBECUES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The following copy of a post-bill in my possession, which was generally distributed in Kansas City, presents so unique a phase of financial speculation that I send it to you for the benefit of your readers. It deserves to be recorded in the history of finance and speculation:

BARBECUE.
Mount Wolfson will be sold at Auction
on
Thursday, July 28.
50 foot lots to the highest bidder—one-third cash.
Building loans given if desired.
Busses will leave * * * 's office at 10 o'clock morning of sale.
BRASS BAND,
FREE DINNER,
FREE RIDE,
FREE DRINKS,
DANCING IN THE EVENING.
Everybody invited.

T.

COLUMBIA, MO., September 3, 1887.

"TO CONDONE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: During the last twelve or fifteen years, the verb "to condone," I have noticed, has often been burdened with a sense which it seems impossible to reconcile with the etymology of the word. Two instances in point I am able to quote, and I might have quoted many more but for an accident to my papers.

Mr. Philip Robinson, in his 'Fishes of Fancy' (1883), writes, at p. 76: "The red Indian . . . deprecates the anger of the eaten thing's relations by formulas of propitiation, and hopes, by posthumous ceremonials of respect to the skull and bones and skin, to *condone* the consumption of the meat and fat." Again, Mr. Arthur W. Peel, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is reported, in the *Times* of June 24 of this year, as having said on the previous day, in administering an official reproof: "I trust that you will endeavor, for the future, to *condone* your offence . . . by a steady determination to abstain from any practices of the kind which have brought you under this severe censure." In both these cases, "to condone" is unmistakably used for "to atone," which is very different from "to pardon" or "to overlook," its older sense and its familiar modern sense respectively.

But stranger still is the phrase "to condone with," seen in the following quotation from Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century' (1876), vol. i, p. 273): "In short, the main result of the attack and defence was to lower the general tone of religious feeling, without destroying the respect for established creeds; to make men unwilling to ask awkward questions, and *condone with* their consciences by not making arrogant assumptions," etc. "Compound with" is the expression for which, apparently, "condone with" is here substituted.—Your obedient servant, F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, August 27, 1887.

Notes.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. announce as the next volume in their Commonwealths Series 'Tennessee,' by James Phelan, member-elect from that State of the approaching Congress, and 'Patrick Henry,' by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, in the Statesmen Series; and 'Franklin,' by J. B. McMaster, and 'Hawthorne,' by J. R. Lowell, in the Men of Letters Series. Their fall list also includes 'The Gates Between,' by Miss E. S. Phelps; 'The Unseen King, and Other Poems,' by Mrs. Caroline Leslie Field; a new edition, enlarged, of Mrs. Margaret F. Deland's 'The Old Garden, and Other Poems'; 'Poems,' by the late Edward Rowland Sill; 'Bird-Talk,' poems, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; 'Early and Late Poems of Alice and Phœbe Cary,' not included in the Household Edition; a handy little edition of more than sixty 'Lyrics, Idyls, and Romances,' selected from Robert Browning; Longfellow's 'Evangeline' in a new oblong form, decorated with colored leaves from the Acadian forests; Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal,' a holiday volume, with nine full-page illustrations and a new portrait of the author; Whittier's 'Poetical Works,' in a new Riverside Edition, making four volumes, with steel portraits; 'The Princess of Java,' a novel by Mrs. S. J. Higginson; 'Paul Patoff,' by F. Marion Crawford; 'Frontier Stories,' by Bret Harte; 'The Second Son,' by Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich; 'Knitters in the Sun,' short stories by "Octave Thanet"; 'The Works of George Peele,' in Bullen's series of the English Dramatists; 'Wit, Wisdom, and Beauty of Shakspere,' selected by C. S. Ward; 'The Fighting Veres,' by Clements R. Markham; 'The History of Prussia during the Reign of Frederick the Great,' by Prof. Herbert Tuttle of Cornell University; 'The French and English in North America (1689-1763),' being volume five of Mr. Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America"; a small-sized issue, with reduced illustrations, of F. Hopkinson Smith's 'Well-Worn Roads in Spain, Holland, and Italy'; 'Our Hundred Days in Europe,' by Dr. O. W. Holmes; 'Memories of Coleorton,' consisting of letters from Coleridge, Wordsworth and his sister, Southey, and Scott to Sir George and Lady Beaumont, edited by Prof. Wm. Knight of St. Andrews; 'Winter,' selections from the journals of Thoreau; 'Men and Letters,' essays in criticism and characterization, by Horace E. Scudder; 'Henry H. Richardson and his Works,' by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, illustrated with thirty full-page views of this architect's buildings, from photographs, a portrait, and minor sketches; a 'Life of Ormsby McKnight Mitchel,' by his son, F. A. Mitchel; 'Three Cruises of the *Blake* (1877-1880),' by Alexander Agassiz, in two volumes; and 'Roman Excavations since 1871,' by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, Director of the Roman Museum.

Lee & Shepard will soon publish a book of verse, 'Meadow Melodies,' by Charles F. Gerry of Sudbury, Mass.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press and will publish next month, uniform in size with their edition of Faber's and Newman's Hymns, a volume of Poems by George MacDonald, selected from the four English volumes of his poetry, and for the first time collecting those scattered through his novels.

Prof. Robert Ridgway's 'Manual of North American Birds,' illustrated with numerous full-page plates, and with a portrait of the late Prof. S. F. Baird, will be published directly by J. B. Lippincott Co.

Cassell & Co. have in press Dr. Peter Bayne's 'Martin Luther: the Man and his Work.'

Geo. Routledge & Sons issue this month 'Paul and Virginia,' with illustrations by Maurice Leloir; and the 'Cotillion Almanac for 1888,' a miniature presentment of "the German."

A German Grammar, based on that of Prof. Meissner of Queen's College, Belfast, by Prof. Edward S. Joynes of South Carolina College, is promised directly by D. C. Heath & Co.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce 'Uli the Servant,' by Jeremias Gotthelf.

The Herder publishing-house, at Freiburg im Breisgau, has in preparation a work on 'Kanada und Neufundland,' by Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, freely illustrated, and in very good style, with the aid of American art, to judge from the prospectus. It fills a want, the author thinks, in German geographical literature relating to

foreign parts. Newfoundland will be treated in the fourth and last chapter.

A work growing out of the interest excited in Great Britain for her colonies is an 'Introduction to a Historical Geography of the British Colonies' (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), by C. P. Lucas, who treats at some length of the four main motives of colonization—love of adventure, desire of wealth, political and social discontent and religion; next discusses the relations of climate and race, the modes of colonization and the classes of immigrants; and finally gives a brief historical account of the various colonies, beginning with those of Phœnicia and ending with the English. The characteristics of the different modern nations are well brought out. It is interesting to note the reasons given for the success of the Dutch, "their strict attention to business, involving dogged maintenance of their commercial monopolies; the rigid supervision kept over their subordinate officers; and the combination, in the case of the latter, of regular payment and systematic promotion with absolute prohibition of private trading." Their decay is attributed to the fact that "their commercial system was unprogressive and unsound." The closing chapter is on the changes in the English colonies in the nineteenth century. There are several maps, but they are on too small a scale to be of much value. This volume is to be followed by others treating of the various colonies in detail.

Half-a-dozen years ago there appeared an aggressive and suggestive book called 'American Whist,' by "G. W. P.," the author of which has now followed it by another book equally aggressive and suggestive, 'Whist Universal: an analysis of the game as improved by the introduction of American leads and adapted to all methods of play' (Boston: Ticknor & Co.). It is not intended for beginners who wish to learn whist—for these Col. Drayson's 'Practical Whist' is incomparably the best book—but for those who play whist and play it well, and wish to play it better yet. In fact, it is a sort of post-graduate course for advanced students. 'Whist Universal' is likely to be a very annoying book to most whist-players, who play by rote entirely and without thinking. One reason for the popularity of whist is that the play has been so systematized that there are rules for almost every contingency; and so great is the average intellectual laziness that most people rejoice to rely on rule, and shirk thinking. To those who really understand the underlying principles of whist, and who like to play with their minds and not with their memories, this book may be most highly commended. "G. W. P." is severe, but not unduly severe, on the chatterers who talk while playing, and on the triflers who are for ever asking to see the last trick, and on certain English writers—Mr. Campbell Walker and Mr. Proctor especially—whose alleged whist manuals are incomplete and pretentious, and probably worse than useless.

'The Startling Exploits of Dr. Quiès' (Harpers) is a translation of the latest contribution to youthful literature by M. Paul Celières, 'Les mémorables aventures du Docteur J.-B. Quiès' (Paris: Hennuyer; Boston: Schoenhof). The original has 125 characteristic illustrations by Lix. These have been well reproduced in the American edition, which forms a very handsome and well-printed volume. The translators, Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie, have done all in their power to preserve the odd humor of the French, which is at times a little strained. As to the involuntary journeyings of Dr. Quiès, they are brought about in such a forced way, there is such a sameness in his discomforts on being disturbed from his quietude, that a little adaptation and arrangement would have improved the original work. Still, pictures and all, the book presents a very pleasant view of French provincial life, which will amuse a young reader. By a strange misprint, the name of the author is spelt Celière instead of Celières on the title-page of the American edition.

'Mattie's Secret' (Geo. Routledge & Sons), by Émile Desbeaux, is one of the very numerous attempts to convey knowledge to the youthful mind by means, as it were, of sugar-coated pills. Information is given about such subjects as coal, diamonds, beer, and explosives, in language which has apparently been transferred bodily from some encyclopædia, and with far too few explanations of technical terms. The illustrations are numerous and in many instances very good. The story which forms the sugar-coating is, in no invidious sense, thoroughly French in all its characteristics, but is too slight in plot and barren of incident to insure the attractiveness of the book.

'Scapegrace Dick' (T. Whittaker), by Frances Mary Peard, is a tale of the Commonwealth. An English lad, taken prisoner in one of the numerous sea-fights in the Channel with the Dutch, is carried to Holland, where he is apprenticed to an engraver and makes friends with Titus, the son of Rembrandt. Charming pictures are given of the home of this painter, as well as of his friend, Gerard Douw of Leyden. While not strictly an historical story, there is yet considerable history interwoven with the narrative, and so skilfully that the reader can scarcely fail to have his curiosity excited to learn more of those stirring times.

A very good description of a life-saving station on the Atlantic Coast is given by the Rev. E. A. Rand in 'Fighting the Sea' (T. Whittaker). The story does not amount to much, but the reader will get a clear idea of the station-house, the duties of the surfmen, the various kinds of life-saving apparatus and their uses, along with a spirited account of a wreck and the rescue of the crew. If Mr. Rand wrote more carefully and thoughtfully, his work would be greatly improved. As it is, this book shows an advance upon the last of his which we have read.

There is a peculiar charm about Mme. Spyri's 'Swiss Stories' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.), which both young and old will feel. They are five in number, the first, that of the herdsboy Toni, showing the most originality. Each has to do with the children of peasants, and describes in a quiet but effective manner the hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, and at the same time reveals the devotional spirit and simple piety which characterize them.

Why the Rev. W. W. Tulloch's 'Story of the Life of Queen Victoria, told for Boys and Girls all over the World,' should have been thought worthy of an American imprint (A. C. Armstrong & Son) we cannot divine. The fact that it has been "revised by her Majesty" is not decisive. One hardly knows how to characterize the eighth chapter, which is called "Sympathy with Sorrow," and is wholly given up to evidences of the Queen's regret at the death of Principal Tulloch in 1886—one of her chaplains in Scotland—and of his widow. It ends with these words: "Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to continue the pension enjoyed by the late Mrs. Tulloch to her unmarried daughters."

The sixth annual report of the Dante Society contains a list of additions to the Dante collection in the Harvard College Library, and a Dante bibliography for the year 1886, compiled by William C. Lane.

There is nothing in the body of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October that has reference to any year later than 1787. Dr. W. H. Egle concludes his sketches of the members of the Philadelphia Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. Extracts from Washington's diary while attending the Constitutional Convention are subsequently printed; such as relate to his fishing excursions having been already anticipated by Mr. Geo. H. Moore. There are very entertaining pictures of Philadelphia society before the Revolution in the letters of Alexander Mackraby to Sir Philip Francis, 1767–1769, of which more are to come. They are well annotated.

L'Art for August 1 (Macmillan) has mainly a literary significance, by reason of a temperate archæological discussion of the authenticity of a *fauteuil* associated with the name of Rabelais in the Museum at Châteauroux. Much evidence is given of Rabelais's frequenting the departments of Indre and Cher. The chair is figured in the text.

The *Gazette Anecdotique* (Paris: Librairie des Bibliophiles; New York: Duprat) continues to furnish the cream of the literary and artistic news. The last two numbers are specially interesting. The opéra-bouffe episode of the Boulanger letters is all given in a succinct form after a short article headed "La Boulangite," in which there is a list of portraits, songs, placards, etc., to which the disease has given rise; these already number forty-five. Besides the usual short semi-political items which the *Revue* dwells upon with its usual moderation, it contains also just enough about the recent duels, statues, expositions, and *concours* of painting, etc. In the number for August 15, the famous little story "Marie, ou le mouchoir bleu," by Béquet, of which many may have heard without ever having had occasion to read it, is reproduced in full.

M. Georges d'Heylli, editor of the *Gazette Anecdotique*, has just published a new edition of his 'Dictionnaire des Pseudonymes' (Paris: Dentu; Boston: Schoenhof). This edition, completely recast, enlarged, and brought down to date, contains only contemporary pseudonyms and more than 5,000 fictitious or real names. It is rich in biographical and anecdotal information in regard to men of letters, so many of whom, in France, write under an assumed name, or at least have more or less altered their own. An alphabetical index at the end makes the work perfectly practical. It is beautifully printed by Jouaust.

M. Paul Janet, in his 'Histoire de la science politique dans ses rapports avec la morale' (Paris: Alcan, 3d ed., 1887), writes at length upon Montesquieu and the great work of his life, the 'Esprit des lois,' which he does not hesitate to call the greatest book of the eighteenth century. M. Janet has placed this portion of his work at the beginning of the new volume published by Delagrave in his "Classiques Français": 'Montesquieu: Esprit des lois, livre i. à v' (Boston: Schoenhof). To the sixty-six closely printed pages of this introduction he has added about thirty pages of notes, which are models of clearness and conciseness, and as an appendix those books which complete Montesquieu's theory of government, and also those which have had the greatest influence upon the reformative ideas of the eighteenth century. This appendix is an addition to the text of the author of more than twice as much as is required by the official demands for examinations, which the edition is intended to meet. The compact little volume is completed by the "Éloge de M. le président Montesquieu," by D'Alembert, placed at the beginning of the fifth volume of the *Encyclopédie*.

At the head of the article which M. Ferdinand Brunetière devotes to Montesquieu in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for August 1, he gives the titles of the three works which have appeared this summer almost simultaneously upon that author—M. Paul Janet's, as above, M. Edgar Zévort's (Lecène & Oudin), and M. Albert Sorel's (Hachette); and in his very characteristic introductory paragraph he speaks of the edition of M. Janet, the biography of M. Zévort, and the work of M.

Sorel. To consider M. Janet's luminous exposition of Montesquieu's theories as merely an "edition" for the use of classes however advanced, would be entirely to misunderstand its value, and would probably cause it to be passed over unexamined, as the critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* seems to have passed it over, not unnaturally.

The same *Revue*, for August 15, contains the third of M. C. de Varigny's papers on the "Oceanica of To-day." He is most entertaining in his description of the Marquesas Islands. The natives of this group, he affirms, tattoo their bodies with designs representing their genealogy and family history. The more complicated and varied the designs, the nobler and more ancient is the ancestry of the person thus decorated. One chief whom he saw was so completely covered with tattoo-marks, even in the armpits and up the nape of the neck, that he was obliged to have a noteworthy event recorded on his tongue, no other place being available. A great obstacle to their civilization arises from their reluctance to hide these highly prized records by clothing. New Caledonia is but briefly treated, the writer being evidently inclined to think that the French policy of colonizing with convicts is a mistaken one. Rabbits and the Chinese are the principal topics discussed in connection with Australia. Following this is a short account of recent events in New Guinea, and the growth of German influence and commerce in these seas.

M. Gaston Paris is now preparing a 'Manuel d'ancien français, XIe–XIVe siècle.' It will contain (1) a sketch of the history of French literature during the period named; (2) a summary grammar of Old French accompanied by the elements of its versification; (3) a choice of texts; (4) a complete glossary of the words contained in these texts. The sketch of the literary history is now in press; the three other parts are in preparation, and will be published in succession, and so that they can be bound in a single volume when completed. Meantime, M. Gaston Paris published in June last parts of this work under the title 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland et de la Vie de Saint Louis par Joinville' (Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof). The notes of the Roland are to a great extent literary; those of the Joinville, though more grammatical, explain the usages and ideas of feudal times. The glossaries are very complete and carefully done; the first consists of fifty-five pages, the second of sixty. The whole is preceded by 170 pages of grammatical observations, making the most valuable text-book for Old French that has ever been published.

A national congress of the professors of the Italian universities will be held in Milan September 25 under the Presidency of the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Coppino. The principal subject to be discussed is the reform of the universities.

—Prof. Alexander Johnston's article on "The First Century of the Constitution," in the September number of the *New Princeton Review*, is instructive in pointing out that "the work of the Convention was mainly that of selection from the provisions of the State constitutions," these provisions having been, in the States, "adequately discussed as well as tested by experiment." Gladstone's remark, that "the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," is regarded as intimating anything but a compliment to the members of the Convention, as charging them with "having deliberately hazarded the destinies of their country upon the outcome of an entirely new and untried instrument of government." Doubtless English writers have been much disposed to overlook the State constitutions, and to deal with the national instrument as a thing without antecedents. Not only such writers, but many of our own people, will be surprised to see how large a part of the great instrument whose centenary is now at hand is shown by Prof. Johnston to have been drawn from the local constitutions and the colonial experience of our people. The adoption of the United States Constitution is found to be really in the main an illustration of the general political methods of English-speaking peoples, viz: "to allow the institutions of a country to grow up simply and naturally" before fixing them permanently by legislation. It is in ordinary legislative action that Prof. Johnston finds the greatest danger of departure from our political traditions, in the view that sometimes (*e. g.*, in dealing with railroads) it is better to "pass something, anything, and then, by popular pressure here and yielding there, modify the statute itself." And the one point where, so far, there has been the strongest contrast with our traditional method, is thought to lie in dealing with the government of cities. They are deprived by over-legislation of the opportunity to develop natural remedies for the evils which they develop. Of course this is open to the remark that the cities are not merely separate municipalities, but parts of the State; and it is asking much of the State to allow itself to suffer while the city works itself clear of its poisonous matter by secular natural methods.

—Of good right, the rubric Medicine demands by far the largest space in the eighth volume of the great 'Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office' at Washington: 177 columns are filled, though only the subdivision "Naval" has been reached. Materia Medica calls for about a third as many. To Man himself are allotted only 19, and even Life gets but 16. Of the parts of the body directly considered between Legier and Medicine, the Liver triumphs in 142 columns, while the literature of the Lungs is satisfied with 84, and of the Lips with 14. Leprosy occupies 22 columns, Lithotomy and Lithotrity 85. Among the special affections, Measles ranks first with 25 columns, followed by Malaria and Malarial Diseases with 14. Works on Magnetism—or articles (for in the present volume reference is made to 24,174 articles in periodicals, and this is the least number yet)—must be sought for in 23 columns. Among the topical entries, London leads with 35 columns, and Massachusetts comes next with 26. As a rule, the longer book-titles indicate the older books; but there are many exceptions. Their quaintness is often most amusing. We might cite 'A Letter from a physician in the Highlands, to his friend in London, on the subject of a consumptive habit, wherein he demonstrates, etc., etc.' (1747); or 'The extraordinary case of Joseph Lockier, who was struck by lightning, and existed three weeks in a wood near Bath, on water only' (1806); or 'The treasurie of health, contayning many profitable medicines, . . . with the aphorismes of Hipocrates and Jacobus de Partibus, redacted to a certaine order according to the members of mans bodie,' etc. (1535); or 'A pretious pearl in the midst of a dunghil; being a true and faithful receit of Mr. Richard Mathews's pill,' etc. (1663). Pathologic biography is illustrated by 'Die nervösen Beschwerden des Dr. Martin Luther' and 'La pathologie dans l'histoire: les maladies de Luther.' Professional dissensions are manifested in the 'Trial of William Bushnell, etc., all of Boston, for practising homœopathy while they were members of the Mass. Medical Society' (1873). But if there is much to entertain the layman who curiously turns these pages, he is also constantly reminded of the enormous and disinterested labor which has gone to the compilation of this monumental clue to what has been written for the relief of human suffering.

—If it was the first thought of those who attended the meeting of the American Library Association at the Thousand Islands this year, that there was a less eager interest displayed in library matters, a little less of the constant recurrence to library topics in conversation, which has been a marked feature of previous conventions, and undoubtedly is one of the main advantages of gathering librarians together annually—if there was any fear that the Association was going into a decline and here was the beginning of the end, it must have vanished after the first session. The flagging interest revived at once and increased in force with each succeeding day. Even outsiders were drawn into the current, and some who had come merely for the excursion, with the intention of going to one session for decency's sake, were to be seen in the front row at every session. There were, as usual, too many papers, and discussions were cut too short; for discussions, where bright ideas are struck out by the collision of minds, are more suggestive and more impressive than prepared essays. Many little practical details come out sharply stated without amplification, and one may hear the experience of a dozen talkers in the time that one writer would take to develop his thought. But there must be a preliminary paper to set the ideas of the debaters going, as in a drawing-room the conversation is liveliest after the piano-playing begins. And it is probably best that there should be too many papers; for the feeling that there is little time makes each man the more eager to say his say, and compels compact and incisive speech. The convention thus becomes an experience meeting, to the great profit of those who listen. Librarians are usually so overburdened with routine work that to induce them to do anything out of the usual run they need the impulse which comes from finding that other libraries have adopted improvements that would leave their own in the rear. They must have received many such impulses this year, for the practical hints given were numerous—on alphabeting, book-measuring, business methods, card guards, sale catalogues of duplicates, lettering, map cataloguing, besides the many hints on varied subjects that cropped out in the course of the discussions. No doubt, some were reminded in this way of devices which they had known before and forgotten, perhaps, and many got hints that will repay them for the cost and fatigue of attendance. No very startling heresy was maintained, and there was no heated conflict of opinion. The chief novelties brought forward were the recommendation of pigskin for binding, as more lasting than the other coverings, leather and duck, hitherto considered the best; the proposition to establish State bureaus of bibliography that should suggest the books to be bought by the smaller libraries—the use of their list, however, not to be compulsory. The proposition amounts to somewhat more than the publication for each State of a separate A. L. A. (American Library Association) list of selected current books; but the fact that it is urged in a State where its need seems to be strongly felt is a renewed testimony to the general want of the long-delayed A. L. A. catalogue and its continuations. We must confess that we have not much hope of seeing the want satisfied. Before anything can be accomplished there must be found in some young man a union of enthusiasm, capacity for work, learning, and judgment, that are not often united. The question of the cause and prevention of fires in libraries excited so much interest that a special report upon it was ordered for the next annual meeting.

—The President's address was devoted to an account of the rise and progress in England and

the United States of libraries supported by public taxation. He showed by the example of the Boston Athenæum that a tax-supported library need not kill off the proprietary library in the same city. It would have been well to add, however, that numerous instances show that no proprietary library (mechanics' institute, athenæum, mercantile library) can long support itself in concurrence with a public library unless it is well endowed. The historical element was further represented by sketches of three librarians, Dr. Cogswell, Mr. Jewett of the Boston Public Library, and Mr. Smith of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and by an account of the libraries of Canada, written by the most active of their librarians, Mr. Bain. The close connection of libraries and schools was urged as usual in several papers, and the advantages to be got by the libraries from another educational agent, the newspapers, was frequently insisted upon. A practical example of the similarity of their work was given when Mr. Larned of Buffalo, an ex-editor and present librarian, read an admirable report on the library architecture of the last two years, worthy to be placed beside the report on classification which he read at Buffalo. Two retrogressive papers described with commendation the British Museum system of press marks, and its method of keeping its catalogue on slips pasted in books. A back current of dissatisfaction with the card catalogue on account of its inconvenience to the user has been manifest for some time. It is possible that this peculiarly American system may be discarded by some libraries for a time; there is a fashion in these things. But we believe its cheapness will enable it to hold its ground, especially in those places where its use is facilitated, as it ought always to be, by a suitable provision of guide blocks. The four papers that excited the most attention were, first, an account of the "Seminary" system of study, with especial reference to college libraries, by Prof. Adams of Johns Hopkins University. It is, of course, an imitation of the *Seminarium*, first introduced in Germany by Prof. Ranke; but, curiously enough, it has strong points of resemblance to the method of interesting scholars in the library worked out independently by Mr. Green at Worcester and adopted by others after him. The second was a description of the Columbia College School of Library Economy by one of the students, Miss Plummer, very interesting and giving a strong idea of the enthusiasm that prevails among the students. Mr. Green's report on the school, by the way, mentioned as its only defect "a certain want of repose—in fact, a feverish atmosphere." The third paper, by Miss Burt of Chicago, though entitled "The Relation of Literature to School Work," was really an attack on written examinations, and had little connection with library economy. It was bright, amusing, but one-sided, with a little straining after effect; yet it deserved that the Association should recommend its publication to the Commissioner of Education. The fourth paper, by Mrs. Sanders of Pawtucket, was an account of her own work as librarian among a manufacturing community, and would be read with pleasure by every one who is interested in civilizing the young and helping the poor, for Mrs. Sanders does not confine herself to ordinary methods, but considers that everything which can effect her purpose is within her province. No city, for instance, has a more effective flower mission than Pawtucket. The good that these and similar agencies do would be sufficient justification for them, but it was interesting to see in her narrative how much they had redounded to the good of the library. It is not often that any pastoral work shows immediate results; but Mrs. Sanders was able to report a drunken man cured by getting him interested in books and reading. If public libraries, besides being the people's university, can be city missions also, they certainly should not fail to receive public support. The Association meets next year at St. Louis under the Presidency of Mr. Cutter of the Boston Athenæum.

—We have already spoken of the manifesto against Zola which appeared in the *Figaro* of August 18, and which was reproduced in part, with decided approbation, in most of the Paris papers of the following day. To this M. Zola has replied in *Gil Blas*, the paper that is publishing his new story, 'La Terre,' the cause of this sudden outburst of public reprobation; but he has replied in an interview with a reporter from the paper, and in a way that allows him to evade the real points at issue. He only defends himself against the serious accusations that have been made by saying, first, that he does not know the young writers who repudiate his methods; that they are not among his friends, and that if they are his disciples it is without his knowledge or responsibility. Secondly, that it is unjust to judge a work before it is finished, and that one-fourth of 'La Terre' still remains to be published. Thirdly, that what he calls *les incongruités* in that work, which are by no means all for which he has been reproached, have belonged, ever since the time of Rabelais, "de plein droit au comique français," and no one has ever thought of being offended by them. Finally, that he has invented nothing and that his types all exist. His defence, if it can be called one, is so utterly futile that he begins by saying he shall make no reply to the declaration of "ces messieurs," whose opinion he does not care for because he does not know them. The only one, he then says, "que je connaisse quelque peu—mais si peu!" is M. Bonnetain. "Je crois bien qu'il est venu une fois chez moi," to ask a favor of him, and he adds that he met him once afterwards at a dinner given by Alphonse Daudet, "et c'est tout."

—The next day a reply from M. Bonnetain appeared in *Figaro*. "Mais si, mon cher Maître, vous nous connaissez tous!" he says; "we could make volumes of your letters, and we have had the honor of seeing you, of applauding you oftener than it pleases you to remember," and he even gives a portion of a letter to himself written by Zola in 1883, filled with paternal advice in regard to his literary work, and begging him "de faire simple et de faire tranquille." Such advice, M. Bonnetain adds, he has given to all of them, and he tells us that the title of his own early work, 'Charlot s'amuse,' for which he was prosecuted as being an offence against public morals, though acquitted, was given to it by Zola himself. He adds that this sin of his literary youth has done more to make him known than "beaux et bons livres" have done for his companions, Rosny, Descaves, Margueritte, and Guiches. In a few energetic lines he reiterates the original charges, which he considers fully justified by the "demi-silence" of Zola, who has nothing to say in defence of the literature of his *décadence*, of 'La Terre' especially, the "malpropretés" of which cannot be excused for æsthetic reasons, since they are lacking completely in artistic treatment, and cannot be sheltered under the mantle of "la vérité quand même," since they are deliberately sought for, born of the imagination of the author, and not of his observation. He speaks with vigor of the uselessness of much of Zola's offensiveness, which could only be justified by necessity, by strict truth of observation, and by artistic treatment. He ends by recalling to mind that in the way of violence and hardihood of language and of situations, and, indeed, of all that he and his friends reprobate in 'La Terre,' he himself began as Zola is now proceeding; that in renouncing all this he voluntarily gave up the great profits and the great success of his first works, while by a contrary proceeding Zola has continually multiplied the editions of his own novels. To those who wish to pursue this controversy further, we can recommend M. Anatole France's summing up in the *Temps* of August 28.

—Dr. Alexander Schmidt, author of the 'Shakspere Lexicon,' died in Königsberg, June 27. He was born on Russian territory, of German parents, in 1816. His father not prospering in his profession of medicine sufficiently to maintain a large family, removed to Prussian soil, and died after thirty years' practice as Kreisphysikus, greatly regarded. Alexander Schmidt was the schoolmate of Dr. Hagen, the eminent professor in the Cambridge (Mass.) Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. He studied philology in Königsberg, became a teacher in Danzig, and in 1855 was appointed Director of the Realgymnasium at Königsberg, an office which he held thirty years. He was a man of extraordinary energy and industry, of high aims, and beloved by all that knew him. The 'Shakspere Lexicon' appeared in 1874, has lately come to a second edition, and cannot be superseded. It is written in English, and in good English, and will have a much wider use than it could have had if composed in German. Nothing that existed before it is to be compared with it—indeed, the few pages of grammatical observations at the end of the second volume are by themselves of more value than anything that was ever written by anybody else on the language of Shakspere. Dr. Schmidt also edited "King Lear," "Coriolanus," and "Julius Cæsar," with German notes, and wrote an essay on the Sonnets. Shakspere was not the only English author that he treated: Milton and Walter Scott received his attention. A very poetical translation of the war songs of the Carlists is spoken of, and no doubt the notices which his death will call forth in Germany will bring out much more. With all this, Schmidt was unwearyingly devoted to the interests of the school over which he presided.

CABOT'S EMERSON.

A Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson. By James Elliot Cabot. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887. Pp. vii, 809.

THE lovers of Emerson have a great happiness in store for them, in the reading of these two handsome volumes. Mr. Cabot has taken a modest view of his duty; he has not attempted an estimate of Emerson or of his just place among the men and the spiritual forces of his generation. He has rightly judged that the time has not yet come for that. Speakers and writers are not wanting who have thought it well to enter upon that topic, but they have seldom had much success in it. Mr. Cabot is no such person. His cool and lucid mind has justified the confidence which Emerson reposed in it, and we have here something very different from the rhapsodies of the Concord "School of Philosophy." Emerson knew just what he was doing when he named Mr. Cabot as his literary executor—a friend of many years, whose severe, accurate, and just habits of mind he greatly valued.

"My object in this book," says the writer, "has been to offer to the readers and friends of Emerson some further illustrations, some details, of his outward and inward history, that may fill out and define more closely the image of him they already have, rather than to attempt a picture which should make him known to strangers, or set him forth in due relation to his surroundings or to the world at large. . . . My aim has been to use these opportunities to furnish materials for an estimate of him, without undertaking any estimate, or interposing any comments beyond what seemed necessary for the better understanding of the facts presented. Where I may

seem to have transgressed this rule, I am in truth for the most part only summing up impressions gathered from his journals and correspondence, or from the recollections of his contemporaries."

What we find, then, in these volumes, is an admirably stated narrative of the facts of Emerson's uneventful life, some account of his ancestry, large extracts from Emerson's journals, "of which there is a full series from his college days [the junior year, 1819-20; vol. i, p. 55] onwards almost to the end of his life," and a considerable number of his letters. Interwoven with these are accounts of Emerson's nearer friends and of his relation to some of the leading events and movements of his time. In touching what used to be known as Transcendentalism, and in considering Emerson's persistent desire and effort to deal with what he called the "Natural History of the Intellect," we have instances of that apparent transgression of his rule not to venture upon any estimate of Emerson, or to interpose any comments beyond what was necessary to an understanding of the facts, which Mr. Cabot lays down in the above-quoted passage from the preface. Such, then, in general, is the nature of these two small octavo volumes.

"He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought himself to be a true poem"; so said the great Englishman whose "soul was like a star and dwelt apart." Emerson was of the same mind, and kept this lofty faith through a long life. "I have been entirely free," says now the writer of his life, " . . . from the gravest embarrassment that can meet the biographer of a man of letters who aspired to be a public teacher—I mean the traces of a discrepancy between the teachings and the character." This will not surprise anybody, but it is a beautiful and impressive fact. The testimony is all one way as to the charm and nobility of Emerson's daily walk and conversation. "He was to my senses," said Henry James, the elder (a man who found it hard to understand him), "a literal divine presence in the house with me. . . . No man could look at him speaking (or when he was silent either, for that matter) without having a vision of the divinest beauty." "His most transient guests," said Harriet Martineau in 1835, "owe to him their experience of what the highest grace of domestic manners may be." When he was in England, a dozen years or more afterwards, Crabbe Robinson quoted as "admirably describing" him these other words of Miss Martineau: "There is a vague nobleness and thorough sweetness about him which move people to their very depths without their being able to explain why. The logicians have an incessant triumph over him, but their triumph is of no avail. He conquers minds as well as hearts wherever he goes, and, without convincing anybody's reason of any one thing, exalts their reason and makes their minds of more worth than they ever were before." One of his companions in his journey to California, when he was nearly seventy years old, says the same thing: "It was the behavior of one who really *believed* in an immortal life, and had adjusted his conduct accordingly; so that beautiful and grand as the natural objects were among which our journey lay, they were matched by the sweet elevation of character and the spiritual charm of our gracious friend."

These impressions of persons who had seen him and felt the pure and subtle charm of his presence are the same in kind with those which affected his readers who had never seen him. For many years his daily mail brought him from far and near the ardent expressions of persons who had been aroused by his writings; in whose hearts they had had the power, as Wordsworth says, of "The Last Supper," in the Refectory at Milan, to

> " erase
> (At least for one rapt moment) every trace
> Of disobedience to the primal law";

who had felt as Matthew Arnold did after reading the 'Essays':

> "O monstrous, dead, unprofitable world,
> That thou canst hear, and nearing hold thy way!
> A voice oracular hath pealed to-day,
> To-day a hero's banner is unfurled."

In these new volumes of the 'Life,' the same feeling will be roused and confirmed: from beginning to end there is the same "open vision of things spiritual," the same aspiring, intrepid soul, the same obedience to the heavenly vision. It was in 1866, at the time of his grand climacteric, that he wrote the poem "Terminus," and sang so nobly, and, it is good to think, so truly:

> "As the bird trims her to the gale,
> I trim myself to the storms of time,
> I man the rudder, reef the sail,
> Obey the voice at eve obeyed at prime:
> 'Lowly faithful, banish fear,
> Right onward drive unharmed;
> The port, well worth the cruise, is near,
> And every wave is charmed.'"

Emerson was born in Boston on May 25, 1803, his father being the minister of the First Church in that town. He died in Concord, Mass., on April 27, 1882. In these two places (not without a few journeys and an occasional brief stay elsewhere) his whole life was passed. He studied for the ministry, and became in 1829 the colleague of Henry Ware, jr., as minister of the Second Church in Boston, and soon afterwards its sole minister. After a little more than three years he resigned this place in 1832, owing to certain difficulties about administering the rite of the Lord's Supper, and was never again settled as a preacher; although he preached pretty regularly for a long time afterwards (once filling a pulpit for several years), and, occasionally, down to the year 1847. His occupation and principal means of support, after leaving the Second Church, were found in lecturing. Mr. Cabot, in an appendix, has given a list of these lectures, with abstracts of such as have not been printed. They run from 1833 (printed, by mistake, 1832) down to 1881 inclusive, a period of almost exactly fifty years; but after 1872 few, if any, of the addresses were the source of any income. During the settlement over the Second Church Mr. Emerson was married, and also lost his wife, by her untimely death, after about a year and a half, in 1831. She left no children. His wife's estate came to him after her death, and gave him a moderate income. In 1835 he married again, and his wife and three children now survive him. He was obliged to work hard and to practise a strict economy all his life until, in the later years of it, he was relieved through the careful management of his property by his son-in-law and the increased income from his books. His father had died before he was eight years old, leaving the family very poor; so that, in 1814, during the war, when flour was seventeen dollars a barrel in Boston, the family had to retire to the hospitable refuge of the Old Manse at Concord until peace came. While Emerson was in college he was the "President's Freshman," and was also a waiter at Commons. In our later war, in 1862, he wrote to his brother William:

> "The 1st of January has found me in quite as poor a plight as the rest of the Americans. Not a penny from my books since last June, which usually yield five or six hundred a year; no dividends from the banks or from Lidian's Plymouth property. Then almost all income from lectures has quite ceased; so that your letter found me in a study how to pay three or four hundred dollars with fifty. . . . I have been trying to sell a wood lot at or near its appraisal, which would give me something more than three hundred, but the purchaser does not appear. Meantime we are trying to be as unconsuming as candles under an extinguisher, and 'tis frightful to think how many rivals we have in distress and in economy. But far better that this grinding should go on, bad and worse, than we be driven by any impatience into a hasty peace, or any peace restoring the old rottenness."

"For the filling of his purse," says Mr. Cabot, "the only means he could invent was lecturing. As his name grew more widely known, . . . he could, with much travelling, collect fees enough to fill the ever-yawning gap betwixt income and outgo, though never much more than fill it. . . . He writes to Mr. Alexander Ireland in 1847 that the most he ever received was $570 for ten lectures: in Boston, $50; in the country lyceums, $10 and travelling expenses. . . . So it came about that all these years in the forties were years of unremitted watchfulness and sometimes anxiety to keep out of debt." April 4, 1840, he writes to his brother William: "I got home yesterday morning. I crowed unto myself on the way home, on the strength of my $300 earned in New York and Providence. So should I pay my debts. But pride must have a fall: the Atlas Bank declared no dividend; so I find myself pretty nearly where I was before."

Lecturing was often a very laborious and very odious task. In 1839 he thinks that he will never do it after his next course; but "lecture he did every winter but one from the time he came to Concord so long as he was able; gradually extending his field from year to year towards the West." "There was something questionable, if not repugnant, to him in thus bringing his thoughts to market. 'I feel [he writes in his journal] that my life is frivolous and public; I am as one turned out of doors; I live on a balcony or on the street'; and he is constantly resolving to withdraw." "This climate and people [he says of a winter trip to the West] are a new test for the wares of a man of letters. All his thin, watery matter freezes; 'tis only the smallest portion of alcohol that remains good. At the Lyceum the stout Illinoisian, after a short trial, walks out of the hall." Again: "'Twas tedious, the obstructions and squalor of travel. The advantage of these offers made it necessary to go. It was, in short—this dragging a decorous old gentleman out of home and out of position to this juvenile career—tantamount to this: 'I'll bet you $50 a day for three weeks that you will not leave your library, and wade and freeze and ride and run and suffer all manner of indignities, and stand up for an hour each night reading in a hall'; and I answer: 'I'll bet I will.' I do it and win the $900." This appears to have been in the fifties. He writes in March, 1851, from Pittsburgh, of having spent two nights "in the rail-cars and the third on the floor of a canal-boat, where the cushion allowed me for a bed was crossed at the knees by another tier of sleepers as long-limbed as I, so that in the air was a wreath of legs"; in January, 1856: "A cold, raw country this, and plenty of night travelling and arriving at four in the morning to take the last and worst bed in the tavern." From Michigan, in February, 1860, he writes of riding in a buggy forty-eight miles to Grand Rapids; then, after lecture, twenty more on the "return." In 1867 (being then sixty-four years old) he "had the pleasure of crossing the Mississippi in a skiff with Mr. ——, we the sole passengers, and a man and a boy for oarsmen. . . . Much of the rowing was on the surface of fixed ice, in fault of running water. But we arrived without other accident than becoming almost fixed ice ourselves; but the long run to the Tepfer House, the volunteered rubbing of our hands by the landlord and clerks, and good fire, restored us." Emerson found much to compensate him in these journeys; they enlarged his knowledge of men and manners. They must have been of peculiar value in this respect to one whose studies and whose habits of mind would otherwise have kept him too much retired.

Besides this enforced travelling, Emerson went three times to Europe, and twice or thrice made long journeys at home—to Florida soon after it was acquired by our Government; again to the

South with his wife in 1830; and to California in 1871. Several of these journeys were compelled by the condition of his own health. Three or four of his brothers had fallen by the way, one when very young, and two brilliant and most promising men, Edward and Charles, who, after graduating at Cambridge and preparing for the bar, had been carried off by an affection of the lungs. Waldo was also in danger. It seems easy now to see that the hardships of the early life of these children, the rapid and undue development of their intellects ("I found there," says Dr. Furness, "the pressure of I know not how many literary atmospheres"), and the slight attention that seems to have been paid to the physique of children in those days, must have laid the foundation of trouble. Emerson says that the doctor told him, when he was a boy: "You have no stamina." Having entered college at fourteen (not an unusual age then), and graduated in 1821 in a class of fifty-nine, somewhere above the middle of it in rank, and taught school for three years and more, and having then, in February, 1825, entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, he was driven away, in a month, by poor health and failing eyes. He returned the next year, and was "approbated to preach" in October, 1826, and preached his first sermon on the 15th of that month in the church of his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Ripley, at Waltham. Before the year was out he was threatened by disease of the lungs, and was sent to the South in a sailing vessel. He went as far as St. Augustine, and returned in June, 1827, pretty much restored. In 1832, after the separation from his church, his health gave out again, and on Christmas Day he went in a sailing vessel to the Mediterranean. He was at home again, restored, in October, 1833; but as late as 1843 he seems to have been occasionally troubled with "tenderness of the lungs." It was on this journey that he first saw Carlyle. He went through Italy to Geneva and Paris, and then to London. In the same autumn of his return he began his new career as a lecturer. His next visit to Europe, in October, 1847, was in answer to an invitation from his friend Alexander Ireland to come over and lecture; he returned in July, 1848. In October, 1872, after the burning of his house and an illness consequent upon the excitement and exposure that attended that event, he went again to Europe, and even as far as Egypt, and returned, well, in May, 1873.

After his first return from Europe, he seems, for the most part, to have been strong and well. It was his habit to take long walks in the afternoon. "I count myself," says Mr. Cabot, "a good walker, but I used to find myself kept at a stretch when I walked with him in the Concord woods, when he was past seventy. . . . A life so much in the open air no doubt had gradually strengthened an originally feeble habit of body." His eyesight was strong, and "he used no glasses in reading his lectures until he was sixty-four." His preface to Prof. Goodwin's revision of the translation of Plutarch's Morals, written in the summer of 1870, is mentioned by Mr. Cabot as being probably "his last effort at composition." He lectured, of course, after this, and 'Parnassus' was published in 1874, and the volume entitled 'Letters and Social Aims' a year or two later than that; but the original work in these books and papers was of an earlier date. During the last years of his life Emerson's powers of speech failed him to some extent, and also his memory; but up to the end he never, as the phrase is, had "lost his mind." "'A queer occasion it will be [he said, when he was to read a lecture at the Concord Lyceum in 1878]—a lecturer who has no idea what he is lecturing about, and an audience who don't know what he *can* mean.'"

"To me," Mr. Cabot beautifully says of his later years, "there was nothing sad in his condition; it was obvious enough that he was but the shadow of himself, but the substance was there, only a little removed. The old alertness and incisiveness were gone, but there was no confusion of ideas, and the objects of interest were what they always had been. He was often at a loss for a word, but no consciousness of this or of any other disability seemed to trouble him. . . . He liked, perhaps, to listen rather than to talk. He 'listened and smiled' as a man might who was recovering from illness, and felt himself removed for a time from his ordinary activities; but he often talked freely. . . . In general, his memory of persons was good, even though they might be recent acquaintances. Sometimes there was a strange lapse, as once when I asked him about John Sterling, with whom he had been in correspondence up to the time of Sterling's death. He could not remember to have heard the name."

The very gradual coming on of this state of things is dated by Mr. Cabot from as early a period as 1870 and 1871, the time of Emerson's University lectures at Cambridge. He seems to have undertaken then a work to which, as it proved, he was unequal, the "taking up and completing of his sketches of the 'Natural History of the Intellect,' which he appears to have regarded as the chief task of his life." He did not accomplish what he wished. It may be surmised that neither the thing itself which he had in view nor his own methods were well adapted to a course of academic lectures. At any rate, "the effort of the Cambridge course," says his biographer, "had left a strain upon him from which he never recovered; or perhaps it only betrayed the decline which had already begun." It has been commonly thought that this decline was only manifested after the burning of his house in 1872; and we cannot but think that the reader would get (from the statements on p. 651, for example) the impression of an earlier and more rapid change than actually happened.

Emerson, without having any special skill in the care of money or the management of his affairs, was always careful, exact, and faithful in these matters. Charming pictures are given of his relations to his family. "Here sits Waldo beside me on the cricket," he writes to his wife from his study in 1838. ". . . News comes from the nursery that Hillman has taught him A and E on his cards, and that once he has called T. All roasted with the hot fire, he at present gives little sign of so much literature, but . . . has just now been singing, much in the admired style of his papa, as heard by you only on several occasions." This was the little boy whose death in 1842 was lamented in that lofty rhyme the "Threnody," and of whom he writes to Miss Fuller in 1844:

"My divine temple, which all angels seemed to love to build, and which was shattered in a night, I can never rebuild; and is the facility of entertainment from thought, or friendship, or affairs an amends? Rather it seems like a cup of Somnus or Momus. Yet the nature of things, against all appearances and specialties whatever, assures us of eternal benefit. But these affirmations are tacit and secular; if spoken, they have a hollow and canting sound. And thus all our being, dear friend, is evermore adjourned. Patience and patience and patience! I will try, since you ask it, to copy my rude dirges to my darling and send them to you."

On the birth of his first grandchild, he writes to his daughter: ". . . Fair fall the little boy. . . . It is long before he will come to himself, but I please myself already that his fortunes will be worthy of these great days of his country; that he will not be frivolous; that he will be noble and true and know what is sacred." See, too, the letter to his daughter at school, on page 489, beginning: "Finish every day and be done with it. For manners and for wise living it is a vice to remember." Even in these domestic letters there is the same high strain of thought and feeling which is found in his essays, which appeared, indeed, in all his speech, as it appeared also in his looks and his lovely daily manners—so that to see him walking in a city street would sometimes give one a better notion of a truly kingly person than any he had had before—so serene and commanding an expression was in his face, such "looks commercing with the skies." When he writes a lover's song "To Eva," the noble passion of it has in it his deepest philosophy:

"O fair and stately maid, whose eyes
Were kindled in the upper skies
At the same torch that lighted mine:
For so I must interpret still
Thy sweet dominion o'er my will,
A sympathy divine:

"Ah! let me blameless gaze upon
Features that seem at heart my own;
Nor fear those watchful sentinels,
Who charm the more their glance forbids,
Chaste glowing underneath their lids
With fire that draws while it repels."

Emerson had few intimate friends. He was all his life a student and never a man of the world; and he often complains of what he calls his "porcupine manners" with strangers, of his inability to get on easily with people, of the "deoxygenation and asphyxia" that come upon him in large social gatherings. It is probable that Emerson, with his large conceptions of what a man might be, expected of himself on such occasions what others did not expect of him. His own rule and method in conversation was that of nature: "The great mother Nature," he writes to his daughter, "will not quite tell her secret to the coach or the steamboat, but says, One to one, my dear, is my rule also." Henry James, the elder, a robust person, dogmatic, and of a very different fibre, resented Emerson's delicate ways, and speaks of him as keeping "one at such arm's length, tasting him and sipping him and trying him to make sure that he was worthy of his somewhat prim and bloodless friendship." Margaret Fuller also made many a vigorous and direct assault upon his hiding places, but with no success. The only really close and intimate friendships that he seemed to have were with those of his own household (his brothers especially), and one or two others—like Miss Elizabeth Hoar, who had been engaged to be married to his brother Charles, and was really a sister to him, and with Dr. Furness—"oldest friend of all," he writes in 1875, "old as Mrs. Whitwell's school, and remembered still with that red-and-white handkerchief which charmed me with its cats and dogs of prehistoric art, . . . and so on and onwards, but always the same, a small mutual-admiration society of two." "Furness," he writes in 1843, "is my dear gossip, almost a gossip for the gods, there is such a repose of worth and honor in the man." But, of course, as is well known, he held friendly and cordial relations with very many persons, and heartily admired some of these; although, as it is instructive to see, in the case of some of them, with no blind admiration.

Interesting as this memoir proves itself in its details of Emerson's life and habits and daily surroundings, its chief attraction lies in the light which it throws upon Emerson's writings, his aims, and his way of thought. One remarks the quiet and level-headed way in which he settles down before his problems from time to time and looks at them on all sides; his largeness of mind; the persistence of his aims; his secure and absolute faith in the highest doctrine that he inculcates. His journals contain his intimate talks with himself; and in them he discusses the religious questions of his earlier life, the slavery controversy, proposed social reforms, the sayings and the quality of his friends. No one could doubt where he stood upon the issues involved in the slavery question and some other leading reforms of his period. But it is very striking indeed to read his private statements about some of these things. A remarkable letter, "without address or date, but written, I conjec-

ture, about 1840" (vol. ii, p. 453), states his general position as to social reform, and is well worth reading. Of a leading abolitionist, he says in his journal, "—— is venerable in his place, like the tart Luther; but he cannot understand anything you say, and neighs like a horse when you suggest a new consideration, as when I told him that the fate element in the negro question he had never considered."

He began writing verse when he was a mere child, and while in college wrote a poem for the "Pythologian Society," and also his class poem, "which," says a classmate, not without ambiguity, "was pronounced superior to the general expectation." In his college notebooks he collected phrases "for use poetical." While his main work in life was that of lecturing, yet this, says Mr. Cabot, "was after all a *pis aller*, an expedient, not the mode of utterance to which he aspired. *That* was verse; not so much, I think, from a direct impulse towards rhythmical expression as for the sake of freer speech; because, he says, we may speak ideal truth in verse, but we may not in prose." Had Emerson been free enough from the constant pressure of his bread-winning task of lecturing to cultivate more fully the practice of "rhythmical expression," it may well be doubted, not only whether he would not always have held the form too subordinate to the thought, to reach or long hold the highest regions of poetry; but also whether he had the right temperament, in point of breadth and scope, for the highest success. He was indeed a great and admirable poet in a certain sense, and he often and rightly called himself a poet. But he himself indicates what he means by this. Before his last marriage, in 1835, he wrote to the lady who was to be his wife: "I am born a poet, of a low class, without doubt, yet a poet. That is my nature and vocation. My singing, be sure, is very husky, and is for the most part in prose. Still, I am a poet in the sense of a dear lover of the harmonies that are in the soul and in matter, and specially of the correspondences between these and those." Again, in 1842, he writes to his wife of Horace Greeley and the Socialist, Brisbane: "They are bent on popular action. I am, in all my theory, ethics, and politics, a poet; and of no more use in their New York than a rainbow or a firefly. Meantime," he adds, with a touch of the delightful wit that was always characteristic of him, "they fasten me in their thought to 'Transcendentalism,' whereof you know I am wholly guiltless, and which is spoken of as a known and fixed element, like salt or meal." Again, in his journal, "Expression is what we want. . . . I don't know but I value the name of a thing, that is, the true poet's name for it, more than the thing. If I can get the right word for the moon, or for its manners and influences, the word that suggests to me and to all men its humane and universal beauty and significance, then I have what I want of it." It was a cast of mind, that of the idealist, and a way of dealing with things and with thoughts, that Emerson meant when he talked of himself as a poet; it had nothing to do with what he calls "the tinkling serenader's art." "Study, with him," says Mr. Cabot, "was mainly the study of expression; not the rounding of periods, but the effort to reproduce the impression precisely as it was received. If he was sometimes led astray by what he calls 'the point and surprise of a sentence'—his own or another's—how little he was willing to sacrifice to literary form, is shown by the stumbling-blocks he constantly allowed to remain in his verse. His chief, one may almost say, his sole, aim was to write in close contact with life and reality."

As regards his own style and mode of communicating his thoughts in his formal writing, Mr. Cabot confirms the statements already sometimes made, that Emerson used his journals "as a quarry," and whenever he had a lecture to write gathered from under the appropriate heads what suited his purpose—passages that had been written when the high mood was on, and which bore what he calls "the essential mark of poetry . . . that it betrays in every word instant activity of mind." This, of course, gave a fragmentary quality to his work. But it is also to be observed that, originally, he probably adopted out of set purpose somewhat of his style and method. He was, as we have seen, "a poet," and so regarded himself; and he sought to convey his thoughts after the poet's method—not indeed, in most of his writings, in rhyme or rhythm, but in ways very different from those of the ordinary philosopher and man of letters. Mr. Cabot says that in June, 1835, he finds in Emerson's journal the beginning of an attempt to expound the First Philosophy—"that is, he says, the original laws of the mind, the science of what is, in distinction from what appears." He gives a specimen of it, and adds: "He did not proceed far with the attempt to write out in plain prose the fundamentals of Transcendentalism. They are to be felt as sentiments, religious emotions, or grasped by the imagination in poetic wholes, rather than set down in propositions. For himself, at any rate, a freer mode of speech was needed. This he attempted in Nature." This "freer mode of speech" was, indeed, prose, but it was a very striking and peculiar form of prose. It addressed the imagination; largely it was written in the mood of the poet, to be read accordingly. And so sometimes the words have a high music of their own. Of the noble lines on "The Seashore," beginning,

> "I heard, or seemed to hear, the chiding sea
> Say, Pilgrim, why so late and slow to come?"

we have been authentically told that they were originally written as prose in Emerson's journal at the seashore, without any thought of their having a rhythmical form; and that when it was observed that what was written fell into verse, not more than two or three slight changes were made in arranging it as it now stands. This "freer mode of speech"—not without its own faults and drawbacks—has troubled many people, and even stirred Bishop Whately to open revilings in the preface to his edition of Bacon's Essays, where, without naming Emerson, he makes a series of disjointed, misplaced, and garbled extracts from the Divinity Hall address, and utters amusing heavy-handed and heavy-headed maledictions.

There is very much more which one would like to quote or to make the subject of comment. Let us rapidly note a few things. In speaking to some of his early pupils later in life, he says: "I was . . . already [1821-1824] writing every night, in my chamber, my first thoughts on morals and the beautiful laws of compensation and of individual genius which to observe and illustrate have given sweetness to many years of my life." This was the keynote of very much of his thinking—the observation and noting of the working of the spiritual and moral laws. In 1848, while he was trying to prepare some lectures on "The Natural History of the Intellect," he writes to his wife: "I foresee plainly that the trick of solitariness never, never can leave me. My own pursuits and calling often appear to me like those of an astronomer royal, whose whole duty it is to make faithful minutes which have only value when kept for ages, and in one life are insignificant." He was constantly "soliciting the soul," in search of new manifestations of the invisible Power behind all phenomena, and new illustrations of its operation in man and nature. In the conduct of the intellect, he says, "the ground position is that the intellect grows by moral obedience."

Curious and amusing details of earlier New England life and politics are found in some of the letters in the first volume, but these we must omit. Emerson's first lectures were on topics connected with natural history. After commenting in one of them on the accuracy and clear discrimination that these studies induce, he adds: "What pity, instead of that equal and identical praise which enters into all biographies and spreads poppies over all, that writers of character cannot be forced to describe men so that they shall be known apart; even if it were copied from the sharp marks of botany—such as dry, solitary, sour, plausible, prosing; which were worth a graveyard of obituaries." Of certain tedious and afflicting persons that flocked to him, he writes in his journal: "Could they not die, or succeed, or help themselves, or draw others, or draw me, or offend me? In any manner, I care not how, could they not be disposed of, and cease to hang there in the horizon, an unsettled appearance, too great to be neglected, and not great enough to be of any avail to this great craving humanity?" "Carlyle, too," he writes to his wife, in describing his London lectures, "makes loud Scottish-Covenanter gruntings of laudation, or at least of consideration, when anything strikes him, to the edification of the attentive vicinity." Of Carlyle's style, he writes in his diary: "O Carlyle, the merit of glass is not to be seen, but to be seen through; but every crystal and lamina of the Carlyle glass shows."

Of Alcott, whom Emerson greatly admired, but with many shrewd qualifications which it is curious to read, Emerson said: "When I go to talk with Alcott, it is not so much to get at his thoughts as to watch myself under his influence. He excites me, and I think freely." "It would be a pity," he said, "if Alcott should survive him, since he alone possessed the means of showing to the world what Alcott really was." At p. 281 one may see the indications of what he would have said.

"The morning," says Mr. Cabot, "was his time for work, and he took care to guard it from all disturbance. He rose early and went to his study, where he remained until dinner time, one o'clock, and in the afternoon went to walk. In the evening he was with his family, sometimes reading aloud, or went to his study again, but never worked late, thinking sleep to be a prime necessity for health of body and of mind. He was a sound sleeper, and never got up at night, as some one has fancied, to jot down thoughts which then occupied him."

But we must stop, for these quotations are already too much extended. And yet many of the chief things which we wished to quote must be left. Mr. Cabot appears to us to have done a difficult task with singular skill and success. The chief regret with which one lays down the book is that he has not given us more; and yet here also we must agree with him, in not carrying the 'Life' beyond its present size. But there are those who crave a sight of all that Emerson has written which is not too sacred for the public eye, and it may be hoped that they will some day be gratified. Emerson's writings have still a great future before them, and all that can throw light upon them has the greatest interest.

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

II.—HIS WORK.

The Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. By Edwin Hodder. 3 vols. Cassell & Co.

LORD SHAFTESBURY was a Peer, a Tory, and an Evangelical; yet Lord Shaftesbury's work was the inauguration of a social revolution. What sounds even stranger is, that his high lineage, his Toryism, and his old-fashioned religious orthodoxy were the causes of his success as a revolutionist.

"The social reforms of the last century have not been mainly due to the Liberal party; they have been due to the influence, character, and perseverance of one man—Lord Shaftesbury." "That," said Lord Salisbury, "is, I believe, a very true representation of the facts." The Duke of Argyll should have restricted his observation to the last "half century"; otherwise we may agree with Lord Salisbury that the Duke's words are in a general way a true representation of the facts. When Lord Shaftesbury began his political career, there were in existence both Tories and Reformers. The Tories, however, were opposed to all great changes, and were still under the influence of the reaction against Jacobinism. Peel was educating or misleading his party, but his followers of 1826 or 1827 agreed with the sentiment of George III., that the British Constitution was "the most perfect of human formations." The Reformers, on the other hand, were Whigs, or men influenced by Bentham. The reforms sought for aimed either at changes in the distribution of political power, or at the removal in all directions of impediments to individual freedom of action. One class of changes may be fairly represented by Lord Russell and the Reform Act, the other class by Cobden and the repeal of the Corn Laws. Lord Shaftesbury had, from position and turn of mind, little sympathy with either political or economical innovation. He opposed the Reform Bill, he disbelieved in the blessings of free trade. There was, however, one kind of improvement which enlisted his sympathies from his earliest years: from the beginning to the end of his career he aimed at protecting by the power of the State any class of human beings—such as lunatics, factory children, boys employed as chimney sweeps—who in his judgment could not protect themselves. To judge from his diaries, the force which impelled him along the path which he found or cut out for himself was compassion for suffering strengthened by a sense of religious duty. It is difficult to see that, when he began public life at least, he had any clear theory of the principles on which the relation of the State to individuals should be regulated. The only thinker who greatly influenced him was a writer whose works would hardly now be known, but for the fact of his having told the life of Nelson and the life of Wesley in a manner which makes it difficult for any one to tell these lives effectively again. Robert Southey's poetry is dead; his speculations on social or political questions are, it may be supposed, mainly known to the majority of readers through a slashing attack of Macaulay's upon 'Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society.' But to judge from the testimony afforded them by more than one biography, Southey's character was far more impressive than his writings, and Southey's views of society, whatever their speculative merits or defects, anticipated ideas which at the present day exert an immense and acknowledged force. Southey, though a Tory, was never a Conservative; he might almost be described as a Carlyle without Carlyle's contempt for humanity and benevolence. His political creed appears to have been that while the educated ought to be the leaders of the people, the power of the State should be used for the benefit of the poorer classes.

A good deal of Southey's opinions was certainly assimilated by Lord Shaftesbury. He no doubt never advocated anything which he himself would have considered, or which could fairly have been represented, as Socialism. But he did altogether repudiate—in practice, at any rate—the theory of so-called *laissez-faire*. Hence he came into sympathy with much of the natural, as distinguished from theoretical, Socialism of the working classes. Men whose lives are passed in the midst of toil which, if under favorable circumstances it secures tolerable comfort, cannot under unfavorable circumstances protect them from want, come sooner or later to feel that mere political or economical reforms do not meet their needs, and that the State ought at any rate to save them from evils (such as constant exposure for low wages to great risks of physical injury) from which they cannot, or think they cannot, protect themselves. Men deficient in education are the more certain to take this view, because they cannot see the indirect ways in which economical reforms, such as free trade, do in the long run alleviate physical misery. To artisans having these feelings, Lord Shaftesbury was a heaven-sent leader. He fully believed that law could do much to protect persons, such as factory children, who could not protect themselves; and, as already pointed out, he did not believe in economical reforms such as the introduction of free trade, the theory of which, it must fairly be admitted, he never seems to have studied with any care. Though much, therefore, is said, and rightly said, by Lord Shaftesbury's biographer and by Lord Shaftesbury himself, of the opposition with which he met, he was in reality, like many other reformers, carried along by a stream of feeling of much greater permanent strength than the current of opinion with which he struggled. Whatever judgment be passed upon the merit of the reforms which he advocated, no one can doubt that he really did introduce a fundamental change in the attitude adopted by the State towards classes who are, or seem, too weak to protect themselves in that struggle for existence which is known as competition. It is not too much to assert that every kind of factory, one might say every kind of workshop, has, through the efforts of Lord Shaftesbury, been placed under State supervision. For the theory that every one must take care of himself, has been substituted the theory that the State must protect any one who cannot take care of himself. The adoption of this view, due as it is mainly to Lord Shaftesbury's labors, is a far more important thing, both for good and bad, than his legislative triumphs, great though they were in particular cases. It is a far less important thing to have established machinery for protecting children from being overworked in mills, than to have established the principle that the due protection of classes who are helpless requires that the State should inspect all places where large bodies of laborers are employed.

The principle, indeed, has been given far wider extension than Lord Shaftesbury would at any part of his career have sanctioned. He certainly never contemplated that rule of inspectors which has already commenced and is every day extending its sphere. In practice he was inclined to restrict the intervention of the State to cases in which the persons who ask for protection were, like lunatics or young children, strictly speaking, incapable of guarding their own interests. Not only Lord Shaftesbury's deeds, but the whole language of his diaries, leads to the conclusion that he never meant to help any one who could help himself, or to hold that a man was not bound by a bargain simply because he entered into it at some disadvantage. But the effect of a reformer's action cannot be limited by his own intentions or wishes, and the effect of Lord Shaftesbury's efforts has gone far beyond the ends at which he consciously aimed. Hardly a year now passes during which the English Parliament does not pass acts for the protection of persons, such as sailors or tenants, who are presumed to be unable to manage their own affairs for themselves. The doctrine of benevolent State intervention holds the field; it has for the time almost banished the rival dogma of *laissez-faire*. The man whose efforts have mainly achieved this result was, for good or for bad, a revolutionist.

No person, it is true, would have detested the name of a revolutionist more than Lord Shaftesbury. He would have said, and with truth, that he was, from some points of view, a Tory of the Tories, and that no man more distrusted speculative innovation or was more loyal to the Throne and the Church than himself. And in saying this he would have said nothing more than the truth. It is, nevertheless, clear that the character of his mind, no less than his position, greatly aided his effectiveness as a revolutionary innovator. Like all practical men, his main idea was that it was always wise to deal directly with patent evils, without any great thought as to the speculative objections to which the particular mode of dealing might be open. He saw clearly that factory children suffered wrong, and he thought—and in this instance it would seem truly—that State interference with labor would diminish the sufferings of factory children. What he did not see—one may fairly say would not see—was that State interference with labor involved great evil, and that when once the policy of State intervention began, it was very hard to see where it would end. Lord Macaulay in this instance supported Lord Shaftesbury, and Macaulay was certainly not prone to treat with too much consideration views opposed to his own. But whoever will read his excellent speech on the Ten Hours Bill, and compare it with the tone adopted by Lord Shaftesbury about the same measure, will see the whole width of the difference which separates a man of thought from a practical reformer. Macaulay felt at once that the opponents of the bill might oppose it fairly and allege strong grounds for their opposition. It is hardly unjust to say that Lord Shaftesbury thought every one opposed to him guilty either of ignorance or of inhumanity.

From this restriction of view Lord Shaftesbury gained force as a leader, and this in two ways. He was able, in the first place, to treat opposition as a proof of selfishness; he was able, in the second place, to keep out of view the wide principles involved in the Ten Hours Bill. Now the English public are alarmed at principles, but they are pleased with anything which appears to be practical. Hence, at the very time when Maurice and his Christian Socialism were exciting nothing but alarm and meeting with little but denunciation, Lord Shaftesbury's factory legislation met with general approbation. Maurice, however, was a thinker, and thought, as every Englishman knows, is opposed to common sense. Lord Shaftesbury, again, gained weight quite legitimately from his position. How was it possible to suspect a Peer and a Tory of innovation? It was as easy to believe that the worthy clergymen who crowded Exeter Hall every May to hear Lord Shaftesbury read out the reports of half-a-dozen religious societies, were Jesuits in disguise. The disguise, moreover, in this case concealed the character of the man's work as much from himself as from his followers. "Innovation," says Burke, "is not reform." This maxim has long passed into a platitude, but reform is always, in truth, innovation, and Lord Shaftesbury's magnificent series of practical reforms have turned out a body of innovations amounting to a revolution. It is just because he did not see this that he was a successful revolutionist.

ADAMS'S PUBLIC DEBTS.—II.

Public Debts: an Essay in the Science of Finance. By Henry C. Adams, Ph.D., of the University of Michigan and Cornell University. D. Appleton & Co, 1887.

In Prof. Adams's chapter on the industrial effects of public borrowing, he analyzes a class of facts extremely recondite, but of the highest impor-

tance in the financial administration of nations Every country must pay its current expenses, whether for war or for any other purpose, out of its current production. Unless it borrows from other nations, it must pay all its yearly expenses, of whatever nature, from its yearly earnings. Issuing bonds and creating a debt does not absolve it from this necessity. Whether it spends a hundred millions or a thousand millions in a single year, the property must be created before it can be consumed. The accumulations of former years are mainly in the form of fixed capital, not adapted to the immediate purposes of the Government. A year's stock of consumable commodities, domestic animals and other movable things, may be on hand, but seldom more. This stock cannot be much reduced without causing immediate and general distress.

How, then, does it happen that the country is still paying the expenses of the war of 1861-5? If it paid these expenses at the time when they were incurred, is it now paying them a second time? To answer this question, let us ask what would have been the effect if Congress had levied in 1861 the taxes that were imposed in the later years? The proceeds of these taxes amounted in a single year (1866) to the sum of $558,000,000, a sum greater by nearly $100,000,000 than the expenditures of the year 1862. It is quite conceivable that the whole cost of the war might have been defrayed by current taxation, in which case there would have been no debt. To accomplish this, it would have been necessary that the magnitude of the war should have been foreseen, and that there should have been a general concurrence in the policy of taxation to meet it; in other words, that the state of the public mind regarding it should have been at the beginning, or rather a year before the beginning, what it was in 1863 and 1864. But this is what did not exist, and could not. Neither the machinery for efficient taxation, nor the disposition to adopt it, existed. Therefore borrowing must needs be resorted to.

What does borrowing signify? What does the use of public credit imply? Let us try first to imagine what would take place if there were no such thing as money, and if the business of the world were carried on by barter. The Government does not want money except as a means of getting property. It wants clothing, arms, ships, provisions, munitions, utensils, etc. Manifestly it must get these things first from those who have stocks of them on hand, and subsequently from those who have facilities for supplying them as fast as the existing stocks are used up—that is, from the possessors of circulating and fixed capital. It is convenient to obtain these things by borrowing money. We could hardly understand how it could be done otherwise in the complex conditions of modern life. But the intervention of money does not alter the essential nature of the transaction, which is the transfer of commodities from the citizen to the Government—commodities either produced before the war or while it is in progress. The reason why we appear to be paying the cost of the war a second time, although it was really paid while the war was going on, is that some persons—viz., the owners of circulating and fixed capital—supplied more of the means for carrying it on than would have been their share if taxation and not loans had been resorted to, and that this excess is now being returned to them. Various economic blunders, and especially the issue of legal-tender notes, served to swell the expense of the war to the taxpayers by nearly one thousand million dollars. This is conclusively shown by Prof. Adams on page 131. This excess of payment over actual cost—the cost being merely the quantities in bulk of property used and consumed—results from the alternate depreciation and appreciation of the standard of value. In 1864 the Government received only fifty cents' worth of goods for each dollar of securities issued. Seldom in the world's history has there been more improvident and wasteful financiering. Yet there has actually been considerable competition among statesmen since the close of the war for the honor of the invention of the greenback, and no little glorification of that instrument as a symbol of patriotism. Prof. Adams is fully justified in his contention that there was no need of legal-tender notes if correct views of finance had been held in the beginning. This brings us to the author's criticisms upon the management of American finances in the wars of 1812-15 and 1861-65; but before noticing these we remark that his subdivision of the industrial effects of public borrowing into three titles, viz., loans placed at normal rates, loans placed at high rates, and loans placed at rates abnormally high, appears to us to be an over-refinement, and not well sustained by the argument.

It will shock the feeling of patriotism to be told that both Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Chase and their coadjutors in Congress held radically wrong notions of the kind of financial administration needed for the carrying on of a war. Both were of the opinion that loans could be relied on, with only sufficient taxation to provide for ordinary peace expenditure plus interest on the debt. The plan broke down disastrously in both cases, although the calamity was more complete and decisive in the first than in the second, because in the latter case it was sooner abandoned, and because, also, the resources at command, when adequate taxation was finally resorted to, were proportionately larger. It is easy to say in defence of both these statesmen that probably nobody else in their time and surroundings would have done better. Nevertheless, Mr. Chase had Gallatin's experience before him, and Mr. Gallatin had a large assortment of financial disasters in the earlier history of the country to serve for his guidance. Therefore neither of them can be wholly absolved. The true policy of a finance minister in the presence of a war of unknown duration and magnitude is to support credit by taxation much greater than annual interest on loans, and, as the war progresses, to avail himself of the rising patriotism of the taxpayers to come nearer and nearer to a realization of the maxim, "Pay as you go"; and this for a great variety of reasons.

In the first place, debt should be avoided altogether if possible; but if it is unavoidable, vigorous taxation enables the Government to borrow on the most favorable terms, and a high public credit thus conserved is itself a most valuable moral agency in stimulating the courage of the people and depressing that of the enemy. Our internal-revenue system did not get into fair working order until 1864. In that year it yielded $110,000,000, in 1865 $210,000,000, in 1866 $311,000,000. If these sums could have been realized two years earlier respectively, "what a change would it have produced upon the financial administration. Its moral effect upon the South, working especially through her European sympathizers, would have brought the war to a more speedy termination, the credit of the Government would not have suffered as it did, while the advocates of legal-tender money would have been deprived of the argument of necessity." This it will be hard for anybody to gainsay. The following application flows naturally:

"The responsibility for the tardy flow of revenue from internal duties is traceable to the policy upon which the finances of the war were set on foot, and not to the inability or the reluctance of the country to pay. Secretary Chase denied the necessity of meeting any part of the war expenditure from war taxes, because the financial theory which he espoused deprecated the endeavor; and it required nearly three years of disastrous treasury management to convert the Administration and Congress from this erroneous theory."

What should be the financial policy of a country after the debt has reached its maximum and the occasion for it has passed away? Should the revenues be applied, as the saying is, to the reduction of taxes, or to payment of the obligations incurred, or both? And what part of the debt should be paid first? There may be some taxes more burdensome than others, some more burdensome than a prolongation of interest payment would be. Such taxes should be removed, even at the expense of a prolongation of the debt; but it is to be observed that classes and interests will always be found insisting that taxes which bear directly on them are the ones whose removal is most conducive to the public good. Payment of the debt is what is really conducive to the public good, and all complaints of special interests against this or that tax should be viewed with suspicion. The first step to be taken, however, is to improve the public credit, in order that conversion or refunding of the debt from high rates of interest to low rates may be effected. To this end it is especially needful that specie payments should be restored, if they have been suspended during the crisis. Therefore irredeemable paper circulating as money should be first attended to. As the issue of such paper has swelled the debt beyond reasonable bounds, the redemption and retirement of it, or the bringing of it to par with gold, is the indispensable step towards reduction of the annual burden of the funded debt. This truth was realized by Congress in 1869, when it passed the "act to strengthen the public credit," but no measure was passed to carry it into effect until six years later.

Prof. Adams places a high estimate, but none too high, on Secretary McCulloch's contraction policy. This was theoretically sound, but politically impossible. The imaginations of the great mass of the people were opposed to it. The plan of Secretary Boutwell, to let the country grow up to the volume of the currency, involved contraction the same as Secretary McCulloch's, but it was not a contraction that could be seen. In point of fact, it did not advance the country perceptibly towards specie payment. Secretary Bristow's plan, to withdraw the legal-tender character of the greenbacks as to future contracts after three years' notice, and to fund them into interest-bearing bonds, was practicable and statesmanlike, but the author upon the whole prefers the plan actually adopted in the Resumption Act of 1875, the principal features of which were free banking, eighty per cent. of greenbacks to be retired simultaneously with the new issues of bank notes, the retention of as many greenbacks as would under no circumstances be presented for payment in specie, and the accumulation of an adequate gold reserve in the Treasury. There is certainly much to be said in favor of this plan, but if Secretary Bristow's plan had been adopted, we should have been spared the last legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court.

Prof. Adams discusses the Refunding Act of 1870, under which the present 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds were issued, and shows that it was based upon a serious miscalculation, resulting in an inexpugnable debt of $738,000,000 running at 4 per cent. to the year 1907, not to mention the lesser one of $250,000,000 4½s running till 1891. Here we find, on page 227, a single paragraph (and the only one in the volume) which we are unable to comprehend. It is this:

"It seems, then, that in 1896 the Administration must adopt some other method of paying the debt, or suspend for a term of years the sinking-fund appropriation. To adopt this second suggestion would be for all practical purposes to decide upon the maintenance of a debt of three-quarters of a billion, for taxes once remitted are with difficulty reimposed for the purpose of pay-

ing a debt. Still, it cannot be said that this is a serious criticism of the Act of 1870; the greater blame lies with those who now profess to manage the financial affairs of the country."

It seems to us that those who now profess to manage and who do manage the financial affairs of the country are concluded by the Act of 1870 and the funding operations settled in pursuance of it, having no option or discretion at all, and that no blame can be attached to them. Whoever the galled jade may be, their withers are unwrung.

We have indicated our high appreciation of Prof. Adams's work as a whole. We must dissent, however, and dissent strongly, from his argument in favor of Treasury interference with the money market in times of panic. The plan proposed or approved contemplates that the Government shall convert interest-bearing bonds into legal-tender notes at the option of the holders of the bonds, and to the extent desired by them in times of panic. It is consoling to know that such a plan if adopted could last no longer than the public debt lasts. The argument in favor of it is illustrated by the suspension of the Bank Act in England in the crises of 1847, 1857, and 1866—*i. e.*, the authorization of the Government to the Bank to issue notes over and above the legal limit, upon the invariable condition, however, of redeeming them in gold on demand. "It now stands," says the author, "as an unwritten law that the Bank Act shall be suspended whenever demanded by the exigencies of the market." This is surely very loose writing. That there is no such unwritten law is made abundantly clear by the fact that when an attempt was made a few years ago to pass such a law in Parliament, it failed. But suspension of the Bank Act is not the most important part of the proceeding. The question of greatest moment is whether the Bank will avail itself of the authority given. It declined to do so in the panic of 1866, for the reason, undoubtedly, that the condition of things in the panic quarter was thoroughly rotten, and neither worth saving nor susceptible of being saved, although the panic itself was tremendous. This leads us to ask what are in general the "exigencies of the market"? Was the recent Black Friday in Wall Street one of them? Was the panic that set in when Grant & Ward failed in 1884 the right kind of an exigency? Several banks suspended then, and the New York Clearing-house went extensively into the business of settling balances with certificates based upon mercantile paper. Failing to define an exigency or to produce anybody who can, we think that Prof. Adams has here run counter to his own excellent rule to deny everything that cannot be stated with some degree of clearness. The fact is, that exigencies are occurring all the time, and that under any settled plan of the kind suggested the determination of exigencies under every kind of pressure, personal, political, and financial, would wear out the life of any Secretary, and produce more confusion, ten times over, than it would allay. It would be easy, moreover, to show that relief would not be gained in the manner proposed, for the reason that the bondholders are not generally the class who want money in times of panic. The plan failed when tried in 1873, and for reasons quite different from those assigned by the author. "I believe," says the author, "that good government is more likely to be secured by increasing personal responsibility than by restricting the functions of the State within such narrow limits that only men of ordinary strength of character and inferior talent will be drawn to a public career." Now, the kind of character and talent needed in this case is simply superhuman. It is what no man living possesses or ever did possess. We presume that the author himself would hesitate to accept the appointment of Appraiser of Exigencies or Chief Examiner of Panics—with permanent headquarters in Wall Street.

We have little space left to notice Part 3, relating to State and municipal debts, beyond saying that the treatment of these seems to us less satisfactory than the body of the treatise. The subject is too large to be dealt with as an appendix to National Debts. The tabular statements on pages 378 and 382, showing the constitutional inhibitions on State and local indebtedness, are very instructive, and, for purposes of ready reference, quite invaluable.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT BEUST.

Memoirs of Friedrich Ferdinand Count von Beust, written by himself. With an Introduction by Baron Henry de Worms, M.P. 2 vols. London: Remington & Co. 1887.

"MEMOIRS" is hardly a correct description of these two portly volumes. They are, rather, a series of desultory comments upon German history during the last half century. With the details of that history Count von Beust assumes that his readers are already acquainted; and in Germany, perhaps, such an assumption may be reasonable. In all other countries, however, it makes a demand upon the historical information of the "general reader" which assuredly it is quite incapable of responding to. Who but an erudite German professor is able to find his way through the trackless jungles of German domestic history? Who can recall the rulers or even the names of the petty principalities into which Germany was cut up, until the man of "blood and iron" appeared upon the scene? Not the least among the services rendered to humanity by the expulsion of Austria from the German Confederation, and the extinction of that body itself, may be reckoned the simplification of both Austrian and German history for all time to come. Count von Beust, naturally enough, does not appreciate the utterly bewildering character of German domestic politics when viewed by an ignorant spectator from the outside. He has trod those mazy paths till every inch of the ground has become familiar to him. He finds it as difficult to lose his way among them as an ordinary man on a straight road. And the consequence is that he almost always writes allusively. He mentions, without explanation or introduction of any kind, scores of German celebrities, who, for the world in general, are as unknown as the brave men who lived before Agamemnon. He refers familiarly to incidents which, outside of Germany, are as clean forgotten as the politics of the globe before the flood.

There is, however, another aspect in which these volumes are amusing and interesting enough. They constitute a remarkable revelation of the way in which a thoroughgoing diplomatist reads and understands the evolution of human history. At the beginning of his 'Memoirs' Count von Beust tells the following anecdote of Dresden court life:

"In the first years after 1830, even at court, old things had somewhat yielded to new; and among other innovations guests were allowed to appear at the court balls in trousers. After the marriage above referred to, severer rules were enforced and knee-breeches were revived. On this subject I once said in the presence of the Court Chamberlain, who was otherwise my friend: 'What a good time that was when we were allowed to appear at court in trousers!' He flew at me in a towering passion, and said: 'Trousers! I gave you credit for greater attachment to the royal family.'"

Count von Beust's work in the world was not connected with the regulation of court ceremonial, so he could smile at the spiritual significance discovered by this excellent Chamberlain in the wearing of silk stockings. His work was to draw up conventions, protocols, identical notes—paper devices of all kinds, having for their object to stereotype for ever the state of Europe as it had been arranged by the Treaties of 1815; and the profundity of his belief in the efficacy of these devices is hardly less astonishing than that of his friend the Chamberlain in the sanctity of silk stockings. The war of Italian Unity, the campaign of Sadowa, the Austro-German war, are thought by ordinary people to have been due to a multitude of slowly converging causes, but mainly to the unnatural and artificial partitioning out of Europe by the sovereigns and statesmen of the Vienna Congress. Count von Beust, for his part, thinks that one and all might have been postponed *sine die* by a slight readjustment of those arrangements; but, unhappily, those directly concerned in these occurrences would not listen to his suggestions. And the reason why he holds this singular belief is, that the peoples of Europe are apparently, in his judgment, "une quantité négligeable." They are merely the counters by means of which kings and diplomatists play their games. The destinies of the world are decided by a very few men who meet in ante-chambers, give audiences, and hold confidential communications among themselves. That Count von Beust was a kind-hearted, good-natured, placable man, there are in these volumes abundant proofs; but sovereigns, statesmen, and diplomatists he would appear to regard as a privileged class, elevated by their position and the august functions which they discharge, into a region where no cold morality reigns. These distinguished creatures may commit blunders: they are incapable of crime. On the other hand, there is a certain satisfaction in learning from Count von Beust's unimpeachable testimony that statesmen and diplomatists are inspired by a genuine faith in the efficacy of their paper contrivances for healing the maladies of suffering humanity. If wars break out, they are not, according to our author, caused by the insufficiency of these paper remedies, but by the perversity of the "peoples," who, like a refractory patient, refuse to accept the prescriptions of their physicians.

The important parts of Count von Beust's public life extend over the years when he was Chief Minister to the last independent King of Saxony, and, after the battle of Sadowa, when, to his own great amazement, he was offered and accepted the post of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire. In both these positions circumstances forced him into an attitude of antagonism to Prince Bismarck. He was the able and determined opponent of the Prussian statesman's design for forcing Austria from the German Confederation, foreseeing, clearly enough, that the autonomy of Saxony was dependent upon the defeat of this policy. The Prussians were aware of this, and when the Prussian troops marched through Saxony, they did the Count the special honor of plundering his house and destroying his furniture, as an evidence of their sentiments towards him. Amid the lesser consequences of the Prusso-Austrian war, not the least gratifying to the victors was, without a doubt, the abrupt ending which it seemed to have inflicted on Beust's career as a power in German politics. He resigned office at the end of the war, in order to facilitate the resumption of friendly relations between Prussia and Saxony; but hardly had the Prussians ceased to congratulate themselves on the occurrence when they saw him rise from momentary eclipse to the brilliant position of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire. Their chagrin was great, and throughout his Austrian career the Count had the honor of being pursued by the invective and calumny of the Prussian official press.

Prince Bismarck figures, in person, in these pages, on not a few occasions. The notices of him are always interesting, and in entire agree-

ment with what has been previously recorded of a man whose strength lies in a stern and unflinching adherence to the maxim that he who wills the ends, wills the means. As an indication of character the following story is worth extracting. It is Beust who speaks:

"The three weeks I passed [at Gastein] have left me the most pleasant recollections. We were both staying at Straubinger's Hotel, and saw each other daily. To those whom he likes, Prince Bismarck is the most agreeable of companions. The originality of his ideas is only surpassed by that of his expression of them. He has a spontaneous, and therefore pleasing, bonhomie which mitigates the asperity of his judgment. . . . He spoke a great deal of the French war and of his negotiations with Thiers and Jules Favre. 'The truce was coming to an end,' said Bismarck, 'and I said to Thiers: "Écoutez, Monsieur Thiers, voilà une heure que je subis votre éloquence; il faut une fois en finir; je vous préviens que je ne parlerai plus français, je ne parlerai qu'allemand." "Mais, monsieur," answered Thiers, "nous ne comprenons pas un mot d'allemand." "C'est égal," I replied. "Je ne parlerai qu'allemand." Thiers then made a magnificent speech; I listened patiently and answered in German. He and Favre went up and down the room, wringing their hands in despair for half an hour; at last they yielded, and did exactly what I wanted. Upon this I at once spoke French again.' Bismarck told this story as a capital joke. He seemed to have no suspicion of the want of feeling he showed, not so much in the act itself as in the manner in which he related it, for the two men must have suffered martyrdom in such a critical hour for their country. . . . Two other statements which he made to me about the war were very interesting. The first was that he had opposed the acquisition of Metz because of the disaffection of its French inhabitants, and that he only yielded in consequence of the urgent demands of the military authorities, who said that it would make a difference of a hundred thousand men in time of peace. The other was that the siege of Paris would have had to be abandoned if Metz had held out another month."

Remembering how largely the defeat of Austria at Sadowa was due to the fact that a whole army was employed in the defence of the Quadrilateral, one may surmise that in the end Prince Bismarck will be found to have been more prescient than the generals who opposed and overruled him.

Norway Nights and Russian Days. By S. M. Henry Davis. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1887.

THIS little volume comes very near belonging to the class which persons of bibliomaniac proclivities are in the habit of characterizing as "dainty." It would quite deserve that description if the paper were a little heavier and the engravings always as well executed as the subjects of them are well chosen. The literary part of the work is done in a graceful and interesting way, which holds the attention with just about the degree of firmness required by the purposes of a summer-afternoon lounger. What we have in the book is an account of a "pleasant journey of three women, neither 'lone' nor 'lorn' (which) began the first day of June, 1886." This repudiation of the predicates of "loneness" and "lornness" constitutes about all the personal information we get concerning our travellers. The narrative is as objective as possible, and trips on lightly from point to point, never dwelling long and never making heavy draughts upon the reader's historical or ethnological intelligence. Sometimes the writer's touch becomes so very light and feminine as to be really distressing to one who cannot or will not temporarily lay aside his erudition. Thus, one runs across this on page 21: "Here we first heard the language of Denmark and Norway, rather blunt and unmusical, and with so slight an analogy to any other that memory retains it with difficulty." Then, a few lines below, we have given as a specimen of the "mystic syllables" of this strange tongue the sentence: "Ver saa god luk op dören og luk vinduet igjen," which is explained as conveying no deeper meaning than "Please shut the door and open the window." We do not criticise either the guide-book Danish or the translation, though neither is unimpeachable; but taking the text as given, we ask if this is language which presents but a "slight analogy to any other." Suppose we read: *Were so good, lock up door-(the) eke lock window-(the) again.* That is to say, aside from the fact that our English tongue no longer makes an imperative from the root which has given us *were,* every word in the above sentence is a familiar English vocable under a not very opaque disguise.

But we do not press these strictures, since it evidently did not lie in the author's path to go much into Scandinavian philology. For all who care to travel in agreeable company over the now familiar route up the coast of Norway to the North Cape, and then, with Sweden and Finland in parenthesis, through the two chief cities of Russia, Mrs. Davis has written a pleasant and readable book.

The Ventilation and Warming of School Buildings. By Gilbert B. Morrison, Teacher of Physics and Chemistry in Kansas City High School. Appletons' International Educational Series. 1887.

IN the general treatment of his subject, mathematical and physical questions are given considerable prominence by Mr. Morrison; *e. g.,* the formulæ for different fans for propelling air are discussed, and mathematical estimates of the cost of different systems of heating are given. The author's own system (patent applied for) is also described—which seems a trifle incongruous with the purpose of a normal-school text-book, for which the editor, Mr. W. T. Harris, recommends it. Committees and masters in search of information will find the book useful; it should, however, be supplemented by some such work as that of Billings, and occasional slips should be guarded against. We must add that it contains a good deal which can be utilized by those who cannot digest mathematics.

Pocahontas, alias Matoaka, and her descendants through her marriage at Jamestown, Va., in April, 1614, with John Rolfe, gentleman, etc. With biographical sketches by Wyndham Robertson, and illustrative historical notes by R. A. Brock. Richmond: J. W. Randolph & English. 1887. 8vo, pp. 84.

WE have tried in vain to discover the possible value of this book. The circular speaks of thirty years' preparation for its publication, and we see no traces of the result. The first twenty-three pages are given to a sketch of Pocahontas, but nothing new is related, except possibly the date of her marriage to Rolfe. The author evidently intends to reply to Deane's trenchant criticisms on the fables of Capt. John Smith, but the only result is to make the reader aware that the writer is determined not to admit any evidence opposed to his own prejudices. It is a kindly attempt to reinstate in popular favor an idol evidently hopelessly overthrown. As to the genealogy, it is a mere list of names, with very few dates, and without any attempt at arrangement. The notes are trivial, and of value only to the immediate family.

Issued simply as a family record, the book would take its proper place among the scores annually printed for private circulation. As a contribution to history or to genealogy in its larger sense, it is of no value to any student.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, Mrs. L. Madelon Lemoine: A Novel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 25 cents.
Annuaire des Traditions Populaires. Paris: Maisonneuve & Ch. Leclerc.
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Part 4. The *Century* Co. 50 cents.
Bowne, Prof. B. P. Philosophy of Theism. Harper & Brothers.
Carey, Rosa N. Esther: a Book for Girls. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.
Charnay, D. The Ancient Cities of the New World. Harper & Brothers.
Cooper, Sarah. Animal Life in the Sea and on the Land: a Zoölogy for Young People. Harper & Brothers.
Hawthorne, J. The Great Bank Robbery. Cassell & Co. $1.00.
Heyse, P. The Romance of the Canoness. D. Appleton & Co. 75c.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Part 3. Marius. Wm. R. Jenkins.
Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, U. S. A. Vol. 8. Legier—Medicine. (Naval.) Washington: Government Printing Office.
Jackson, E. P. The Earth in Space: a Manual of Astronomical Geography. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.
Johonnot, J. Stories of Heroic Deeds. For Boys and Girls. D. Appleton & Co.
Jusserand, J. J. Le Roman au temps de Shakespeare. Paris: Delagrave; Boston: Schoenhof.
Körting, G. Neuphilologische Essays. Heilbronn. Gebr. Henninger.
Larison, Dr. C. W. Elements of Orthoepy. Ringoes N. J.: C. W. Larison.
Larousse. Grand Dictionnaire universelle du XIXe siècle. 2e Supplément, fasc. 6 et 7. Boston: Schoenhof.
Little, Rev. W. J. K. The Broken Vow: A Story of Here and Hereafter. 2d ed. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Rolfe, W. J. Minor Poems of Milton. Harper & Brothers.

A new Catalogue of High School and College Text-Books for the study of the English, French, German, and Greek languages, of History and Economics, Mathematics and the Natural and Physical Sciences, will be sent free on application.

Henry Holt & Co.,

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

To be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, or to be Sold.

A most substantial and well-built red brick house of commanding elevation and especially well situated. Corner house in Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, London, facing Collingham Gardens and the newest and most elaborate Queen Anne and Elizabethan mansions designed and built by Ernst George and Peto; 6 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, dressing room, bath room, 4 lavatories, very complete servants' offices, servants' hall, housekeeper's room, etc.; hot and cold water on every floor; electric bells, gas, and speaking tubes throughout; parquet flooring; stone mosaics in hall and on first floor landing; most elaborately furnished and decorated quite lately; everything equal to new; 6 minutes' walk from 3 railway stations and half an hour's ride to city; very large ornamental garden in the rear; south aspect. TERMS: Furnished £750 per annum, unfurnished £350 (ground rent only £40 per annum), or to be sold for £5,000; fixtures and furniture, at a valuation. Apply to Messrs. LUMLEY & LUMLEY, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 22 St. James's Street, Piccadilly, London.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready A. S. CLARK.

"I particularly like its systematic arrangement of the elements of the language on the one hand, and the omission of multitudinous rules and classifications on the other."—Wm. H. Carpenter, Ph.D., Instructor in German, Columbia College.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

The Week.

THE *National Republican* of Washington city thinks that the cure-all of the present stringency in money would be an order from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States bonds on deposit as security, loaning an amount not exceeding the par value of the bonds so deposited, at interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. The Philadelphia *Press*, with rather clearer views of the state of the law, urges that the Secretary "increase the Government deposits in the depository banks." There is no authority vested in any officer of the Government to lend the public money at any rate of interest. There is plenty of authority for depositing the public money in depository banks, provided the banks furnish security in "United States bonds and otherwise"—the word "otherwise" probably meaning personal security, or the security which the bank offers to all depositors. The law, having been passed during the suspension of specie payments, makes exception of "receipts from customs," which were payable in coin only. So, in a technical sense, the Secretary can only deposit in banks the money received from internal-revenue and miscellaneous sources, but the distinction is quite unimportant. The obstacle to the plan is found in the kind of security required. We imagine that any bank or any number of banks that can give United States bonds at par as security will find little difficulty at Washington in getting all the money they want. But the Secretary cannot change the kind of security required, and ought not to. The depository law is an attempted compromise between the sub-treasury system and the Bank of England system of handling the public funds, but it has ceased to be effective by reason of the scarcity and high price of Government bonds. A holder of United States bonds can ordinarily borrow more money on them in the open market than he can get in the way of deposits from the Government.

The question what is the actual Treasury balance and how does it compare with former periods, is more easily asked than answered, the liabilities of the Government being of such a varied character. Probably the following comparison extracted from the Treasury statements of August 31, 1886, and August 31, 1887, in round numbers and excluding small items, is not far from the truth:

CASH LESS ALL LIABILITIES, INCLUDING CERTIFICATES AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

August 31, 1886	$104,000,000
August 31, 1887	71,000,000
Apparent reduction of balance	$33,000,000

LIABILITIES OTHER THAN CERTIFICATES AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

	Aug. 31, '86.	Aug. 31, '87.
Reserve against greenbacks	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Redemption fund for national bank notes retired	72,000,000	112,000,000
Disbursing officers' balances	43,000,000	50,000,000
	$215,000,000	$262,000,000
Increase of reserve balances		47,000,000
Less the reduction above		53,000,000
Net increase of cash in Treasury		$14,000,000

Nearly the whole difference in liabilities arises from the retirement of national-bank circulation, against which greenbacks have been deposited in the Treasury. The notes are still outstanding, and so theoretically they constitute a demand liability. But as a matter of fact they come in for redemption very slowly.

The Republican State Convention held at Saratoga last week was neither remarkably good nor remarkably bad. The ticket put in nomination is respectable, but not in any way aggressive. There is nothing original about it, except, perhaps, the nomination of Col. Fred Grant for the leading place. This is more likely to repel than to gain votes, for the reason that it is an attempt to secure an indirect endorsement of Platt as a holding-over Quarantine Commissioner. The Governor nominated Col. Grant as Quarantine Commissioner last winter, Platt's term having long ago expired, and Col. Grant was willing to accept the position. The Senate refused to act upon the nomination. After the Legislature adjourned, Platt wrote a letter to the Governor offering to resign if the Governor would promise to appoint Col. Grant to the place. The Governor replied that it would be indecorous for him to make a bargain beforehand as to the disposition of an office not yet vacant. He added, as a cutting sarcasm, that it was surprising that Mr. Platt, if he wanted Col. Grant to have the office, did not make way for him at the time when the Governor actually nominated him. Of course Platt did not want him to have it, but the spectacle presented to the people by the refusal of the Republican Senate to confirm the son of the great General was so little edifying that something must needs be done. Hence the nomination of Col. Grant for the office of Secretary of State.

The speech of the temporary Chairman, Mr. Seth Low, was the best thing this Convention had to show for itself. It was truthful and fearless to a degree, free from shams, and replete with the spirit of reform which Mr. Low carried into practice as Mayor of Brooklyn. The platform is both long and prosy, and the only point of interest in it is the attempt to dodge the high-license question by using the words "restriction by taxation." No form of words could have been chosen so well calculated to exasperate the temperance men as the resolution which deals with the liquor question. Over this there was a very amusing conflict between Mr. Seth Low and Mr. Evarts. Mr. Low said, in his opening speech, that this was "no time for the Republican party to utter vague uncertainties upon the questions of the hour," and, in enumerating those questions, he placed prohibition first, adding:

"The Republican party should have clear, ringing words to say in the presence of a question like this. So far as the Prohibition vote is a political vote it is, in my opinion, out of our reach; for I believe it to be oftentimes in the interest of the other side. Let us then abandon all attempts to catch this vote, and plant ourselves distinctly upon the broad middle ground between the two extremes. Let us stand for high license and for local option. This is the platform sure to draw to itself in the end the great mass of moderate men."

When Mr. Evarts rose to explain why in his estimation the plank which he had drawn was neither "shilly-shally" nor "contemptible," he said: "We of the Committee did not choose to commit the Convention to the phrase 'license,' which many people, and many sensible people, object to, nor to the phrase 'high,' which means to many minds higher than it ought to be. We provide that when local option does not extirpate this mischief of the liquor traffic, then we recommend restriction by taxation—high taxation, heavy taxation, taxation that will restrict"; and then he quoted with great solemnity from Chief-Justice Marshall that the "right to tax is the right to destroy." The Convention howled with delight at this erudite defence of the platform's phraseology, and Mr. Evarts sat down and chuckled, as well he might.

The official count of the vote on the prohibition amendment in Texas deserves the careful attention of all who are interested in the drift of public sentiment and the attitude of parties regarding the temperance issue. The total vote was much the largest ever cast in the State—351,207, against only 322,209 for President in 1884—thus showing that a question of public policy can interest voters quite as deeply as a contest over the offices. Of this total, 129,273 were cast for prohibition, and 221,934 against, which means that of every 100 voters 37 supported the amendment and 63 opposed it. Some Republican organs have contrasted the adverse majority of 92,661 with Cleveland's plurality of 131,978 over Blaine as evidence that the Republicans were gaining upon the Democrats, manifestly supposing that the Republicans as a rule favored prohibition, and the Democrats as a rule opposed it. A greater mistake could not be made. In 1884 Blaine carried nineteen counties in Texas. Every one of these nineteen counties voted against prohibition, their aggregate being 9,207 for the amendment and 30,352 against it. Further analysis shows that the negro vote was almost solid against prohibition. Thus Fort Bend, which has 7,508 negroes to 1,871 whites, gave only 399 votes for the amendment, and 1,595 against it, which agrees almost exactly with the vote in 1884 of 317 for Cleveland and 1,588 for Blaine.

On Sunday the Central Labor Union, which nominated George for Mayor last fall, and did the larger part of the work of his campaign, was shown to be about evenly divided between George and the Socialist or Progressive Labor party, which is anti George. The test vote showed 52 members for George to 44 against him. Furthermore, the anti-George party has control of the *Leader*, which is the only daily Labor organ in the city. The result of Sunday's meeting confirms what John Swinton said on Saturday of the disintegration that is in progress in the Labor party. He declared that last year George "had the powerful

support of the Central Labor Union, which he certainly will not have this year"; that the support of Irving Hall gave him the "use of a working machine, but that machine will be turned against him this year"; that the Socialists, "who brought energy and funds into the George ranks," are this year organized in hostile array; that of "eighty or ninety trade unions which gave him their active support last year, at least sixty are antagonistic to him"; that Powderly will not come to his aid this year, and that the Knights of Labor will not issue a "red-letter call" in his behalf; and, finally, he will, through his association with McGlynn, have the bitter opposition of the whole Roman Catholic Church. One other cause of George's weakness which Mr. Swinton touches upon, is, we have no doubt, the most powerful of all, and that is the very strong suspicion of "deals" between him and the leaders of the regular political parties. Mr. Swinton charges directly that the "George ring traded with the Democrats on the State judicial ticket and with the Republicans for members of Congress," and declares that "such jobbery is again going on this year—not only with Boss Platt for the Republicans, but with Jimmy O'Brien for himself, and with others yet out of sight." As for evidence of a "deal" with the Republicans this year, Mr. George confessed it at his convention when he suppressed his free-trade views in his platform, and put three professional Blaine-Butler men upon his ticket; but he made all concealment impossible when he requested Mr. McClave, the Republican member of the Police Board, to name his 812 election-district inspectors for him.

The lively scolding which the Charleston *News and Courier* gives Jeff Davis for his inability to forget the past, and his "preference to stand alone and be a Confederate sign-post," is fully deserved, but we doubt if the talk which the *News and Courier* objects to has much influence upon anybody. The bloody-shirt organs always quote every fresh instalment of it with impressive comments about the South "still being rebel at heart," but even they do not believe anything of the kind. Davis has long since ceased to represent the South, or to speak for anybody save himself. His refusal to ask to have his political disabilities removed is probably based upon the conviction that, so long as he retains the distinction of being the only unreconciled rebel, he will attract much more public attention than he could hope to in any other way. After all, his ravings are not much more of a burden than the wearisome harangues which Gov. Foraker and Senator Sherman are pouring out in the Ohio campaign, with the bloody shirt and rebel flags as their chief topics.

The extent to which the leaders in the Confederacy have passed away is only appreciated when the roll is called, as has been done by Col. C. C. Jones, jr., in a recent address before the Confederate Survivors' Association. The Constitution of the Confederate States was signed by forty-nine delegates, thirty-seven of whom are dead. The President survives, but Vice President Stephens died four years ago. Of three who held the portfolio of State in the Cabinet, all are dead; of five Secretaries of War, all; of two Secretaries of the Treasury, one; of four Attorneys-General, two, and the one Secretary of the Navy; while the sole Postmaster-General, Mr. Reagan, is still very much alive, as he proved by taking the stump for Prohibition in the recent Texas canvass, and arguing against the declaration on the other side of his old chief. Of thirteen Commissioners accredited to represent the Confederacy abroad, ten are dead. There were five men who bore rank as full generals in the army, of whom Johnston and Beauregard alone survive; twenty-one lieutenant-generals, of whom eleven are dead; 100 major-generals, of whom fifty-five are dead; and 480 brigadier-generals, of whom Col. Jones thinks that considerably more than half are dead. Each year makes serious inroads upon the survivors, and it will not be so very long before the "Confederate brigadier," so dear to Bourbon Republican organs and stump-speakers, will be only a memory.

What seems a very strange decision has been rendered by Mr. Justice Paul in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Virginia, in the case of Woodland and wife vs. Newhall's administrators, reported in the *Federal Reporter* for August 30. The facts set forth in the bill, not denied in the answers, and sustained by the evidence taken in the cause, are that, in the year 1857 or 1858, Paulina Isbell, the mother of the female complainant, being a slave, with savings of her wages purchased her freedom and that of her daughter. The law of Virginia at that time forbidding a slave set free to remain in the State, Paulina, not wishing with her child to leave Virginia, had the title to the two, as slaves, made out to Newhall, with the full right and privilege reserved by them, and agreed to by himself for them, to do as they pleased, just as free-born citizens, which privilege they ever after exercised, Newhall being always ready and willing to release his bare title whenever they should so desire. Under this state of things, Paulina, having further accumulated $1,000, placed the same in Newhall's hands, in trust to buy her a house and lot. Newhall accepted the trust and bought a house and lot, but, finding the title defective, annulled the purchase, and died before he executed the trust. Paulina died before Newhall, but he all the time acknowledged the trust, and after her death he kept an account of his indebtedness to "the estate of Paulina Isbell." Newhall made his will on March 20, 1865, in which he gave his estate, a large one, to his two nephews, Harrison Sublett and Charles M. Sublett. This will was admitted to probate on April 3, 1865, and Charles M. Sublett qualified as the executor thereof. On the same day of making his will Newhall executed a witnessed paper of directions to his two nephews, the legatees in his will: "*To my Nephews, Charles M. and Harrison Sublett:* Having entire confidence in you, I wish you to carry out this, my will in fact." After other matters, he says: "Pay to Lizzie Penn one thousand dollars ($1,000). [This was the female plaintiff in this suit.] I give this in consideration of the amount I owe her mother, which is on my books. Set her free, and see that she has all her rights. These legacies must be paid in specie or its equivalent." The executor recognized the trust by paying interest on the $1,000 to July, 1871, and made several promises to pay the principal at an early day, but, failing to pay any further sum, after preliminary proceedings of no present significance, the suit under mention was instituted.

The paper of directions called a "will in fact" the Court disposed of by saying that it is null and void as a testamentary paper, for want of the requisite number of witnesses, and does not create a trust, because it is not founded upon any meritorious or valuable consideration. As to the substance of the case, the Court held that Paulina was a slave, and all of her efforts to secure her freedom did not change her condition in the slightest degree. No matter how much liberty she may have been allowed, nor what privileges common to free persons she may have been permitted to enjoy by Newhall, who purchased her and stood in the place of her master and owner, she was equally a slave, and all the disqualifications and disabilities incident to that condition of servitude attached to her. The statute law of Virginia prescribed the means, and it was the only way, by which a slave could be emancipated, that is, by last will in writing, or by deed duly recorded in the proper court—to be followed, of course, by expatriation, as we have noted, to avoid which was the sole object of Paulina's retaining the slave status nominally. As a slave, she could neither contract nor be contracted with. "It follows," says the Court, "that all agreements and contracts of every kind between Paulina and Newhall were entirely null and void." "They created no legal obligation whatever on Newhall which will support a trust for the benefit of the child of the slave mother." "All contracts, rights, trusts, and obligations growing out of Newhall's transactions with the slave Paulina Isbell must fall to the ground as utter nullities." The bill was dismissed upon the merits.

In current newspaper discussion it seems to be assumed that the Union Pacific Railway officers have refused to answer certain questions put to them by the Pacific Railroad Commission, which has lately returned from the Pacific Coast. This idea has doubtless been engendered by the refusal of the Central Pacific people to answer certain questions put to them, and by Justice Field's decision that they could not be compelled to answer except in ordinary judicial proceedings. The fact is, that the Union Pacific officers answered every question put to them and exhibited every book and paper called for. In short, they "turned themselves inside out," and for this they ought to have due credit. We believe that President Adams proposed, in addition, to pay the Government in full now and take a quittance. In the present state of the money market this might not be practicable, but it would have been practicable a year ago, and will become so whenever the present stringency subsides. It is an indispensable condition, however, that the Government should release its second-mortgage lien upon receiving its money. This requires additional

legislation. When the Commission make their report, the necessary legislation will undoubtedly be obtained, for the denial of it would imply that Congress wants something more than payment in full.

The President's exposition of his and Mrs. Cleveland's attitude towards the invitation to her to present the flags to the firemen ought to, and we trust will, settle the matter, and relieve the minds of all concerned from any burden the affair may have imposed on them. The rule which the President lays down, that the President's wife ought not to assume any "public rôle independent of her husband, and not as an adjunct or incident to something he is to do," is, if not a necessary, certainly a wise and convenient, one. There is always a vigorous effort made during every Administration, especially by society in Washington and by the newspapers elsewhere, to give a touch of royalty to the President's family, and assign to their sayings and doings an importance which a certain class in Europe derives from "the blood." In other words, it is difficult in our day, and has been difficult ever since the Middle Ages, to keep any chief magistrate a magistrate simply, in the Roman sense. People will insist on giving him and his belongings a touch of "the divinity that doth hedge a king." Consequently his son runs some risk of being flattered as if he were an heir apparent, and his wife of being converted into a sort of viceroy, charged with the social portion of the Presidential functions, with the title of "the First Lady in the Land." It is just as well to discountenance this notion whenever it takes on a concrete form. There is no more fitness in calling on the President's wife to lead in a public function than in calling on his son or his daughter, and it is rather absurd to try to make her an *ex-officio* social leader. Mrs. Cleveland happens to be eminently fitted for such a part, but all Presidents' wives are not.

It is difficult to guess on what ground the condemned Chicago Anarchists propose to carry their case to the Supreme Court of the United States, or how Capt. Black expects to bring it there. The idea is probably of a piece with the expectation that the President could be got to pardon them. The most comfortable frame of mind is that of those of them who maintain that they have done nothing for which they ought to ask pardon of anybody, that it is for "society to ask pardon of them, not for them to ask pardon of society," and that they will "die as they have lived." If the infliction of capital punishment be ever useful and desirable, it is certainly so in their case. Nothing short of it could ever convince the strange horde of social malcontents who are landing here every year, that the United States is not a good place for anarchy. The prompt way in which the Milwaukee riots were put down has done a world of good in Wisconsin, and the hanging of these six murderers will similarly clear the Anarchist brain in Chicago. It is not a brain that can be worked on by exposition or instruction. It needs to be met by the blank wall of impossibility, before it can settle down to industry or sober living.

That Sir William Harcourt has come to the front during the past session of Parliament as Mr. Gladstone's successor in the leadership of the Liberal party, is what might have been expected from the remarkable powers as a debater which he has exhibited both in the House and on the stump. His attacks on the Ministry have been almost cruel in their effectiveness. It is not an exaggeration to say that they have ruined Mr. Goschen as a politician. This service, rendered in the darkest days of the Liberal party, has, of course, helped to wipe out the memory of the vacillation which Sir William undoubtedly displayed in the earlier days. In 1874 it seemed very doubtful, after Gladstone's defeat, whether he would stand by him any longer or not. Reflection probably brought wisdom, and he has, since the Irish question came up, come to the discussion of it with the experience of a man who has tried all the Tory arts and knows their worthlessness. When he is twitted with having been a coercionist himself, he has the ready reply that this is the very reason why he is now an anti-coercionist.

A curious "crisis" in the famous Government manufacture of Sèvres porcelain, near Paris, has just come to an end. Until very recently the painters and sculptors employed in the manufacture worked by the piece—that is, they undertook a certain article, were paid for it when finished a certain amount, and chose their own hours while engaged on it. Some months ago a new director, M. Lauth, was appointed, and he began reforming by putting the artists on salaries and insisting that they should keep regular office hours and be timed whenever they entered or left the building. They thereupon struck, or rather threatened to strike, and probably would have struck if M. Lauth had not resigned and M. Deck had not succeeded him. M. Deck has restored piece work, and lets the painters and sculptors come and go when they please, but "invites" them to observe the same hours as the other employees of the establishment, and there has been accordingly great rejoicing. But the critical public in France still complains of the great falling off in the Sèvres porcelain, owing to the profuse production of popular vases for prizes at agricultural and other shows and matches, and presentations to railroad conductors, firemen, and the like. The artists do not put their best work into things like these, and accordingly it is announced that the production of them at the manufactory is to cease.

The German crownlands of Cisleithan Austria are Catholic, warmly attached to their Hapsburg dynasty, which has ruled them for six centuries, and proud of their common capital, Vienna; but they are German, and constant and growing national contentions with the Slavs of the empire have heightened a centrifugal tendency towards a union with the German Empire. In Hungary, a spirit of complete national independence is constantly at work, as it has been for centuries, counterbalancing the craving of security from a crushing foe which the connection with the other provinces of the Hapsburgs afforded when the Turk held Buda and ravaged the Hungarian plains, and now affords in face of threatening Russian Panslavism. Bohemia, rendered intensely Catholic by the work of Ferdinand II., Wallenstein, and the Jesuits in the Thirty Years' War, and dreading above all the Protestant German power of neighboring Prussia, whose armies have repeatedly swept over her fields and cities, clings through her nobility and clergy with fervent loyalty to the House of Hapsburg; but she is also bent on regaining her former status as a Slavic kingdom, with Moravia and Austrian Silesia as integral parts, and her democratic younger generation gravitates towards Russia as a ready ally against the Teutons, whether ruled from Berlin or Vienna. Galicia, the only part of Poland which enjoys a Polish autonomy, is cordially thankful to the Emperor Francis Joseph for that national blessing and for protection from the hated Muscovite, but she makes no secret of regarding her connection with the empire of the Hapsburgs as only temporary, being ready to coalesce with Russian and Prussian Poland as soon as freedom dawns once more upon the now divided fatherland.

We are reminded of these intrinsic political dualisms by the antagonism which has recently been developed within the most artificial and most temporary of the Austro-Hungarian political combinations. We refer to the clerico-feudal and nationalist coalition which sustains the Cisleithan Cabinet of Count Taaffe by a large parliamentary majority. The Poles of Galicia and the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia are the leading elements in that coalition, which is in the main federalistic, directed against the centralizing tendencies of the German Liberals, and consequently intrinsically Slavic. But impatient of what they deem a still slow advance towards complete national supremacy in Bohemia and Moravia, the Czechs, and especially the Young-Czech faction of them, have of late assumed so pronounced an ultra-Slavic tone in dealing with their German fellow-citizens and the Vienna authorities, and have given such decided vent to their pro-Russian leanings, that the Poles, who are longingly waiting for a clash in the Balkan Peninsula to call them under the Austro-Hungarian banner against Russia, now find the utterances of some of their Bohemian and Moravian allies smacking of treason towards the empire and dynasty to which they owe allegiance. This antagonism within the Slavic camp of Austria is rapidly growing into an irrepressible feud. Thus every political field of that empire shows centrifugal side by side with centripetal activities respecting it. But the phenomenon is not new, and he would be rash who should conclude from so much internal friction and threatening collision that disruption must ensue. The cohesive power of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy lies in the inability of its component parts to maintain themselves in solitary independence against neighbors whom they dread; it is stronger than the animosities which divide them, and it is a lasting power.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 14, to TUESDAY, September 20, 1887, inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

THE centenary of the Federal Constitution was celebrated in Philadelphia on September 15-17. On the first day there was an industrial parade illustrative of the progress that has been made in the practical arts and sciences and in the development of the country during the last one hundred years. On the second day there was a military parade of United States troops and marines and of militia of many of the States. On the third day an oration on the Constitution by Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court and a brief address by President Cleveland were delivered. The city was profusely decorated, every part of the programme was smoothly carried out, and a larger number of people participated in the celebration than in any preceding celebration of the kind in the United States.

The Department of State has declined to ask the British Government for the extradition of McGarigle, the fugitive from Chicago, because there is not sufficient ground for such a request under the existing treaty.

The annual report of the United States Pension Commissioner, published September 14, shows that there were at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 406,007 pensioners, as follows: 294,445 army invalids, 85,010 army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 3,281 navy invalids, 1,975 navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 1,069 survivors of the war of 1812, and 11,831 widows of those who served in that war; 7,503 survivors of the war with Mexico, and 895 widows of those who served in that war. There were added to the rolls during the year 55,194 new pensioners, and 17,677 were dropped. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $73,465,581, an increase over the previous year of $9,669,750.

A decision was handed down September 14 by the Supreme Court of Illinois affirming the decision of the lower court and the verdict of the jury in the cases of the Anarchists convicted of the murder of policemen in Chicago, and it was ordered that August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, A. R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Ling be hanged November 11, and that Oscar W. Neebe be sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years.

The New York Republican Convention at Saratoga September 14 nominated Frederick D. Grant for Secretary of State, James H. Carmichael for Treasurer, Jesse Lamoreaux for Comptroller, James A. Dennison for Attorney-General, and O. H. P. Cornell for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention September 20 nominated Henry B. Lovering for Governor, Walter Cutting for Lieutenant-Governor, John F. Murphy for Secretary of State, Henry C. Thatcher for Treasurer, John W. Corcoran for Attorney-General, and William F. Cooke for Auditor. The platform is a less sincere expression of approval of the President's policy of civil-service reform than the platform adopted by the Massachusetts Democrats last year.

The Legislature of Montana Territory last winter offered a bounty of 10 cents for every prairie dog killed, and of 5 cents for every ground squirrel. More than $50,000 had been spent by the middle of August, and the Legislature was called in special session to repeal the law granting these bounties. It did its work and adjourned September 14.

In reply to Southern criticisms of its opposition to inviting Mr. Jefferson Davis to fairs and similar gatherings of people, the Charleston *News and Courier*, a Democratic journal, in a recent issue said: "The political disabilities of Mr. Davis would be removed upon petition, as were the political disabilities of Vice-President Stephens, Postmaster-General Reagan, and a host of other Confederates of high position. It is his preference to stand alone and to be a Confederate sign-post. Nobody cares to find fault with this wish, perhaps, but there is the right, and the will besides, to remind Mr. Davis that he owes more to the South than the South can ever owe to him, and that he is untrue to the people who were always true to him when he puts himself in a position to injure them by furnishing material for a political war to the enemies of the Southern States and of the Union in general."

Settlers are rushing into the country near Baraga, Mich., to preëmpt pine and farming lands recently taken away from a railroad company by a ruling of the Interior Department.

The American Forestry Congress at Springfield, Ill., September 16, prepared a memorial to Congress, to enact a law providing for the protection of the forests on the public land, the withdrawal of forest land from entry under existing laws, the classification of forest land, the creation of forest reserves, the creation of a Commissioner of Forests in the Department of the Interior and four assistant Commissioners, the organization of a force of inspectors, and an appropriation of $500,000.

In the case of the State of Iowa against Fred. Munchrath, jr., who was on trial as accessory to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Haddock, a Prohibitionist, the jury at Sioux City, Ia., September 18, brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

September 20, an express train on the Texas and Pacific Railway was robbed near Benbrook, Tex. In the passenger cars there were armed guards, but the robbers forced the engineer to stop the train so that the passenger coaches were over a high trestle, and they robbed the express and the mail cars of a large sum of money.

The trial races between the American sloop yachts, the *Volunteer* and the *Mayflower*, to decide which should race with the Scotch yacht, the *Thistle*, were sailed on September 14, 15, and 16. There was no breeze on September 14 and 15, but on the 16th the *Volunteer* won, and was chosen as the defender of the *America's* cup. The dates of the races between the *Volunteer* and the *Thistle* are September 27, 29, and, if necessary, October 1.

Ex-Gov. Luke P. Blackburn of Kentucky died at Frankfort September 14, aged seventy-one. He was a physician, and he distinguished himself in several epidemics of yellow fever by his devotion to the sick. Joseph Cilley, the oldest ex-United States Senator and a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Nottingham, N. H., September 16, at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Septima Randolph Meikleham, the last surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, died at Washington, September 14, the day before the celebration was begun at Philadelphia of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Rear-Admiral J. R. Madison Mullany died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., September 17, in his seventieth year. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1832.

FOREIGN.

An English home-rule deputation were welcomed to Dublin by an immense meeting September 14. Messrs. Rogers, Conybeare, and Pickersgill, English members of Parliament, and several women, made addresses. At the annual convention of the Highland Land League, in session at Oban, Scotland, on the same day, a resolution was adopted condemning Government interference with freedom of speech in Ireland. Mr. J. T. Brunner, Liberal member of Parliament for the Northwich Division of Cheshire, has given $5,000 for the purpose of starting a fund to relieve the distress prevalent in Ireland. He has suggested that Earl Spencer, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Baron Wolverton be selected as trustees of the fund, and that a commission of well-known men from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales be appointed to superintend its collection and disbursement.

At a conference of Irish landlords at Dublin, September 15, resolutions were adopted denying that the present rents prevailing in Ireland are excessive, or that general and reasonable abatements have been refused during times of distress. The landlords of Ireland, it was maintained, have rendered important services to Irish agriculture, and they do not, as alleged, neglect their duties towards either their property or the community. The resolutions declare further: "We demand that the Government speedily and finally settle land legislation in Ireland on just terms to all parties concerned, including compensation to landlords for the loss of exclusive ownership and the reduction of the public charges on land."

At a conference of Scottish Home Rulers at London September 16, Mr. Findlater, President of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance, advocated home rule for Scotland. He declared that the northern and eastern counties of Scotland were ripe for it. A committee was appointed to consider the question of bringing the matter before Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued September 16. In the Queen's speech there was the following paragraph on legislation about Ireland: "The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during a protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them it has been necessary to postpone many important measures affecting other parts of the kingdom, which doubtless you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming session." At the end of the session the Government is weaker by eight votes than it was at the beginning, four by the bye-elections and four of members who have changed from Unionists to Gladstonians. There are besides about a dozen Radical Unionists upon whom the Conservatives cannot depend during the coercionist divisions. The Gladstonians have not lost a single man, either at the elections or through disaffection.

Mr. Mandeville, who was charged with violating the Crimes Act at the same time Mr. O'Brien's offence was committed, was arrested at Mitchelstown September 17.

A proclamation was published September 19 suppressing the League and all its branches in County Clare and various branches in Galway, Kerry, Cork, and Wexford. It is signed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, commander of the forces in Ireland; Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Henry Bruen, Justice of the Peace; J. G. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland, and Gen. Sir Redvers Buller. The proclamation makes it criminal to convoke, hold, or publish meetings or do anything in connection with the League.

September 20 Mr. John Dillon presided at a meeting in the Limerick Town Hall under the auspices of the National League. He said that Mr. O'Brien would doubtless be condemned as a felon, but if so, he would have the sympathy of the whole civilized world. The Government must not think they could crush the League by any such means as those resorted to in the persecution of Mr. O'Brien. Each arrest of that kind would add fresh courage and spirit to the people of Ireland in their struggle for home rule, and increase the gulf of separation between the landlords and populace and put new fuel into the fire now burning. The United States of America was now back of the great Irish home-rule movement.

A sergeant of the Irish Constabulary, in his testimony before the coroner's jury at Mitchelstown, Ireland, September 19, said that buckshot was fired from the back windows solely to defend the policemen who were running to endeavor to get into the barracks to escape the stones which were coming thick and fast upon

them. Mr. Timothy Harrington, Secretary of the Irish National League, denounced the witness as a murderer. The Crown counsel protested against the use of such language, and Mr. Harrington answered: "The jury will also call him a murderer."

The mission of Mgr. Persico, the Pope's envoy to Ireland, has been prolonged.

The English Socialists have for some time been diligently working among the Northumberland miners, and have persuaded the Miners' Union to discontinue the payment of funds to Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick, the miners' members of Parliament. The real reason of this is that Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick are moderate men, Mr. Burt being one of the most respected members of the House of Commons, and that they have not worked on Socialist lines. Mr. Burt got £500 a year for his services, and Mr. Fenwick £200. Unless their constituents make some provision, they will have to retire in November.

The Executive Committee of the new National Labor party in England has issued an address in which the following programme of reforms is laid down: Adult suffrage, one man to have but one vote, the payment of members of Parliament by the State, free education, land reform, poor-law reform, the maintenance of free trade but the abolition of State-paid bounties, home rule and local government reform, and religious equality.

The *Trafalgar*, the largest ironclad ever constructed, was successfully launched at Portsmouth, Eng., September 20. She is of 11,940 tons and 12,000 horse-power, and will carry 12 guns—4 of 67 tons and 8 of 40 hundredweight.

An excursion train on the Midland Railway in England came in collision with another train September 16, and twenty-three persons were killed and sixty hurt.

The Count of Paris issued a manifesto September 14, in which he said: "The apparent calm ill conceals the perils of the future. All-powerful electoral considerations dominate Parliament and sterilize all efforts to adjust the finances. The instability of the Executive isolates France in Europe. The ascendant faction oppresses the remainder. Nobody has confidence in the morrow. The situation imposes duties upon the Monarchists in the country, who, unshackled like those in Parliament by a limited mandate, must show France how necessary it is and how easy it will be to restore the monarchy, and must reassure her against imaginary dangers and prove that the transition can be legally effected." The manifesto concluded: "May all good citizens whose hopes have been deceived, whose interests have been compromised and whose consciences have been wounded, by the present régime join the laborers of the first hour to prepare a common salvation. May they second the efforts of him who will be King of all and the first servant of France." The Paris *Temps* said: "The document will have no disquieting influence on the country. It will only excite and embarrass the Right, owing to their *rapprochement* with the Government. It indicates, between the Count's views and the Cæsarian doctrine of empire, that the monarchy can only be restored through a violent internal crisis and the triumph of anarchy. Republicans whose political experience continues to increase will not afford the monarchy that chance." The supporters of Boulanger take credit for having warned the country of "the Royalist conspiracy" in the Chamber. M. de Cassagnac has assured Premier Rouvier that, notwithstanding the manifesto, the Right will continue to support the Cabinet, but on the condition that no change be made in the policy of conciliation which the Cabinet has hitherto pursued. The manifesto made no impression in Germany. The London *Times* declared that the Count chose the present moment to issue it because he fears that his followers are being insensibly drawn into acquiescing in the Republic.

The manifesto has had the effect in France of causing the announcement to be published that M. Rouvier, on the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, will deliver a reply to it; that several of the Extremist Deputies will initiate a movement for the expulsion of all Orleanist and Bonapartist Princes; and that the proposition will again be made to confiscate all their property in France.

At a military banquet given in Toulouse September 13, Gen. Bréart declared that France now knew her strength, and that she was ready and awaited revenge. M. Cales, member of the Chamber of Deputies, made a similar speech.

Gen. Boulanger, in an address to the officers of his command at Clermont-Ferrand, September 17, said: "We have to-day more need than ever of the qualities of a warrior. No, the hour has not yet struck for the disarmament of the peoples of old Europe. It is madness to believe it a crime to say this, for it points to peace at any price as the goal to which our country should aspire; and our enemies—who often appraise us at our real value better than we do ourselves—know well that we have not got as far as that. More than ever we must continue the work. It is for France."

The clerks in the French War Office who were arrested on the charge of divulging the details of the plan for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps have been found innocent, and have been released. It has been learned that it was a newspaper writer who sold the information for 250 francs to the Paris *Figaro*.

A son of M. Schnaebelé, the French Commissary who was arrested at Pagny-sur-Moselle last April by the Germans, has been arrested and imprisoned by the German authorities for crossing the frontier near Cheminot and affixing a treasonable placard bearing the tricolor of France upon a tree by the roadside.

The census of France for 1886, which has just been issued, shows an excess of births over deaths of 52,560, against 85,000 in 1885. The divorces granted in 1886 numbered 2,949, against 4,277 in 1885.

A French dentist on September 14 removed a tumor from the gums of the German Crown Prince Frederick William.

The German police have arrested twenty-six Social Democrats at Breslau, including two editors of Social Democratic papers.

The *North German Gazette* declared on September 19 that in consequence of the failure of the Czar to offer to visit the German Emperor, it is fully understood that the alliance of the three Emperors is at an end. Germany has recovered her freedom of action, and can, without further regard to Russia, more closely strengthen her ties of alliance with Austria.

La Bulgarie, a newspaper published at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, recently declared that the German Vice-Consul had been recalled on account of scandalous conduct. By order of the Government on the following day it issued a formal denial of the statement and offered an apology. But the German Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople sent a note to the Porte requesting that three German war ships be allowed to pass through the Dardanelles en route to Bulgarian ports to demand satisfaction. In order further to satisfy Germany, the Bulgarian Government will suppress the paper and prosecute the editor.

It was reported September 20 that Germany had officially declared the satisfaction offered by Bulgaria sufficient.

The Porte has sent another circular to the Powers, proposing that a general chosen by Turkey and Russia jointly be sent to Bulgaria with power to restore order in that country in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Berlin. The assent of Germany, France, and Russia to this proposal is considered certain, while that of England, Austria, and Italy is thought uncertain.

A pamphlet has been circulated in St. Petersburg announcing that the reorganization of the Nihilists has been successful, and that the centres of action are fully provided for the carrying out of their plans. Nihilism is said to be fast spreading in Siberia, where during August forty-five guards absconded and twenty-three prisoners escaped.

The widow of M. Katkoff, the Russian editor, is preparing for publication enough of his newspaper writings to fill eight volumes, comprising 5,000 pages.

There were 56 new cases of cholera reported at Rome, and 252 new cases and 113 deaths at Messina, from September 14 to September 17. From the latter city 30,000 persons are reported to have fled, and business is suspended.

King Humbert has subscribed $10,000 to the fund to relieve the sufferers at Messina, and 200 Golden Cross volunteers are trying to check the epidemic. Almost all the inhabitants rich enough to bear the expense have left the city.

King William opened the Parliament of Holland September 19. He thanked the people for the evidences of national loyalty which they manifested so conspicuously during the recent celebration of his seventieth birthday. The finances of Holland and her relations with all foreign countries, the King said, were in a satisfactory condition. He hoped the bill for a revision of the Constitution would be passed, and announced that measures would be proposed for the promotion of agriculture and for the improvement of the training of Dutch youth for service in the navy.

Prof. Aloys von Brinz, the jurist, died at Munich September 13. After 1861 he had been a pro-German member of the Bohemian Diet and of the Austrian Reichsrath. Gen. Count von Werder died on September 12 on his eightieth birthday at Greussen, Pomerania. He took part in the engagements before Strasbourg and in the battles near Belfort, in the Franco-German war, and won a victory of great importance for the Germans in the defeat of Bourbaki's army. The celebrated critic, Frederick Theodore Vischer, died at Grüningen September 14. M. Charles Ferdinand Gambon, the French politician, died September 17. Richard Quain, M. D., F. R. S., the well-known English physician and writer on medical subjects, died on the same day. He edited a 'Dictionary of Medicine,' published in 1882, and was the author of many valuable papers on medical topics.

Information has been received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston that there is great distress in Asia Minor. The missionaries of the Board at Adana report that 1,500 families have to be fed by charity. Numbers of the people are kept alive by eating grass, roots, berries, and small fruits. An appeal is made by the Board for money for their relief.

A private letter from Rio Janeiro has been published at Cincinnati wherein it is said that the Emperor Dom Pedro has lost his mind; that when he sailed from Rio Janeiro to Europe on June 30, he went never to return, and that his daughter, Donna Izabel, is now at the head of the Government.

President Diaz opened the Mexican Congress September 16. He said that, generally speaking, Mexico's relations with foreign Governments were friendly, and that harmonious relations continue to be cultivated with the United States. If there were not wanting diplomatic complaints of one country against the other, they were due to private individuals who deemed themselves injured, and this state of affairs must be considered a consequence of the contact which neighborhood produced.

The *Mexican Financier* (City of Mexico) advocates the formation of a joint international tribunal of arbitration between Mexico, the United States, and England, so that the irritating questions continually arising, especially on the border, may be settled on grounds of equity. This is proposed in the belief that the United States and England will enter into some such arrangement,

SOME THINGS OVERLOOKED AT THE CENTENNIAL.

It is rather curious that amid the numerous comments which the celebration of the Centennial of the Constitution has called forth, so little mention has been made of the failure of the instrument to overcome the main difficulties in the way of its original framers. Their two great difficulties were the union of slave and free States under a common government, and the merging of State allegiance in national allegiance in the mind of the citizens of the several States. Everything else was comparatively easy. But on these two points the Constitution was only partially successful. It only held the slave States in the Union for two generations, and never succeeded in getting itself really accepted by the people of the slave States as "the supreme law of the land." The compromises or arrangements by which it sought to accomplish these objects, after what must be considered a comparatively short time, broke down one after the other—that is to say, they failed completely to satisfy that portion of the population for whose satisfaction they were intended. The provision for the return of fugitive slaves proved insufficient for the protection of slave property. The partial counting of slaves as a basis for representation did not succeed in the eyes of the owners in preserving the balance of power between the free and the slave States. Moreover, seventy years of familiarity with the direct exercise of the Federal power on individuals did not establish at the South the feeling of nationality, or weaken the opinion of the people that the State Government was the supreme object of their political devotion.

When these things are taken into account, we think it will be generally admitted that the Constitution may be fairly considered as having existed in what may be called a provisional or experimental stage down to 1861, and that a very large share of whatever glory is due to its framers belongs of right to the men of the generation now passing away. They twenty-five years ago resolved that they would cure its defects at whatever cost, and put it into an undeniably permanent shape, and did so amid difficulties compared to which those of the Convention of 1787 were a mere trifle. They took hold resolutely of all the seriously obscure or ambiguous passages in the instrument, and of all compromises which had proved difficult or incapable of execution, and eliminated them. The amendments they made took up the points on which there was widespread or dangerous difference of opinion, and settled them in language which nobody can fail to understand. Nobody, for instance, who remembers the trouble caused by the doubt which prevailed under the old Constitution as to the power of the State Governments in fixing the status of persons within their limits, can help feeling that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were an immense boon to the nation, considered merely as settlers of controversy. They cleared up matters which for seventy years had occupied, to the serious injury of great interests, a large proportion of the acutest minds of the country in fruitless logomachy.

Consider, again, the condition of doubt in which the old Constitution left a large part of the population as to the real seat of sovereignty in the United States. It did not create a Government which the people of the South ever recognized as possessing undeniable marks of supreme authority. In one way or another—which we have no space to discuss here—the original framers left or allowed to be left in a certain obscurity the question, which of the two a citizen was to obey when the State Government said one thing and the Federal Government said another—a doubt which notably found expression in the "Resolutions of '98." They had suffered so much from the absence of any Union that they shrank from making it appear that the Union they had established was as strong as they really meant it to be, and hoped it would some day become. It fell to the lot of the men of 1861 to settle once for all whether the Federal Government was a national Government or not, and they settled it at a cost from which the men of 1787 would undoubtedly have shrunk in dismay. They gave to the Constitution that final sanction without which no government is ever strong, or can ever command general obedience—the sanction, namely, which comes from the knowledge that it has irresistible physical force at its back. There was always from 1787 down to 1861 the greatest diversity of opinion both at the North and at the South as to how much force the Constitution had at its back, and the doubt was a very serious hindrance to its successful working, and produced every week the most scandalous anomalies in various parts of the country. The men who revised the Constitution in 1863-5, and who have given it to us in a shape which will probably undergo no great change as long as the social organization continues what it is at present, did not hesitate to ask the people to say whether the Federal Government had that final sanction without which no government, however deftly framed on paper, can properly be considered a government at all. They got the answer they expected and desired, but it required enormous wisdom and courage to ask the question boldly and to turn the answer to its proper account.

In view of all this, it seems to us as if a very large part of whatever fame the construction of the Federal Government reflects on the American people is due to those who gave the organic law its final revision; and we think it by no means unlikely that those who celebrate the next centennial of the Constitution will be disposed to put the date in 1865, rather than in 1787, or will at all events hesitate between the two years.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation at the present time is the most curious, and perhaps the most serious one, short of absolute panic, that the present generation has witnessed. There is a most painful constriction in the money market at a time when confessedly we have more money in circulation than ever before, and when prices of commodities and securities are and have long been on a very low plane. The stringency in money is most seriously felt in mercantile circles, although this is not so readily seen as in the stock and produce exchanges. There has been an occasional relaxation of the hardness, following gold importations and Treasury disbursements, but the tendency has been towards harder and harder conditions for nearly three months. Unless relief is had soon, and in much larger degree than heretofore, very grave consequences are to be apprehended. The condition we have described is not peculiar to Wall Street. In fact, Wall Street is merely the place where it is easiest to take the temperature of the country. If money is wanted to move the cotton crop in Texas, for example, Wall Street will be applied to first. If Wall Street cannot respond, the inability to do so will be felt more painfully in Texas than here, but Wall Street will be the place to gauge the intensity of the want in Texas. And so of any other wants of any magnitude in any part of the country. It is common to think and speak of Wall Street as identical with the Stock Exchange, because the Stock Exchange can be seen and heard daily, whereas the enormously greater transactions representing the exchange of commodities, the bona-fide trade of the country, are not seen at all except by the few who study the bank clearings.

What has brought on this unexpected and anomalous state of monetary stringency? It is acknowledged that we have upwards of $70,000,000 more money in circulation than we had one year ago, and yet, when we had $70,000,000 less, there was no stringency at all. If we go back another year, to the summer of 1885, we find that there was an unused surplus of nearly $70,000,000 lying in Wall Street, which could not be loaned at all. It appears, therefore, that within two years there has been brought into requisition and use no less than $140,000,000, one half of which is the "mobilization" of money in existence but not in use in 1885, and the other half an addition to the circulating medium.

It cannot be said that speculation has brought on the stringency, because there has been less of this than usual. So far as Stock Exchange securities are concerned, there has seldom been a season of such remarkable dulness. Stock brokers have not been making office expenses for a long time. The course of the market has been rather downward than upward, and it is well known that a declining market calls for less and less money. The business of the Exchange has been mostly in the hands of room traders, whose operations offset each other and affect the mercantile business of the country not at all. There was some speculation in wheat and coffee in the early summer, but this came to a speedy and disastrous end. The later one in California was strictly local, although it led to some transfer of funds from the East to San Francisco. Speculation in general merchandise has seldom been at so low an ebb as during the present year.

But what about the speculation in real estate? This, too, has been mainly local. That is, it has been confined to the West and Southwest, and not uniformly distributed even in those sections. It has been a town-lot speculation. Farming lands have not been the subject of speculation more than usual. Undoubtedly

this town-lot speculation has contributed something to the stringency in money, for if a bank lends half of its money to such speculators, and they, although redepositing in the bank, keep it circulating among themselves, it has so much less to lend to merchants and manufacturers. But the rage of real-estate speculation has scarcely touched the Eastern States, where the major part of the loanable capital of the country is found, nor has it been at all pronounced in the Western cities of the first class.

The question recurs, Where has all the money gone to? What has become of the $140,000,000 of new or newly mobilized circulation that has found employment within two years? If it has not been absorbed in high prices of commodities, as it certainly has not been, where is it to be found? Mostly, we think, in the natural expansion of healthy trade which has succeeded the reaction of 1882, 1883, and 1884. The "good times" which began in 1879 culminated about the time that President Garfield was assassinated in 1881, but the reaction that then set in did not reach its maximum until the Grant & Ward failure three years later. A year or two of liquidation and languor succeeded, and then better days began to appear. The first sign of betterment was the gradual clearing away of the great surplus fund in the New York banks already referred to. This was the proof that capital could once more be profitably employed. The improvement in trade led to the resumption of railway building on a pretty large scale, but these enterprises have for the most part been undertaken by old companies, possessing sufficient capital to tide them over the period of infancy and small earnings, and not, as in former periods, by private adventurers. None the less do they call for money. They make drafts upon Wall Street just as the same enterprises would in the hands of "impecunious devils." But the difference between the two is very great. It is quite certain that the money thus borrowed by the Atchison, the Northwestern, the Burlington, and other old companies will pay the stipulated interest, and that there will be no list of bankruptcies following, like those which strewed the country after 1873.

We may, therefore, class these enterprises as a part of the general and healthy growth of business which has drained out the idle funds that accumulated in all the business centres in 1884, and has called for and obtained fresh supplies of an equal or greater amount. At this juncture a new competitor for money comes into the field, viz., the United States Treasury. The payable part of the public debt having been cleared off, and the revenue laws remaining unchanged, there is a public income without a corresponding outgo. Unlike other civilized States, we have no means of keeping public moneys in touch with commercial interests. What is collected in the way of taxes does not go into a Bank of England, or of France, or of Germany, to be used when wanted by the Government and meanwhile by solvent borrowers, but becomes a useless and blighting hoard, which the Secretary struggles fitfully and with limited authority to get rid of. Immediately that this condition supervenes, all eyes are fixed upon the public hoard to see whether it grows larger or not. Very few are able to tell by watching whether it increases or decreases, but everybody takes alarm more or less. Any tightness produced by the Treasury is reproduced in a hundred other places. "We have got plenty of money," remarked the president of one of our large trust companies the other day, "and we intend to keep it; we don't know what the Secretary is going to do, but we mean to be on the safe side." The situation is such that the Treasury is able to produce and must produce a reflex stringency in the money market even when it does not directly cause it, since it works upon the apprehensions of other custodians of large sums. It provokes hoarding even when it does not itself hoard. How far this private hoarding has been carried it is impossible to say, but knowing as we do particular cases of such hoarding, we assume that there are many others. It is customary in ordinary times for the trust companies to keep all their money in the Clearing-house banks. At the present juncture, however, they keep what they consider an adequate emergency fund in greenbacks in their own vaults. Probably other institutions and houses that have large demand liabilities do the same.

Now the question arises, What can and what ought the Treasury to do? The safe rule in ordinary times is for the public authorities to let the money market alone. We would apply this rule to all cases where the Treasury itself has not been instrumental in producing an abnormal and artificial condition. That it has contributed to bring about such a condition at the present time is hardly open to dispute. That Congress is primarily to blame is certainly not open to dispute, but, as the Boston *Herald* very justly remarks, when the President undertook to manage things without calling Congress in extra session, he assumed the responsibility for any mischance resulting from his own lack of power. A panic and crash during the interval would be visited upon the Administration. No attempt to shift the responsibility upon Congress would avail, because Congress cannot act until it is convened by law or proclamation.

Neither Congress nor the Executive can get rid of surplus money without applying it in some way upon the public debt, principal, interest, or both. The purchase of bonds has been hitherto confined to the 4½ per cents. Why should not the 4s be included in the Secretary's plans? Why not broaden the basis by taking in the $738,000,000 of this class of securities? Although the premium to be paid for the 4s is much larger than for the 4½s, the saving to the Government is by far larger. A 4 per cent. bond for $1,000 running twenty years involves the payment of $1,800 principal and interest. If bought now at say 126, there is a saving of $540. A purchase of 4½s of the same amount at 108 saves only $100. If there is some danger of demagogic attacks upon the Administration for paying large premiums to bondholders, that risk is much less than the risk of a financial crisis. All the blatherskites of finance heretofore have bent their artillery upon the "great surplus" in the Treasury, insisting that it should be paid out. It is hardly likely that they will change their line of attack as they would have to do in order to assail the Administration for buying bonds at a premium of 8 or of 26. We think that the basis of bond purchases should be broadened at once to the full amount of the bonded debt, which is upwards of $1,000,000,000. If the Secretary should fix a reasonable price for each description of bonds, and offer to take all that are offered, up to the limit of his necessary working balance, he would assuredly not be liable to censure. Nor would he be responsible in that case for any subsequent disaster to commercial interests.

CONCERNING HIGGINS.

An occasional correspondent writes to us from Washington what he believes to be the reasons why Eugene Higgins is retained in office, notwithstanding the disgrace and shame that he has brought and is daily bringing upon the Administration and the cause of civil-service reform and decent politics, which the Administration is believed to be sincerely desirous to promote. In this letter, which comes from a highly respectable and intelligent quarter, although not an Administration quarter, "Higgins's bad reputation," we are told, "is based entirely on acts done before his appointment. It might have afforded a sound reason for not appointing him, but it cannot be made a valid basis for his removal, after having been more than two years in office, unless supplemented by subsequent misconduct. The past was wiped out when he was appointed." We cannot allow that baptism and the remission of sins belong to the political power, but in any case repentance should go before absolution. It is carrying the doctrine of "vindication" pretty far if not only an election by the people, but an appointment by the President or Secretary of the Treasury, can "wipe out the past." When Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, was accused of trafficking his influence and his rulings for pecuniary favors, it was claimed that his subsequent election to the Senate wiped out the past and made him over as good as new. But the people of the United States did not so regard it. Nor would his election to the Presidency have wiped it out. Nor would anything under heaven have that effect, for the simple reason that nothing under heaven makes the past different from what it is.

If there was a sound reason for not appointing Higgins in the first place, to wit, his bad reputation, this was not only a valid basis for his removal as soon as it was discovered, but has been a continuing valid basis ever since, and, we may say, a growing one. For it is evident that one bad reputation does more harm to the Administration than ten good ones can repair. The public have a right to expect good ones everywhere. The public offices are for the public good. When the people find the offices filled and administered on this principle, they get only what they bargained for and what they pay for. They are not beholden to anybody for this. They are not bound to be thankful for it, although they usually are so. When they get something quite different from what they were promised and had a right to expect, even

though this is in only a few places, or in one single place, they have a right to complain, they always do complain, and we hope they always will. All attempts to offset a bad appointment with a good one or any number of good ones will be treated by them with indignant scorn. A good reputation is made not by a *majority* of good acts, but by *uniformity* of them. When Higgins was first appointed, a distinguished Republican politician in this city said: "That act will destroy the Cleveland Administration." "Why do you think so?" asked his interlocutor. "Because it takes away the moral superiority that carried the election," was the answer. This may be an exaggerated view, but it contains the germ of an important truth.

Prior to the election of 1884 it was one of the common jests of the Republican politicians, when a particularly bad nomination or platform was made, or a bad bill passed by their side, that probably the other side would "help them out." The meaning of this was, that the Democrats would be pretty sure to commit some greater blunder, and that the people would put up with the Republican bad thing in order to avoid the Democratic worse thing. This rule "helped out" so many times that finally they became reckless enough to nominate Blaine for President. The Democrats forgot their rôle that time. They did not help the Republicans out, but the people helped them out in a different sense, and they remain out yet. There are not wanting signs that the Republicans are going to take up the rôle of helping out, by doing or threatening to do things so much worse than keeping the Baltimore gang in office that the people will find themselves better able to stomach Higgins & Co. than the plans offered by the other side. Insults to the Chief Magistrate of the nation for his opposition to pension profligacy, for example, may countervail and overpower the just indignation which attends the distribution of offices in Maryland. The renomination of Blaine would certainly do so. But banking on the blunders of your adversary is very bad politics. The Republicans, after all is said, are more experienced and capable political managers than the Democrats, and in any controversy that is to be won by wits alone, they will in the long run outwit their adversaries. The Democratic party cannot possibly be the smarter of the two, but it may be the better. If it cannot be the better, and distinctly so, it will go out of power in the course of a very few years.

The plea now put in that Higgins is a good clerk and attends to his duties well, and that he has no real power, is not calculated to make any impression on the public mind, for two reasons. In the first place, the country is full of men, of Democrats if you please, of good reputation, who could also fill the place and perform the duties satisfactorily. If the office is not one of much responsibility, the field of choice is by so much the wider. Again, nobody is bound to accept the statement that Higgins performs his duties well, because the witnesses are under suspicion. The only persons having the opportunity to judge are interested to vindicate their own choice of him and their retention of him in the face of much remonstrance and obloquy. We can cite at least one instance where he performed his duties so extremely ill that a well-ordered Administration would have dismissed him at once. We refer to his suppression of Secretary Manning's telegram to Appraiser Coombs. But, of course, the public have little means of judging of these things. Nor do these things much concern them.

EUROPE IN SUSPENSE.

PARIS, September 8, 1887.

NEVER, since I have been an observer of European politics, do I remember a time when the mutual relations of the great Powers have been, I will not say so unsatisfactory, but marked by so much distrust and uneasiness. I will not speak here of the relations between France and Germany: the Schnaebelé incident is still fresh in everybody's mind, and everybody knows that last spring a war was almost imminent; if it had not been for the energetic action of the President of the Republic and of the group of republicans who go under the name of Opportunists, and who determined to exclude Gen. Boulanger from the Cabinet, war was almost certain. Nor will I speak of the new attitude assumed by the German Government in Alsace-Lorraine, and of the measures adopted in these provinces since the last elections took place; without questioning the right of the German Government, it is enough to say that this new attitude creates a state of things which is a permanent danger.

If I examine the relations of France and England, I am obliged to confess that they are far from satisfactory. The time of the cordial alliance is past; the necessity of having a good understanding with our neighbors across the channel is no longer felt as it was once by the Government of Louis Philippe and by Napoleon III. By a curious coincidence, the French and English have never been socially so united and politically so independent. Paris receives every day hundreds of Englishmen; you can see English bars in every street of the quarter of the Madeleine and of the Champs Élysées; all our young men have learned the jargon of the turf; we have English tailors for men and for women; our worst novels have as many readers in London as they have in France; we exchange fashions, plays, books, reviews, newspapers. But this permanent social fusion has no effect on the political interests of the two countries. If you wish to have a proof of it, look at the history of the late Anglo-Turkish Convention, prepared by Sir Drummond Wolff, and rejected by the Porte. There never was a more extraordinary diplomatic incident. Sir Drummond Wolff was not a diplomat *de la carrière*, as we say—he had not been bred in the art of concealing artfully facts behind words; he had in this convention boldly and openly claimed for England the right, after she had evacuated the valley of the Nile, to reoccupy it in case of need and in certain emergencies affecting the material order and financial prosperity of Egypt. It was hardly necessary to put such a clause in the convention, as circumstances which would make an occupation of Egypt imperative cannot well be defined beforehand. Europe did not object to the existing occupation, though some of the Powers did not like it. Europe, in all probability, would not object any more to a reoccupation in a certain number of years, if this reoccupation seemed a necessity. "Il y a des choses," says Beaumarchais, "qu'il ne faut pas se dire à soi-même." *A fortiori*, you must not tell them to others. To assume in a convention a positive right of occupation at any time was to invade the rights of sovereignty of the Porte—rights which are still nominally recognized, and which form the basis of all conventions with the Porte. M. de Montebello, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, had a conversation on the subject with the Sultan, and, following the instructions of his Government, represented to him that France could not accept the idea of a diminution, a division of his own sovereignty with England. The Sultan was, at the time, on the point of signing the convention; he was evidently moved by the argumentation of the French Ambassador, and was also reassured against the consequences of a rupture with England, when the French Ambassador went so far as to say that France would guarantee the Porte, at any risk and any price, against the selfish and ambitious designs of England. This was very strong language—so strong that in other times it would have seemed antecedent to open hostilities. The Sultan was so much impressed by it that he asked the French Ambassador: "Will you not let my first dragoman make a written note of what you have just said to me?" The French Ambassador could not well refuse; but the note had no official character. How it came into the hands of Sir Drummond Wolff, almost immediately, it is not for me to say, but those who are familiar with the ways of Constantinople will not be surprised at it. What is more surprising is that this informal note, this résumé of a conversation, made, not by the French Ambassador, nor revised or approved by him, found its way, with its strong, perhaps exaggerated, expressions, into a Blue Book presented to the English Parliament. Little has been said about this note in the English or French press; its gravity was such that it was felt imprudent to discuss it. At the same time, the note throws a great light on the actual relations of France and England, which are no longer what they used to be. England, since the rejection of the convention, simply maintains her position in Egypt; but the time will come when a diplomatic solution of the Egyptian problem will become necessary, and we do not see clearly what this solution will be.

If we look on the European continent, we find that the mutual relations of the three great empires are suffering a slow and gradual change. It seemed at one time as if this alliance of empires was a solid foundation of peace which could not be shaken; it was rendered apparent to the world by solemn and annual interviews. Everybody feels now that there is something rotten in the great alliance, though few know exactly where the rottenness lies. Are we to believe that the policy of semi-abdication which Austria has followed since the creation of a new German empire is on the point of coming to an end, that Austria will again be tempted to have a will of her own? Her statesmen have wisely united their action with the action of Germany for eighteen years; the Emperor has shown himself devoid of all petty feelings of vanity: he has consulted the interests of his numerous peoples and the interests of peace, instead of obeying his pride. But it was always felt by him, as well as by the greater part of his subjects, that he could not renounce one thing, which was the historical mission of Austria in the valley of the Danube and in the Peninsula of the Balkans; that his duties to Germany would cease if Germany sacrificed the interests of Austria to the interests of Russia.

Germany may well say that, so far, she has not sacrificed her Austrian ally; that she has allowed Austria to occupy Herzegovina and Bosnia, and that no limit has been fixed to this occupation, which has already assumed the character of an annexation. Germany may say, also, that Russia has not gained much in the Peninsula of the Balkans, and, in fact, we hear Russia complaining every day of the Treaty of Berlin. The

state of Bulgaria shows how difficult it has become to satisfy the feeling of Russia. Prince Alexander of Battenberg incurred the disgrace of the Emperor Alexander and left the country. After a long period of suspense, the Bulgarians have elected a new sovereign in the person of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg. Russia will not recognize him, and invites the Porte to join in her protest. Austria dares not give an open support to Prince Ferdinand, but evidently she would be satisfied with his becoming the sovereign of Bulgaria. A sister of Prince Ferdinand is married to the Archduke Joseph, the commander of the Hungarian Army. The father of Prince Ferdinand was, in his lifetime, a general in the Austrian Army, his mother, Princess Clementine, lives chiefly at Ebenthal, near Vienna. The choice of Prince Ferdinand has not satisfied Russia, and Prince Bismarck has immediately espoused the cause of Russia in this case: the strongest attacks on the young Prince have been made in Berlin. The situation of the Bulgarians is truly painful: they cannot obtain a ruler, meeting everywhere the resistance of Russia; they have had no government for two years, and Russia, though she hinders everything, proposes nothing.

This situation is very critical. England and Italy are inclined to take the part of Austria; France and Germany are courting Russia and trying to satisfy her, not because they care for Bulgaria, but because they are afraid of each other. The situation is such that not a single great Power knows exactly where she is going, who will be her friends to-morrow, who will be her enemies. Nobody wishes for war, and everybody feels that an incident may bring it about. The nations are living in darkness, and their rulers in fear. If you add to the uncertainty created by an absolute contempt for written treaties, by a complete disregard of old traditions, the uncertainty which arises from the great age of the Emperor of Germany, of his Chancellor, of the President of the French Republic, by the state of health of the Crown Prince of Germany, by the state of parties in England and in France, by the obscurity of the Russian policy, you must acknowledge that Europe, though she is now at peace, is in the most unstable equilibrium. The system of armed peace is becoming an almost insupportable burden for all nations; the neutrals are all alarmed, and take expensive precautions for their neutrality. The most dangerous illusions fill all minds: the French republicans, and even the French Communists, trust in the friendship of autocratic Russia; the Panslavists think that they can dispense with the culture of the Occident, and bring to the world a new ideal of right and of civilization. The Italians, instead of enjoying their new unity, and developing all the resources of their admirable country, have dreams of distant and of near conquests. A spirit of domination and of ambition has entered all souls: the people of the Peninsula of the Balkans, instead of forming a confederacy, meditate mutual absorption. The gates of the temple of Janus are still shut, but it is not because we love peace; it is because no nation can trust another, no durable alliances can be made, no common action can be prepared; because everybody feels that in the present condition of Europe the consequences of a great commotion can neither be foreseen nor limited.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION IN JAPAN.

SHIRAKAWA, Japan, August 20, 1887.

THE important day has come and gone—the eclipse is over, and the old castle, selected by Prof. Todd for the station, will again be left to its clematis and ivy, its lizards and crows; while the unwonted activity which has centred here for the past few weeks will depart with the instruments and the white tents. Sixteen thousand miles of continent and ocean traversed for three wonderful minutes, and unremitting labor during every clear night, and on all days of whatever sort, all for that little time, which may be cloudy or not at its own sweet will. Such are the chances of an astronomer's life, but glorious his compensations when nature is kind.

The principal instrument used on this occasion for observing the eclipse was the photoheliograph, a form first devised by the late Prof. Winlock, and independently by Capt. Laussedat of France. It consists of a heliostat mounted upon a pier, the large stone for which was taken from the old castle wall only a few feet away. The heliostat has an unsilvered mirror set at such an angle that it shall reflect the sun's rays through a lens, and thence through a tube nearly forty feet long, into the dark-room or photograph house. The tube was in this case covered by a sort of roof and sides of bark to prevent its accumulating heat from the sun's rays, and thus disturbing the light in its passage. The mirror is a piece of plate-glass, polished with as great accuracy to a plane surface as the finest lens to a curved one, and it is left unsilvered because all of the sun's rays reflected into the dark-room would be too intense for the purpose. It is made to revolve upon an inclined axis in the same direction as the sun moves—from east to west, so that the direction of the reflected rays remains constantly unchanged. The actinic, or photographic rays, coming to a focus at a different distance from the ordinary optical rays by which objects are seen, the lens is corrected for the former. This instrument has never been used before to photograph an eclipse, and it was brought at this time for that purpose in order to obtain a more correct knowledge of the relative positions of the centres of the sun and moon than could be gained by observing merely the contacts.

The photographs of the partial phases are upon plates seven inches square, and it was intended to take fifty before totality and fifty after, while the corona photographed by this instrument would be given on a larger scale than ever before. The image, being formed nearly forty feet from the object-glass, makes the sun's diameter about 4½ inches, on plates themselves 17x20. Shortly before totality the mirror is exchanged for one which is silvered, with a surface as accurately figured and polished as the first one, all of the rapidly fading light being now required in the dark-room.

In order to manage the photoheliograph with proper precision, the services of six persons are ordinarily required. These should be the astronomer-in-charge, who makes the exposures at the proper moments, and the necessary records; the assistant astronomer, stationed at the heliostat, whose duty is to see that the sun's rays are constantly reflected in the proper direction from the mirror; and a photographer, with three assistants, to attend to the necessary manipulation of the sensitive plates. The services of an assistant astronomer could be dispensed with if the screws by which the heliostat is adjusted could be brought under the control of the chief astronomer in the photograph house. Chief-Engineer Pemberton, U. S. N., who was detailed with Lieut. Southerland from the Asiatic squadron to accompany the eclipse expedition, was occupied a large part of the time in the practical working out and applying this device, which was found to work admirably. This is so important an addition to the apparatus as heretofore operated, that it may well come into use on future occasions where the instrument is employed.

Prof. Todd placed the immediate direction of the photographic operations in charge of Mr. R. Hitchcock of the Smithsonian Institution, now teaching in Osaka. He was ably assisted by Mr. K. Ogawa of Tokio and Miss Y. May King, M. D., a young Chinese lady who has recently graduated brilliantly in medicine in New York, and whose fine work at the Smithsonian with M. Smillie in microscopic photography has received much attention. Nothing was spared to make the photographic outfit as complete and thorough as possible, and a number of experimental investigations were undertaken for the solution of problems occurring for the first time in eclipse photography.

In order that pictures shall be available for scientific purposes of precision, it is necessary that some line whose exact direction and position are known shall appear upon each photograph; a small plumb-line of fine gold wire is therefore suspended in front of the sensitive plate. When the exposing slide is drawn and the sun shines on it, this line appears with great definiteness upon every picture of the sun which is made. When the eclipse has advanced to such a stage that the crescent is very slender, its light is not enough to show this line, and it was found necessary to devise some means of making it sufficiently luminous to show upon the plate. This was not an easy matter to accomplish. The outer light would not be strong enough to be used on account of the near approach of totality; and artificial light has not sufficient actinic effect to impress itself on the plate, except with a longer exposure than could be given to it at that varying phase when the exposures should follow each other in the most rapid succession. The problem was finally solved by throwing two rays or pencils of light upon the top and bottom of the plumb line, coming directly from a kerosene lamp placed upon a small elevator, to be raised and lowered by the hand immediately after the crescent had been exposed—thus giving virtually two exposures to each plate, and showing the plumb line as a delicate line of light, both above and below the crescent itself.

It is generally recognized that wet plates give the best results in the photography of astronomical phenomena, the only objection to them being that they cannot be manipulated as rapidly as required in eclipse photography. But it was considered inadvisable to employ the dry plates now so much used, on account of the high temperature, and experiments were therefore tried of different methods of preserving the sensitive film of wet plates prepared by the ordinary process. The results were wholly successful, even beyond expectation, and several sets of plates were prepared some hours before the eclipse began. Although it was intended that the preservative should do its work for four or five hours only, a number of plates were exposed in the photoheliograph on the day following the eclipse, and were found to give perfect sun-pictures although taken out of the sensitive bath more than twenty-four hours before they were exposed. These results are of great importance in connection with similar work in the future.

The Amherst College observatory furnished two of its object-glasses—of about seven-inch aperture—for this eclipse, one of which was used here and the other by Prof. C. A. Young at his station near Moscow. Prof. Pickering of Harvard College prepared and sent the sensitive dry-plates exactly alike for both, so that the results from the work at the two stations should be strictly comparable. The lens was here mounted in a temporary tube, and the instrument—called a coronagraph—was placed in charge of Lieut. Southerland, U. S. N., to operate during totality. This is the only eclipse occurring in recent years whose path has so traversed the earth that two civilized countries were near the extreme ends of the line of totality; and the same instruments

and dry-plates being used both in Japan and Russia, the results of the observations were expected to be of particular value, as showing any rapid changes in the corona.

A single camera, with a four-inch lens of short focus, was also provided by Prof. Pickering for special coronal research, which was operated by Dr. D. B. McCartee, and two five-inch lenses for a double camera, of which Dr. Ames, U. S. N., had charge. In addition, some small holders with sensitized plates, especially prepared for determining the actinic effect of the coronal light, were provided, the manipulation of which was in the hands of the American Consul-General, Mr. Greathouse of Yokohama.

A small four-inch telescope, lent by the Japanese Naval Observatory, was intended to be used by Dr. Holland, the naturalist, and party, in sketching the complexity of detail usually to be found in the corona near the sun's poles. Another telescope of similar dimensions was ready for use in searching for intra-mercurial planets. During totality Mrs. Hitchcock made one or two exposures with a camera, using very sensitive plates, which may have some bearing on the actinic power of light during total eclipses. Mr. K. Açinc, a student of practical astronomy at the Imperial University in Tokio, was stationed on a corner of the castle wall to watch, if possible, the approach of the lunar shadow over the paddy-fields towards the northwest, and to make as precise observations as possible of the number, size, velocity, and direction of motion of the diffraction shadow-bands seen on recent eclipses flitting across the landscape. He was also to note the possible visibility of the corona both before and after the total phase.

It was very pleasant to me that I also should be assigned a part to perform on the important day, and I became much interested in preparing to sketch the faint outer corona, with its long equatorial streamers. The first observation of this sort was attempted by Prof. Newcomb at Des Moines in 1869, and again—this time with complete success—at Separation, Wyoming, in 1878. It was tried by Mr. Lockyer at Grenada on the occasion of the eclipse a year ago, but without results, owing to clouds. These streamers are so faint that the eye, if exposed to the full radiance of the corona, becomes so dazzled that it is unable to discern them. Prof. Newcomb's very simple device consists of an occulting disk set up at a distance of about sixty feet from the eye, and of such size as to cover not only the totally eclipsed sun, but also the brighter rays of the inner corona. It was thus found that by neglecting that portion of the corona which numerous observers are always sure to depict, its enormous extension to a distance of several solar diameters in both directions was readily detected. This is regarded by Mr. Lockyer as perhaps the most important observation of a total eclipse which can be made without instrumental aid.

In addition to the work and instruments already mentioned, a series of meteorological observations were made by Mr. M. Nakagawa, Director of the Tokio Observatory, and his assistant, Mr. Shirai, with a full set of instruments for the purpose. Several days before the eclipse, observations were begun hourly of the temperature, air-pressure, velocity, and direction of the wind, and other meteorological elements. During the immediate period of the eclipse itself, all these data were recorded with precision every five minutes. These observations were made on a plan precisely similar to that recommended by the Congress of European Meteorologists, who devised a general scheme for such observations to be made on the occasion of this same eclipse in central and eastern Russia.

Prof. Todd also prepared instructions relating to two distinct classes of observations, which he had translated into Japanese, with reference to securing the coöperation of volunteer observers scattered over every part of Japan which would be covered by the lunar shadow. About forty towns, situated just inside of the north and south limits of the total eclipse, received instructions relating to observing the element of the simple duration of totality. A large number of such observations would furnish valuable data with regard to the position and direction of motion of the moon's shadow across this part of the earth. At more than fifty places situated near the central line of the eclipse, instructions were sent for making pencil and other sketches of the outlines of the corona. In the printing and distribution of these instructions, Prof. Todd had the coöperation of the *Mombusho*, or Japanese Department of Education, and of the Geographical Bureau of the Department of the Interior.

Since the arrival of the party in Shirakawa there had been one long rain, lasting three or four days. With this exception the eclipse could have been observed with more or less success on nearly every afternoon. The prevailing winds were southwest, the mornings inclining towards dampness and cloudiness, with hot and clear afternoons. A strong shock of earthquake, occurring about a week before, had seemed to change the normal conditions of the climate. The heat increased, the breezes died away entirely or blew fitfully from the north or the east for a few moments, and the foggy mornings turned early into scorching sunshine. On the morning of the eclipse day Nasusan, the volcano towards the west, was observed to be unsually active, sending up clouds of white steam from one or two apparently new fissures in its sides. The sky was almost entirely clear, and the heat was well-nigh stifling. During the morning a few white clouds flitted across the sky, but everything seemed favorable for success in the afternoon. About one o'clock a small white cloud was noticed, lying close to the summits of the mountains, and before two this had spread upward like an ominous white finger, reaching the zenith. Then a black cloud arose in the east and another in the south. The distant muttering of thunder was heard, and all the clouds, as if in a conspiracy of opposition, joined their forces against the fair blue, which seemed trying to maintain itself. The beginning of the eclipse was entirely hidden, but, shortly after, the stout crescent of the sun shone through a rift in the clouds, and a few photographs were taken. The motion of the clouds was so slow as to be entirely unnoticeable—they seemed merely to accumulate, pile on pile of varying shades of gray, while one clear spot continued in the north most exasperatingly, just beyond any possibility of use. The dread of failure at totality spread among the guests who were watching from the castle, while the pain and tension of expectancy held every one in silence. The astronomer-in-chief alone was calm and philosophic, taking advantage of every possible break in the clouds to catch the narrowing crescent. The darkness increased and became almost sepulchral; the bit of blue above turned steely gray, and it became evident that no drawing of any part of the corona could be made. Totality was announced, and, by two or three jerks, apparently, the darkness fell. The outlines of the mountains and rice-fields grew indistinguishable, the clouds turned almost black, and thunder rolled all about and above. In the southeast was a streak of strange, sulphurous yellow, which seemed to give out the only light in the world, except the feeble glimmer of a few lanterns in the town below. A weird and breathless silence came over everything, and for three minutes it seemed that the world must be dead and cold, and turned to ashes. Suddenly a tiny flash of light fell like an instantaneous arrow from the clouds, and all nature came to life. A small rift showed the tiny crescent for an instant, and then the clouds rolled over again heavily, and nothing remained of the eclipse which we could see except a gradually increasing light. The visitors moved away quietly, and for the first time the whole extent of the disappointment came over the observing party.

Philosophy must needs be called strongly into requisition where nothing more tangible than the powers of the air can be held responsible for disaster, and an astronomer is at times a hero. The results of this trip are by no means valueless, but with a clear sky they should have become most especially valuable. To-day the sun is shining heartlessly, the insects are chirping in the grass, and all nature smiles.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

A WEEK IN ALASKA.

PORTLAND, Oregon, September 5.

IF Long Island Sound could be continued for about a thousand miles, past the coasts of Maine, Newfoundland, and Labrador, as far as the entrance to Hudson's Bay, so that tourists might go all the way on fast river-steamers, with staterooms on the main deck, and without the slightest risk of sea-sickness; and if this hypothetic "Long Island" could be broken up into several thousand, which, instead of being flat and sandy, were covered with forests of almost tropical luxuriance, and with mountains of an infinite variety of shape, continually increasing in altitude until they culminated in two snow peaks higher than Mont Blanc, outrunners of the third highest mountain range in the world, and sending clear down and into the salt water numerous glaciers, compared with which those in Switzerland are mere pigmies—if, in other words, the strip of coast which extends from Tacoma, W. T., to Glacier Bay in Alaska could be transferred to the Atlantic side, it is safe to say that at least a score of large steamers, crowded with passengers, would be going up and down this salt-water river all summer long. The Atlantic Coast people, however, even if they possessed this scenic bonanza, would hardly be able to enjoy it comfortably, on account of the icy ocean current which sweeps down Davis Strait and chills and befogs Labrador and Newfoundland even in summer. Most persons in the East seem to imagine that Alaska must be in a similar, if not a worse, predicament; but they reckon without the warm Japan current which does for southern Alaska what the Gulf Stream does for the British Islands. Northwestern Alaska, indeed, shares with northern Siberia the honor of having the coldest climate in the world; but the southeastern portion of the coast, as far north as Sitka, has a climate not unlike that of Maine, though Sitka is some fifteen degrees of latitude north of Portland, Me. It must be borne in mind how vast a country Alaska is—as large, one writer has calculated, as the original thirteen States. A still more graphic way of realizing its extent is by noting that from California it is as far to the western extremity of Alaska as it is to New York; so that the central city of the United States is not Omaha or St. Paul, but San Francisco!

Fifty years hence, in my humble opinion, San Francisco, or the then metropolis of the Pacific Coast, will be not only geographically but in many other ways the centre of American life. The agricultural, scenic, climatic, and hygienic superiority of the Western to the Eastern Coast is too great not to affect the questions of population and civilization. But long before that era Alaska will have universally established its claim to that much-abused phrase "the American Swit-

zerland"—unless, indeed, the terms should be converted and Switzerland come to be complimented as "the European Alaska." Yearly the number increases of those who ask themselves whether, instead of going to Europe every summer, it would not be worth while to try a Western trip. Before the Yellowstone Park and Alaska were made conveniently accessible, this Western trip could hardly have been recommended as an equivalent for Europe: but now the scales are pretty evenly balanced, and as soon as the St. Elias range shall have been included in the regular round trip, and provided with guides, roads, and hotels, Switzerland will have to "take a back seat"—for St. Elias rises 20,000 feet into the air, and can be seen from base to top, with a snow-and-ice mantle reaching down to the very level of the ocean, while the highest mountain in Switzerland is only 15,784 feet high (to the spectator only about 12,000, as he is already several thousand feet high when he sees it), and has a snow mantle of only about 7,000 feet. Indeed, considering that in the Himalayas and the Andes, the only two ranges that tower above St. Elias, the snow line is as high as 15,000 to 20,000 feet, it would seem that St. Elias must be the most overwhelming *snow* mountain in the world.

Unfortunately, the present Alaskan round trip does not include St. Elias, although the majority of the tourists would gladly risk the chances of sea-sickness by making the additional two hundred miles from Sitka in the open sea. Two mountains of the St. Elias range, with their stupendous glaciers—Fairweather and Crillon, both higher than Mont Blanc—are, however, visible to those who make the present tour; and although, like St. Elias, they are lamentably apt to hide themselves beneath and above clouds, even those who miss this wonderful sight find so much that is unique in the other attractions that no one has ever been known to feel the slightest desire to "get his money back." Were the scenery much less inspiring than it is, yet would the trip be worth making for its hygienic value. Here, for two or three weeks, one can breathe a delicious mixture of ocean and mountain air, the latter just sufficiently impregnated with the fragrance of pine forests to prevent that enervating languor which an exclusive lung-diet of ocean air is apt to breed. As regards the appetite for solid food, its average size may be inferred from the Captain's favorite joke—that, as the provisions are running short, he shall be compelled to take the turbulent outside passage back in order to curb the gastronomic propensities of the passengers. The fare provided on these steamers is about as good as that on the average Atlantic steamers, but the daily salmon and a few other dishes become monotonous, and the passengers look in vain for "local color" in the bill of fare, *i. e.*, for venison and bear steak, wild ducks and geese, salmon-berries, and some of the unusual kinds of fish that haunt these waters. The fault for this omission is laid on the shoulders of the Indians, who are said to be too lazy to hunt and fish for more than they need for themselves daily. But as they willingly work in the mines for $2 a day, it is probable they would gladly hunt and fish for the steamer stewards if enough were offered them. Yet, as just intimated, one needs no such special stimulants for the appetite, and one thing is certain, that the large number of invalids who cross the Atlantic yearly, chiefly to get the benefits of a sea voyage, would do much better to go to Alaska, for there they would be *sure* of gaining in weight daily, owing to the absence of sea-sickness. And another thing in favor of the Alaskan tour is, that one is certain to find pleasant companionship on the *Olympian*. The passengers on Atlantic steamers represent all classes of society, and even of the tourists not all are pleasure-seekers in an æsthetic sense; but of the Alaskan passengers the majority are apt to be persons of refinement and taste, since the only magnet that can draw them there is the hope of enjoying fine scenery.

Most of the tourists, not feeling quite certain whether Alaska will come up to their expectations, go on the elegant new steamer *Olympian*, which is provided with all modern comforts and makes the round trip in twelve days; but not a few regret afterwards that they did not take one of the old freight steamers, *Idaho* or *Ancon*, which require about a week more for the trip, and, as they repeatedly stop a whole day at interesting places, allow the passengers more time to explore the neighborhood, and go fishing, observing the natives, hunting for curios, etc. The *Olympian* makes only six or seven stops in twelve days, remaining from two to six hours at each place; and for almost three days after leaving Victoria she makes no stop at all, thus resembling an ocean steamer—a resemblance made the more suggestive by a series of rocky islands near Victoria that look very much like the coast of Ireland when first approached on the voyage to Liverpool. The regular tourist season extends from the middle of April to the middle of October. Early in the year passengers will see more of the "midnight sun," but in July and August fogs and rain are less common, although even during those months the warm winds blowing inland from the Japanese Current are very apt to condense into clouds and rain—a wise arrangement, which prevents the scenery from becoming monotonous to the tourists; and if any interesting point is thereby missed, there is always a chance of seeing it on the return trip—unless, indeed, the Captain should choose a different channel. There is an endless variety to select from, and the marvel is that any captain or pilot should ever be able to find his way through this labyrinth. For what the milky way is among stars, this island-studded archipelago is among terrestrial water-ways. Capt. Carroll, however, finds his way as unerringly as the salmon which at some seasons splash about the ship, bound for the rivers of the interior. There is not a single light-house, only here and there a rude post. Fortunately the nights never become entirely dark, and even a dense fog does not arrest the steamer's progress, for the pilots have learned, by blowing the steam whistle, to judge by the echo the distance from either shore; and the water is almost invariably so deep that danger is reduced to a minimum.

During our trip, which commenced on August 22, the fog was never dense enough to call for the steam whistle; but the dense smoke, the result of forest fires and "clearings," which had prevented us from enjoying the Columbia River scenery and Mounts Hood and Tacoma, also hid from us the charms of the far-famed Puget Sound region, with its background of Olympian and other snow mountains. Gradually, however, as we passed along British Columbia towards Alaska, the smoke grew less dense and finally disappeared entirely. Isolated columns of smoke were still to be seen frequently in the midst of the primitive forests, indicating Indian camps; but in Alaska, thanks to the frequent rains, forest fires cannot occur—a fact which will console the economically minded for the enormous wastes of timber in Washington Territory and Oregon. The visible wealth of Alaska, as Mr. Hallock remarks, lies in these forests: "There is a supply here of 5,700,000,000 feet at a low estimate, a very large part of which is at once accessible for shipment, as saw-mills and vessels can lie right alongside the timber at tide water all the way up the coast as far as it extends"; and Alaska with its islands is said to have a coast line of 25,000 miles, equal to the circumference of the globe.

Not only has Alaska the third highest mountain range in the world, but if the greatest landscape artist had been consulted, its members could not have been arranged in a manner more continuously impressive to the tourist. Beginning near Victoria with a moderate altitude and mere patches of snow on the sides, they daily grow higher and whiter until the climax is reached in the St. Elias group. When we were northward bound, the smoky atmosphere hid the distant peaks and left the impression that snow was rather scarce for the first three days; but on the return trip a shower had preceded us, clearing away this smoke, revealing snow in abundance, including, about thirty-six hours from Victoria, an undulating range with immense snow fields that would not be without honor even in Switzerland; and this was before Alaska proper had been reached. The whole of the second and third days the passengers could imagine themselves sailing along the Hudson River Highlands or Lorley Rocks on the Rhine; but after that all comparison with Eastern rivers ceased, and the Columbia alone, with its background of snow mountains, afforded approximate terms of comparison. The hour for sleep was postponed as long as possible, from fear of losing some of the grand sights. As one of the passengers remarked, it would be possible to make hundreds of Lake Georges out of this Alaskan salt-water river. The word lake is very appropriate, as the channel continually widens and apparently comes to an end, as in a few places on the Hudson, so that tourists frequently amuse themselves by guessing which way the pilot is going to turn next. In some places the channel is so wide that land disappears on one side; at other times so narrow that a woman could throw a stone on either shore.

Of the abundance and variety of islands which adorn this waterway, only those can form a remote conception who have seen the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. But in Alaska, as one writer has remarked, we see not a thousand islands only, but "a thousand miles of islands," some as large as a State or a European kingdom, others just large enough for a house and garden; while many look as if future generations would inevitably call them "Picnic Islands," from number one to one hundred. Like the mountains that line the shores, all these islands are densely wooded and very few of them are flat. Indeed, a strip of flat land in this part of Alaska is such a curiosity that the tourist's attention is unconsciously attracted by it—reminding one of the young Tyrolean girl's exclamation on entering for the first time the monotonous plain between Munich and Stuttgart: "Oh, mamma, look out of the window. How beautiful!—there is not a mountain in sight!" Bare hillsides are almost equally rare in Alaska till one reaches the glacier regions. Everywhere the forests extend down to the very edge of the water, and during high tide they actually seem to overlap or grow out of the water. Consequently there is no beach, its place being taken at low tide by ten feet or more of rocky wall, adorned with mosses and other vegetable and animal growths, and sometimes almost as brilliantly colored as the walls of the Yellowstone Cañon. The forests above add to this an endless variety of green tints, indicating the different kinds of wood, the age of the trees; or perchance an isolated streak of fresher color betrays the path of an avalanche, which carried away the old trees and made room for a new growth. Some of the mountains are so rocky that they afford insufficient nourishment to the trees, which consequently die after a certain age, their gray, leafless skeletons standing upright among their green neighbors, and suggesting the thought that after all forest fires have their uses as a sort of scavengers. Still, these gray and green forests are less uninviting than those black and green charnel forests in which the fires have done their work in-

completely; and they are the exception, not the rule, in Alaska.

For the first three days, as already intimated, these aspects of nature were the only new experiences and sights offered to the *Olympian's* passengers, no stops being made after Port Townsend and Victoria till we reached Juneau (the largest town in Alaska), omitting Nanaimo, Tongas, and Wrangel. It is customary to stop at each place of any importance either in going up or returning, the Captain being guided in his decision chiefly by the necessity of passing certain dangerous places when the tide is favorable. The most perilous of these places is Seymour Rapids, some hours north of Nanaimo. As we approached these narrows the water presented a most turbulently fascinating appearance, twirling around furiously in hundreds of little whirlpools, while large portions of the surface appeared to be several feet higher than the adjoining parts, as if a submarine earthquake had raised some places and thus made the water run down hill. The spectacle was as exciting as the Niagara Rapids, and more sublime, because the fact of being on the water, and the knowledge that there were hidden rocks all about, added just that slight suspicion of danger which stimulates the feeling of sublimity. In the narrowest part of the channel a regular waterfall was produced by the headlong plunge of the tide-waters down some rocks near the eastern shore, while the other side was rendered equally dangerous by numerous rocks, thus leaving only a very narrow channel in the middle for the steamer to pass through. The *Idaho* and *Ancon* never attempt this passage while the tide rushes through it like a mountain torrent, but the *Olympian* plunged in boldly. In vain, however, did the engineer strain every muscle of his machinery; for more than an hour the noble steamer, though paddling away at a rate of almost twenty miles an hour, did not move a yard. Here was a lovely situation for timid souls, with plenty of time to speculate on the possibility of the shaft or rudder breaking, and to recall the fact that in this very place two vessels have already come to grief, one at a sacrifice of seventy Chinese lives! But the *Olympian* suddenly made a spurt, and the salt waterfall and the maelstroms were left behind.

On the fourth day we met the *Pinta* in a shallow, quiet bay, and exchanged greetings, mails, and provisions. The *Pinta* is the formidable man-of-war which cruises these waters and keeps the Indians in subjection through the fear of having their villages bombarded. While the brass buttons of the officers exerted their usual magnetic power over the lovely eyes of the young ladies, the other passengers were less romantically employed in watching the jelly-fish which crowded about the steamers, literally by the million. The next incident of importance was our stop at the gold mines opposite Juneau, and subsequently at Juneau itself. Everybody went ashore to see the mines and the quartz-mills, where a hundred or more machines reduce the ore to sand with a most terrific noise. The mine is said to be worth twice the price paid for Alaska, and it is evidently prospering, to judge by the additional buildings now in course of erection. At Juneau, which is a larger place than Sitka, the first thing that strikes the eye is the large number of "drug stores," almost every other building being labelled as such. Can it be that the Indian habit of leaving the heads and tails of salmon to decay in the street, in their part of the village, has such an injurious effect on the health of the Juneauites? or has the fact that the sale of whiskey is forbidden in Alaska a remote bearing on the subject? Certainly neither the whites nor the Indians look unhealthy.

Most of the Indian men were at work in the mines, but the squaws sat in rows on the pier or in front of their houses, offering for sale grass baskets, furs, blankets, small canoes and paddles, totem-poles, wooden spoons, masks, bracelets made of silver dollars, berries, etc. Each squaw seems to have the shrewdness and business instincts of a Jew and a Yankee rolled into one. In their own language they comment freely on the tourists—tit for tat—and appear to find their doings rather ludicrous, which, no doubt, they sometimes are. These squaws have obviously given their husbands elementary lessons in "woman's rights," for the latter never dare to sell anything for a lower price than first asked, and if the wife says No, the bargain comes to naught. The squaws are also allowed to share the labor of the men on the water, and they are experts in paddling their own canoes. Their domestic accomplishments are less admirable. The interior of the houses is as uncleanly as the blankets they wear, and it would not be pleasant to think of entering their huts were it not for the disinfecting smoke which pervades them. With a few exceptions, they have no stoves, the food being cooked over an open fire in the centre of the floor. The smoke seeks to escape through a hole in the roof, but, before escaping, it is utilized for curing strips of salmon that are hung on strings below the hole. In front of the houses other rows of salmon are suspended on sticks to dry in the sun; and before each hut lies a canoe carefully covered with mats, to protect it against the sun.

At Sitka we had an opportunity to see the Indians as influenced by missionary efforts. The Mission School contains over a hundred boys and girls. The girls do the cooking, and the boys are experts in carpentry. Their chairs and bedsteads are very neatly made, and are to be seen in most of the Indian huts. The boys wear a blue uniform, to give them a sort of *esprit de corps;* and the girls appear to give considerable attention to their appearance, especially in the arrangement of the hair. Their gait is very ungraceful, owing, as some say, to the fact that their ancestors spent so much of their time in canoes. Among the half-breeds, and the Indians too, some have considerable beauty of figure and face; and were it not for the large mouth, many more would be pretty. It is impossible to look at these Indians and not come to the conclusion that they are descended from the Japanese. The whole cast of the face is Japanese—the cheeks, the small sparkling black eyes, with their scant lashes and brows, and the complexion, are unmistakably so; and the fact that, not so many years ago, some Japanese mariners were shipwrecked on the Alaskan coast, makes the Japanese origin of the American Indian all the more probable. Another Japanese trait of these Indians is their bright intelligence and their eagerness to adopt the customs of the white man. They learn very readily, and some of the pupils recited and prayed in English, while several squaws and Indian men prayed in their own guttural language. The singing of these children did not differ much in quality of tone or intonation from that in our primary schools.

Besides these Indians, there is little of interest in Sitka itself besides the old Russian castle and the Greek church, in which it is odd to see pictures of saints in these out-of-the-way regions. The church itself does not deserve the amount of attention it has received, except from an antiquarian point of view; but the charms of Sitka harbor have hardly been exaggerated even by those who compare it to the Gulf of Naples. The arrival of the *Olympian* is always a great event for the Sitkans, natives and whites, who assemble on the wharf to greet her arrival and cheer her departure; and the local weekly paper, the *Alaskan*, was enterprising enough to get out an extra in a couple of hours with the passenger list; and this edition the young ladies bought by the dozen and mailed to their friends as conclusive evidence that they had been so near the north pole.

In speaking of Sitka before Glacier Bay I have followed the map rather than the steamer's course; for Sitka is already some distance on the home stretch, and before arriving there the steamers visit Lynn Canal, which leads up to the Chilcat country, famous for its furs, blankets, salmon canneries, and glaciers; and then Glacier Bay, which runs almost parallel to Lynn Canal, and, with the Muir Glacier, represents the climax of the present Alaskan tour. Lynn Canal contains a large number of glaciers, each of which would make the fortune of a village and a dozen hotels in Switzerland, and conspicuous among them are the magnificent Eagle and Davidson Glaciers, which would be the "lions" of southern Alaska were they not slightly surpassed in grandeur by the Muir Glacier, which, Jumbo-like, therefore gets all the attention of the visitors. As the steamer enters Lynn and Glacier Bays the scenery becomes truly Arctic, as well as the climate, and overcoats are in demand. Vast snow fields are visible in every direction, and the frozen rivers or glaciers which represent their drainage, all creep down to the water's edge, in some cases presenting a front of several miles. As the steamer moves on, the panorama constantly changes, showing the mountains and glaciers from every point of view without involving the slightest fatigue on the part of the tourists; and as soon as one ice river is out of sight another shows its edge, and gradually stands revealed in all its grandeur. One never gets over the surprise that the snow line should be so low—that the snow in the crater-like dug-outs on the mountain sides should be so near the level of the ocean.

On entering Glacier Bay another Arctic surprise awaits the tourist. Icebergs of all shapes and sizes begin to float about the steamer, some just large enough to fill the steward's depleted ice box, others, the size of a steamer, compelling the *Olympian* to moderate her speed. As the great glacier is in sight two hours before the steamer reaches it, though headed directly for it, the passengers have ample time to admire the exquisite blue and white tints of these icebergs, and note their odd forms and resemblances to the hull of a steamer, various geometrical figures, a bundle of logs, a fairy grotto, or a sphinx, etc. Some of them are entirely covered with scores of gulls, which fly away with harsh cries as the steamer approaches. It appears incredible that the surface of the glacier which lies a few miles ahead should be more than two hundred feet above the water; it seems no more than twenty; but the apparent height constantly increases until the steamer brings up suddenly within a few hundred feet of the icy wall. Then there is a chorus of ohs and ahs, and the Bishop of Rochester (England) dogmatically pronounces it the grandest sight in the world. Imagine a wall of solid ice, two hundred and twenty-five feet high, extending for about a mile to right and left, the upper portions white and broken up into the most fantastic crags and pinnacles, like the rocks of the Yellowstone Cañon; the lower portions of a deeper and deeper blue, according as the increased pressure from above and from the sides has squeezed out the air and changed the solid snow into pure ice, producing near the centre a grotto of more than celestial blue. Imagine, furthermore, that there are eight hundred feet more of this wall under the water, and even if it is true that the Muir Glacier moves thirty or forty feet a day, instead of only two or three, like those of Switzerland, the portion of ice now visible to the eye represents snow that fell perhaps hundreds of years ago, and has been slowly

creeping down with the ice river ever since, and the meaning of the word sublime will perhaps become clearer than any metaphysical definition could make it. Every ten or fifteen minutes the spectator is startled from his reveries by an explosion, followed by an aggravated multitudinous echo, and caused by the fall of a portion of the ice wall into the bay, where it floats away as an iceberg. As it splashes into the sea the water flies up as in a geyser, and a wild wave dashes over the rocks, tosses about the steamer, and threatens to land it high and dry on the beach.

After this spectacle has grown familiar, the boats are lowered and every one goes ashore to climb up the side of the glacier and get a view of its rugged surface, resembling a stormy ocean suddenly frozen with all its white-caps. Here also can be seen the dozen or more tributary glaciers which combine to make the Muir, and the semicircle of snow mountains whose sides they adorn. The amateur photographers have brought their apparatus along, and take groups of the passengers with this picturesque background; and then the steamer's whistle summons all back to embark for Sitka. As the *Olympian* slowly gets ready to depart, one notices what in the excitement had previously escaped notice—the grooved and polished rocks, at least a thousand feet up the mountain side, indicating how high the glacier must have been formerly. A century ago Glacier Bay was not navigable, and according to Indian tradition the Muir Glacier has receded five miles in three generations; but this need not alarm tourists, as it still has a reserve to last a few thousand years longer. On leaving Glacier Bay we were so fortunate as to see the giants Crillon and Fairweather outlined against a perfectly clear sky, illuminated by one of the most gorgeous sunsets I have ever seen, and the glories of which did not fade till ten o'clock. It is a superb mountain group, bearing a distant resemblance to the Mönch-Eiger-Jungfrau group, as seen near Mürren, which Mr. Tyndall does not stand alone in regarding as the finest in Switzerland. HENRY T. FINCK.

Correspondence.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Owing to circumstances, the *Nation* of September 1, containing the letter of Prof. March, did not reach me till to-day. In two or three instances his exceptions to my notice of the 'New English Dictionary' are well taken. My failure to find *bargeret* was due to nothing but pure, unadulterated stupidity in not noting what I certainly read. The same is the case with *bel*. Under *bead* I should have said that the quotation from Vaughan does not appear in the place where it properly belongs and with the meaning it properly has. But Prof. March unintentionally misquotes me when he says that I suppose *bargeret* to occur but once in English literature. I said that I knew of its occurring but once. No one regrets more sincerely than myself that the facts of language and my knowledge of them are unfortunately two very distinct things.

But Prof. March's other points are not well taken, and some of them strike me as wholly indefensible. It would be a most unprofitable work of supererogation for the choicest of "choice spirits" to forward words from authors who have already been specially read for this dictionary; and it was to such authors that I intentionally confined myself. Nor could very specific references be deemed matter of much moment in the case of words that had been already passed by in the works in question. In regard to the two, however, which occasion the most distress, *blandulish* will be found in Sterne's correspondence for the year 1761, and *baubledom*—with the spelling *bawbledom*—in the additional letters of Walpole printed by Jesse in his Life of George III. (vol. i, p. 379). The latter does not mean 'bric-à-brac,' but is interesting as showing that the language was feeling about for some word to express the idea conveyed by that term. In regard to *boes*, Prof. March misses the point. The man who knows already that it is a contract form from the verb *behove* will not need to consult the dictionary at all; he who does not, would hardly think of looking for it under that word. A similar remark is true of the once very common, but now obsolete, forms *bit*, *bint*, and *betit*. To a distinguished scholar like Prof. March, who is thoroughly familiar with them, their omission does not seem a deficiency. It might naturally impress otherwise the men who are not familiar with them; and it is not for the men who know, but for those who do not know, that dictionaries are primarily prepared.

I had anticipated Prof. March in the statement that the idiomatic phrase containing *beard* was already included; but that does not justify the omission of its independent use and meaning, which is perfectly plain in the line quoted, and does not require the least suggestion of *double entente*. The implied view, however, that a word or meaning should be excluded because it is not "nice," if accepted as held by the editors of a great dictionary like this, would be a most damaging charge against the work. There is nothing, I believe, to justify the belief that they act upon any such principle. Prudishness is bad enough when displayed anywhere; but it can hardly be more absurdly out of place than in a great dictionary.

THE WRITER OF THE REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS-FATHER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If the sugar which renders palatable the white of an egg will do the same for castor oil, then, doubtless, all sons of illustrious fathers are equally worthy of honor and office, and the fate of one as a candidate will determine the acceptability of another. This theory is advanced as ground for the recent nomination of Mr. Fred. Grant in New York, and it is thought by some that it would be a happy idea to couple his name with that of Mr. Robert Lincoln on the next Presidential ticket. I hear it suggested, however, that there is a grievous mistake in this, inasmuch as Mr. Grant's eminent fitness for the Secretaryship of the United States Treasury—demonstrated in his business career, even previous to the Grant & Ward failure—sufficiently indicates *this* as the one proper position for him under the next Administration. There can be little doubt that the surplus could thus be disposed of in some way without calling for over-exertion on the part of Gen. Butler *et al.*, while the son of some other great man might be found who could better be spared to grace the second place on the ticket or to serve the State of New York. I would suggest that, in order to make the proposed *Illustrious-Father Administration* complete, and to render doubly sure the care of the surplus (though personally I should have no fear for the latter), those who have the composition of the ticket in hand begin early to press upon the principals the claims for the *Assistant Secretaryship* of the Treasury of Mr. Robert Garrett, the son of a most able father, happily released from the cares of a great railroad just in time to enter upon this new field.

With profound respect for illustrious fathers, and a hope that some are in process of growth among us this day, C. M. GARDNER.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 17, 1887.

GRAND ARMY PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I suspect we have not yet seen the end of the extravagant demands made by members of the G. A. R. They now ask for the offices without that examination into their fitness which other persons must undergo; they ask for pensions for everybody who put on a uniform or shouldered a gun; they circulate petitions for the immediate pardon of a Chicago "boodler," on the ground that he was a soldier in the Union Army. It is perfectly certain that within the next twenty-five years still more astounding claims will be made.

We were congratulated by foreigners at the close of the war that the vast body of men who composed the army, so easily found their old places in peaceful pursuits and did not for a moment become an organized menace to Congress and the President. We congratulated ourselves also, yet we had no fear of such a result. It is possible that we were too sanguine.

Very respectfully, H.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, September 13, 1887.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There is a commendable spirit of honesty and sincerity in the letter of your correspondent Henry Bartlett, upon the question of "no ownership in land," as published in the *Nation* of September 8.

His hypothetical case labors under one very serious difficulty, namely, that after he has built his house on the first lot, the other nine men may not prove as unselfish as himself. The first one of them who comes along may be a man of foresight, and may build a fence around the entire nine lots, and, by paying the necessary taxes, maintain his claim against all comers and make them pay him about the market price of the land for his right, or else become his tenants.

Suppose the aforesaid individual should find that his judgment as to the future of the town was in error, and it should happen that there was no demand for the property; then he would have only to abandon it, and would lose no investment, but only the taxes he had paid. Could anything be nicer for a real-estate speculator?

As all the improvements in town would certainly belong to the individuals whose labor and money had put them there, and hence could be bought and sold, and as taxes would be regulated "according to the necessities of Government," it seems possible that some one might own the entire town some day by simply buying up the improvements and meeting the aforesaid necessities of Government. Of course, the people would still own the land, but this grasping capitalist would own a top stratum, so to speak, in the shape of houses, etc.—Very truly, W. M. H.

ST. LOUIS, September 12, 1887.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the very valuable review of Dr. Gneist's History (*Nation*, No. 1155) the following words occur:

"The American people have retained these institutions of local self-government which they brought with them in the seventeenth century in a far higher degree of vigor and integrity than the mother country has done."

In making a statement so sweeping, your re-

viewer must have forgotten one noteworthy feature in the development of the institutions of local self-government by our brethren in the "old home." During the last half century they have established a dozen thriving communities of men, each with a system of local self-government almost perfect; and have made great progress in preparing a dozen other communities for the same blessing.

But the growth of local self-government is not always rightly indicated by the multiplication of local constitutions. If we turn to the British Islands themselves, we shall find the local life there wonderfully vigorous and wonderfully clean morally. When a municipal scheme is under discussion, it is discussed all over the town, and public opinion is brought to bear on those in authority with a plainness and directness we rarely see here. There seems to be there a wider individual activity in public affairs. With us, matters of vital local concern are too often arranged, for better, for worse, and we scarcely hear an echo beyond the walls of the council chamber.

H. H. M.

WAYLAND, MASS.

A PARCELS POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some time ago the German Post-office Department invited our own to examine the working of the system for transmission of parcels by post-office, in order that our Government might be induced to join in so convenient an arrangement. Our Postmaster-General appears to have taken some steps in that direction, but found, as it seems, so stout a resistance on the part of the express companies that he was obliged to renounce the plan.

It seems very clear that if our people do not desire to be sacrificed to the express companies, they must make their wishes felt. In other countries, less corporation ridden than ours, this great improvement in international intercourse has long been established. The question is, how long the express companies will be able to prevent its adoption here.

L.

ELIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Perhaps some one among the *Nation's* readers can give me Mr. Lowell's authority for the statement which he makes ('Democracy and other Addresses,' p. 113) with respect to the title of the 'Essays of Elia.' He says: "Old Howell [author of 'Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ'], whom I love to cite, because his name gave their title to the 'Essays of Elia.'"

The name Elia is, I think, generally supposed to have been that of a clerk in the India House years before Lamb went there, or, as others say, in the South Sea House. "Mr. Elia (whose name he assumed)," says "Barry Cornwall," "was at one time a clerk in the India House." Talfourd speaks of Elia as having formerly been a clerk in the South Sea House.

Any reference given in explanation of Mr. Lowell's words would greatly oblige me.

Sincerely yours, W.

Notes.

JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, Albany, have in press for early publication a volume containing all the inscriptions in the Granary burying-ground, Boston—a task not new, but undertaken now under better auspices than heretofore. King's Chapel graveyard may also be attempted anew, if the above venture succeed. The same firm have just issued the second volume of their 'American Ancestry,' local series, for Columbia Co., N. Y. Living representatives of the Van Rensselaers and Livingstons are among the 3,500 names recorded.

In addition to the announcements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. already made, we should mention a new revised and enlarged edition of Stedman's 'Victorian Poets,' of which one issue will be on large paper, limited to 250 copies, and illustrated with portraits; and 'In the Track of Ulysses, archæological studies by W. J. Stillman, consisting of his several articles in the *Century* under the above title, and also his previous discussion of the Venus of Melos, with the illustrations.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announce 'Hegel's Philosophy of the State and of History,' in Prof. Geo. S. Morris's "German Philosophical Classics"; and 'Men, Places, and Things,' essays by William Mathews.

More dialect in fiction may be had in 'Uncle Lisha's Shop, or Life in a Corner of Yankeeland [viz, Vermont],' by Rowland E. Robinson, to be brought out by the *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.

The Clarendon Press, Oxford, issues for private circulation a proposal to publish a revised text of the Peshito version of the Four Gospels, under the editorship of the Rev. G. H. Gwilliam, whose collation of several Syriac versions confirms (and partially corrects) the traditional text of the Peshito, and proves that its variations from the Greek are not modern corruptions, but "date from a most remote antiquity."

From Scribner & Welford we have several late issues in the Bohn Classical and Standard Series. Mr. Aubrey Stewart's translation of Seneca 'On Benefits' gives this epistle complete in English for the first time since Lodge's edition of 1614. Heretofore it has been accessible only in Robert L'Estrange's abstract. Apart from its ethical value, the work by reason of its numerous anecdotes has an historical importance, and is in a high degree readable. Mr. Ernest Belfort Bax, in reëditing Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' from the sixth edition in two handy volumes, has treated it as a classic rather than as a living text-book, and hence has supplied foot-notes "only when they have seemed absolutely necessary as correctives of the text." Mr. Bax has, however, furnished an introduction to show the state of the science before this work appeared, and the immediate consequences of the publication, with a mere glance at present tendencies in economic doctrine. Finally, we must mention 'The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu,' from Moy Thomas's third edition of Lord Wharncliffe, likewise in two volumes, and containing two portraits of the famous wit and traveller.

'Marius,' the third volume of "Les Misérables," has just been issued by Wm. R. Jenkins in the handsome edition he is publishing in French of Victor Hugo's work. The next volume is announced to appear in October, and the last one before the end of the year. Since the Paris publishers have withdrawn the 18mo edition of 'Les Misérables' from the market, the present one is very welcome to those readers of French in this country who do not care to possess it in the luxurious and costly 8vo form in which alone it is otherwise obtainable.

We have received from Routledge & Sons (London and New York) two new volumes of their translation of Alphonse Daudet: 'La Belle-Nivernaise' and 'Tartarin of Tarascon.' Both are very fully illustrated with the original designs of the Paris edition by Montégut, Myrbach, Rossi, etc. 'La Belle-Nivernaise' contains, besides the long story which gives its title to the volume, four of the author's shorter stories, which are always pleasant to read and sometimes delightful. They are the same that appear in the edition published by Marpon & Flammarion, in their "Auteurs célèbres," except that the English translator has omitted the best of them all, "Jarjaille chez le bon Dieu," probably because he considered it too irreverent. The omission is to be regretted, for Daudet has given the old *fabliau* in his most delightful manner. One of the stories translated is, however, among the best of the legends of his native south which he tells so well: "Les trois messes basses," with its fantastic pictures, is altogether charming. The material execution of the books is excellent. No translator's name is given to either, but the versions seem to be as well done as it would be reasonable to expect when the originals are by a writer so striking and individual as Alphonse Daudet.

Two years ago (*Nation*, No. 1045) we noticed, with the praise which it merits, M. Désiré Charnay's 'Anciennes Villes du Nouveau Monde.' It is now before us in English, translated by J. Gonino and Helen S. Conant, and bearing the imprint of Harper & Brothers ('The Ancient Cities of the New World: being Voyages and Explorations in Mexico and Central America from 1857 to 1882'). As all the engravings and maps of the French edition are reproduced, the result, with excellent typography, is a very handsome book indeed, and a valuable addition to the popular sources of knowledge concerning a region still as full of mystery as it is of charm. Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice furnishes an introduction to the present edition.

In the new volume W of *Wide Awake* (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.) we remark, along with the superabundance of imaginative designs usual in children's magazines, a wholesome sprinkling of "process" engravings from nature, like the illustrations to the article on "L'Enfant Terrible Turk," and the English views in the article, "The Story of Two Names"—*i. e.*, Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Of equal merit with these is the wood engraving after the portrait of Pocahontas and her son in Heacham Hall.

Timely "Reading Notes on the Constitution of the United States" are contributed to the July-September Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia by Mr. James G. Barnwell. They are very full and helpful; but as they end with Mr. Gladstone's familiar glorification of the Constitution as a *tour de force*, we naturally miss under the heading "Comparison with Other Constitutions" any direct reference to the several provincial constitutions which Prof. Johnston has just brought to bear so effectively on the instrument of 1787.

Mr. J. H. Hickcox's monthly 'Catalogue of the Publications of the United States Government' (Washington, 906 M. Street, W.) has stood the test of an indispensable good article in obtaining its price. At five dollars it has a chance to live; there are persons enough ready to pay this price, and the third volume has accordingly begun to appear. Nos. 1 and 2 contain a great deal of valuable information as to how to procure Government publications under the law, both gratuitously and by purchase; both after they have appeared and by order before. Knowledge of the right time to notify the Public Printer that extra copies of a forthcoming document are desired can in general only be had from Mr. Hickcox's Catalogue, which is, of course, the sole complete register of the issues from the Government Printing Office.

From B. Westermann & Co. we receive the conclusion of volume 7, and ten parts of volume 8, of the new Meyer's 'Konversations-Lexikon.' Greece and Great Britain are the most significant politico-historical articles. Much space is given to trade and cognate subjects. The closeness of the editing is shown in the account of Lord Har-

tington, whose present attitude towards English parties is recorded. In the chat with correspondents, the main figures of the French census of May 30, 1886, are given, and a necrological list supplementary to the biographical notices in volumes 1 and 7 is appended.

The same firm sends us Parts 83–98 of the 'Allgemeine Naturkunde,' all but the first being devoted to Geology, which is Dr. Melchior Neumayr's province. The illustrations preserve their high order of excellence, and are in the nature of the case often drawn from this continent. Arizona, Wyoming, and Mexico furnish subjects for some of the most striking colored plates. Particularly fine among these are two representing crystals and precious stones.

The publishers of the *Century* probably do not overrate the importance of Mr. George Kennan's series of illustrated papers on "Siberia, and the Exile System," which begins with the November number, when they mention it in the same breath with the War Papers and the Life of Lincoln. It will have a decided political significance, making many revelations, but it will also have some of the charm which Mr. Kennan as tourist and explorer is so well qualified to give it.

The *Studio* for July has been belated by Rajon's etched portrait of Mrs. Cleveland, which, now that it appears, is seen to have been worth waiting for, though it will be felt to fall short of that lady's difficult beauty. It is a profile, and the treatment (from life) is sketchy. The same number is rich in a large number of "process" prints after paintings in the Durand-Ruel collection, of which that by Puvis de Chavannes will most attract attention; and after etchings by Rembrandt. These last are accompanied by a careful article on Rembrandt by the competent hand of Mr. Edward H. Greenleaf, Curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The *Curio* (R. W. Wright, 6 Astor Place, N. Y.) offers a handsome first number, containing articles on Binding as a Fine Art, American Book Plates and Book-Plate Engravers, and Washington Portraits by Stuart, which we might have looked for in the *Bookmaker*, the *Book-Buyer*, and the *Studio* respectively. American Pedigrees also receive attention at the hands of Mr. E. de V. Vermont and others; there is a biographical sketch, with portrait, of the eminent London bookseller, Bernard Quaritch; and Mr. Edgar Fawcett begins a story, "The Dominick Diamonds." The number is freely illustrated, and a loose sheet contains a portrait of the Prince of Wales, apparently enlarged from the one which appeared in the Paris *Club Almanach* for 1883. A character summary, after the manner of those prepared for the cartoons of *Vanity Fair*, accompanies this portrait from "the *Curio* Camera." Distinctive departments are a list of articles in the periodicals of the month relating to topics in line with the *Curio*, and a catalogue of current booksellers' catalogues, with select items with prices annexed.

The first number of the (autograph) *Collector*, published by W. E. Benjamin & Co. at 744 Broadway, is before us.

Ginn & Co., Boston, promise directly the first number of the *Journal of Morphology*, and the second number probably in December.

"Christophe Colomb et Savone" is the title of an article contributed by M. Henry Harrisse to the September number of the *Revue Historique*. It is partly an answer to adverse criticisms on his 'Life of Columbus,' and is partly written to draw attention to some documents printed for the first time in the 'Memorie particolari' of Verzellino. He recounts briefly the vicissitudes of the manuscript of this work on the history of Savona (once the rival of Genoa in commerce as well as in its claim to be the birthplace of the great discoverer), which, after the lapse of nearly three centuries, has at length found an editor. He then describes with much humor the growth of the birth-myth in the sixteen other Italian towns which dispute with these two cities this honor, and at the same time the claim of all his countrymen bearing his name to a connection, at least by collateral descent. The documents preserved at Savona, which relate entirely to the business transactions of Domenico, Christopher's father, are then discussed, and shown with great erudition to prove conclusively that Christopher could not have been born in Savona. Incidentally M. Harrisse quotes, from a manuscript recently discovered in the Archives of Genoa, this sentence, which throws much light on the vexed question of the date of the birth of Columbus. It reads as follows: "Christofforus de Columbo filius Dominici, maior annis decemnovem." The document is dated "October 30, 1470." This, taken in connection with other known facts, says M. Harrisse, makes it certain that "the great navigator could not have been born before 1446, nor after 1451." The probability is that his birth took place between "March 25, 1446, and March 20, 1447."

From the *Bulletin* of the Librairie des Bibliophiles (New York: Duprat) we learn that the sixth and concluding volume of the works of Paul de Molènes has just been published. This contains 'Les Caprices d'un Régulier,' a not very edifying sketch, and, in rather odd juxtaposition, a series of hitherto unpublished 'Réflections sur l'Imitation de Jésus-Christ.' These are the annotations made by the soldier-writer on the margins of the copy of the 'Imitation' which he always carried with him in his campaigns. The fourth volume of the edition of Montaigne by MM. Motheau and Jouaust, already mentioned in these columns, has also been issued, as well as an *édition de luxe* of 'Les Quinze Joyes de Mariage,' with a preface by Louis Ulbach and twenty-one etchings by Lalauze. To the collection known as the "Bibliothèque des Dames" of the same house is added the 'Éducation des Filles' of Fénelon, with preface by M. Octave Gréard.

The last volumes issued by Hachette (Boston: Schoenhof) in his collection called "L'Histoire de France racontée par les contemporains" are 'Henri III.: Les débuts de la Ligue, 1574–1578,' and 'Le règne des mignons: le duc d'Alençon et les Pays-Bas, 1578–1587.' These are made up entirely of extracts from the 'Mémoires de l'Estoile,' those of Marguerite de Valois, D'Aubigné's 'Histoire,' the 'Lettres missives' of Henri IV., the 'Économies royales' of Sully, etc. The collection (in a small 16mo at 50 centimes) is edited by M. Bernard Zeller of the Faculty of Letters of Paris. Thirty-four volumes have now been issued.

Hachette has recently published in his "Petite Bibliotbèque illustrée," also at 50 centimes, 'Les Trois Henri,' by Zeller, and, in a large octavo volume, 'Un Jésuite homme de lettres au XVIIe siècle: Le Père Bouhours,' by M. George Doncieux.

American literature is getting a foothold in Paris. Among other translations, we see 'Le prophète des montagnes fumeuses, par Egbert Graddoch' (*sic*). 'Don't' appears as 'Ce qu'il ne faut pas faire.'

—"American Authors and British Pirates," the title of Mr. Brander Matthews's article in the September *New Princeton Review*, adequately describes its contents. As its views are sound, and their presentation clear, it is perhaps hypercritical to remark that there is nothing original in Mr. Matthews's standpoint, and that the instances cited in support of the argument have not the charm of novelty. A more reasonable ground for criticism is, that the author has not chosen to handle his material with his customary literary skill. We have our doubts, also, as to whether the British are "more unblushing and unscrupulous" than American publishers of the same relative standing. Does Mr. Matthews think that the Munros, and Ogilvies, and Iverses would not resort to the tricks of "condensation," like the Warnes and the Wards, if the law in this country did not permit the *total* appropriation of a foreigner's work? And is the frequency of adaptations in England due to the greater depravity of the English publisher, or to the fact that our enormous reading public, having always been accustomed to a larger measure of English literature than American, is as familiar with £, s., d. as it is with dollars and cents, and therefore has no wish for a uniform local color? This may indicate a less degree of literary narrowness, or a wider range of intellectual sympathy, on our part; but it also shows, either that the character of our mental tissues depends upon the cheapness of the food which sustains them, or that there is an inevitable dearth of proper food in this country. As the first supposition reflects upon our honesty, and the second on our capacity, we might as well avoid raising the issue, and content ourselves with the accepted notion that the moral sense of reprinting publishers is pretty much the same, whatever may be their imprint.

—Mr. Stewart Culin, who has carefully studied 'The Religious Ceremonies of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States,' has embodied the result of his researches in a privately printed pamphlet, which is a luxurious specimen of the printer's art. The Chinese who emigrate to America come from the province of Kwantung, near Canton, seven or eight towns furnishing nearly the entire number. They are unlettered country people, fresh from the hills and paddy fields, the small number of artisans and shopkeepers hailing mostly from the cities, especially Canton. They exhibit many local peculiarities of speech and customs, and their patois can scarcely be understood even by natives of the same province who live at a distance from the group of "four towns," the inhabitants of which are, to the Cantonese, incorrigible rustics. Outwardly professing one or both of the two popular religions of their mother-country, Buddhism or Taoism, the essence of their belief is the primeval fetishism that underlies all the religions of Asia. Their chief shrines for divination, festivity, and worship are at Belleville, Philadelphia, and New York. They are influenced not only by the gods and spirits whose renowned interpositions are famed in all Kwantung and even throughout the vast Middle Kingdom, but also by the spirits native to our heath. Cases are current in which American demons have distressed tired laundrymen by ogling them in the dark, pulling at their bedclothes, and otherwise disquieting the newly arrived strangers. As a matter of courtesy, these foreign ghosts are honored with ceremonial rites, though, unfortunately, as the Chinese master of ceremonies explained, these beings are as barbarous in their tastes as are the laundry customers in the flesh. They do not appreciate the rice or tea offered them, nor are they able to read the characters, and thus understand. A great many interesting facts have been learned by Mr. Culin, and the reader is enabled to see into the significance of certain special customs; as, for instance, blue wrought in the cue or shoes—a sign of mourning—and the symbolism of their shrines, and minor holy things kept in the laundries, or pasted on the walls. The pamphlet ought to be reprinted in cheaper form, and read by intelligent people who desire to know these most terrestrial "celestials," and by earnest Sunday-school teachers who are trying to Christianize them.

—The student of mediæval superstitions will be

glad to have his attention directed to a valuable and but little-known source, of which very few copies can have reached this country. The dangers to which Christianity was exposed from the side of Roman and, later, of German superstition are well known. The early sermons and penance books are full of injunctions against the pagan observances which the convert might be tempted to follow, and the lives of the saints contain frequent accounts of the daring destruction of heathen fanes and groves where the Christians were too prone to forget their new faith. Some years ago Dr. C. P. Caspari, Professor of Theology at the University of Norway (Christiania), discovered in a MS. of the eighth century in the Benedictine Monastery at Einsiedeln a sermon bearing the title: "Humelia sancti Augustini de sacrilegia." The attribution of the sermon to the Bishop of Hippo is incorrect, nor would the title at once give an idea of its interesting contents. The word *sacrilegia* is here used to indicate the practice and observance by the Christians of heathen ceremonies and superstitious customs. It is impossible to fix exactly the date of the composition of this sermon, but it is between the middle of the sixth and the end of the seventh century, and the writer was probably a Frankish ecclesiastic from the north of the kingdom. Prof. Caspari called attention to the value of the sermon in the *Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum* (1881), and afterwards edited it with notes in Norwegian in the *Theol. Tidsskrift for den ev.-luth. Kirke i Norge*, vol. ix. This form was not very accessible to scholars, and the editor has now published a new edition in German, under the title: 'Eine Augustin fälschlich beilegte Homilia de Sacrilegiis' (Christiania, 1886).

—Too much praise cannot be awarded this admirable piece of work, which is interesting from so many standpoints. Prof. Caspari's notes are most valuable, and can be consulted with profit by all students of folk-lore. The sermon is in the nature of a solemn warning to Christians not to indulge in a long catalogue of superstitious observances, under pain of losing the benefits of their faith and baptism. The superstitions are naturally for the most part those of the Romans, but there are also German ones, *e. g.*, the February *spurcalia*, driving out the winter in February, etc.; and some common to both nations, as making a great clamor during an eclipse of the moon. It is impossible to mention here even a small part of the long list of superstitions included in the sermon. It furnishes many curious examples of the early occurrence of superstitions which we meet in the later Middle Ages, and even in modern times. One section runs as follows: "Et qui clericum vel monachum de mane aut quacumque hora uidens aut ouians, abominosum sibi esse credet, iste non solum paganus, sed demoniacus est, qui christi militem abominatur." Caspari cites Grimm and an instance from the beginning of the seventeenth century. Jacques de Vitry, the historian of the Crusades, in his hitherto unpublished *sermones vulgares* (Paris, *Bib. Nat. MSS. Fonds latins* 17,509), which belong to the first half of the thirteenth century, mentions the same superstition as existing in France, and adds that he heard that during a plague in a certain city of France, the ignorant people thought the only way to arrest it was to throw their priest into the ditch with the dead. There is a story of the fourteenth century (Bromyard) of a woman who crossed herself when she met a priest, saying she did it to avoid misfortune. The priest, in order that the omen might not fail, threw her into a muddy ditch, saying, "Recte fiat tibi sicut credidisti." Another very interesting superstition is the one in regard to consulting the Scriptures as oracles: "et qui per scripturas sanctas deum, quid eis facturus sit, expectatur, quid ipsas indicent scripturas." This passage Caspari illustrates by two remarkable examples in Gregory of Tours ('Hist. Franc.,' iv, 16; v, 14), and in Jonas of Orleans ('Vita Huberti, Episc. Leod.,' c, 15). Enough has been said to show the great value of Dr. Caspari's little book to the students of folk-lore and *Culturgeschichte*. The philologist will also find much that is interesting in this specimen of mediæval Latin, which offers some forms not to be found elsewhere.

RECENT NOVELS.

In Ole Virginia. By Thomas Nelson Page. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Cracker Joe. [No Name Series.] Boston: Roberts Bros.

Behind the Blue Ridge. By Francis Courtenay Baylor. J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Van Gelder Papers. Edited by J. T. I. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Penelope's Suitors. By Edward Lassetter Bynner. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Dick's Wanderings. By Julian Sturgis. D. Appleton & Co.

The Cruise of a Woman-Hater. By G. M. Montauban. Ticknor & Co.

COLLECTIVELY, Mr. Page's tales entitled 'In Ole Virginia' form an epic historical and tragic. After reading them we see one figure with the certainty and distinctness of actual vision. Called by no matter what name, that figure is always the same—a young man, exquisitely fine of nature, gentle, chivalrous, hot-blooded, at once the pink of courtesy, courage incarnate, and honor's self. He can think no evil, much less do it. Born to lordship, his life-path cut straight through gardens of roses that never fade almost before he comes to his own, his princedom is but an empty name: the roses are all thorns; he falls before the cannon's mouth, his dead fingers twined about his so-called country's flag. That is the beautiful figure by which, be it true to life or false, a capable story-teller has chosen to perpetuate the South that fought and died. That is the figure which vivifies all the incidents, serious, melodramatic, and comic, and illumines every picture of family and plantation life.

Mr. Page, like all who are notable in the rising host of Southern writers of fiction, does not recite the epic impersonally as an outside observer, nor does he put it in the mouth of a survivor of the ruling class. The glory of the master is told by the lips and in the language of the slave. There is nothing more curious or interesting in this creative literature of the New South than the apparently spontaneous and almost uniform choice of the negro and his dialect as the mediums best fitted to lay bare the heart of the Old South. The obvious reasons for the selection, such as greater opportunity afforded by it for picturesqueness, for novelty, and for eccentric humor, are not sufficient wholly to account for it. Nor is it convincing to remark flippantly that all the gentlemen perished in the war, or to attribute to the authors a desire to correct a widespread belief in the horrors of the past condition of servitude. The selection is not deliberate and calculated, but rather a strange, general impulse, in obeying which probably not one of the authors perceived any singular significance. The thoroughgoing abolitionist may discover here the hand of fate, retributive and compensatory. The tradition of splendor and supreme distinction is handed down by those upon whose labor they were founded, and for whose sake they were annihilated.

In Mr. Page's hands the negro dialect is an extraordinarily flexible and effective literary tool. By his apparently inexhaustible command of its vocabulary and phraseology, he has won special distinction, but in the writing of plain English he has yet much to learn. "No Haid Pawn" (which, being translated, means No Head Pond) is an effort which suggests limitation of ability. The idea of frightful crime and supernatural visitation in a setting of swamp, marsh, and jungle is too much for him, and he is further handicapped by a seeming fear of that latitude in English construction allowable for grace and force, and by a weakness in some fine points of English grammar. Any man, however, must have a peculiarly weird and fantastic vocabulary at his tongue's end to do justice to the subject of "No Haid Pawn." The only example in the volume of a character not drawn in dialect, yet full of life and free, is that of the Colonel in "Polly." The author has so thoroughly imagined the hard-drinking, hard-riding, freely profane old planter, that the words exactly descriptive come to him with perfect ease and naturalness.

There is a feebleness about 'Cracker Joe' which indicates either that the author doesn't know his locality and characters too well, or that he has not that quality of critical observation which makes a local story valuable and universally attractive. Cracker Joe, the richest planter in Florida, is not a very conspicuous figure, and is chiefly remarkable for the variety and inconsistency of his habits of speech. One moment he is talking jargon, and the next, without any discoverable inspiration, he soars into elegant English, using his colons and semicolons with admirable precision. He might, perhaps, be more highly appreciated if he were not so persistently neglected for other people incapable of keeping in their proper, subordinate place. On the other hand, several of the underlings might repay attention, if they were not, as mere embryos, constantly thrust aside to make room for the nonsensical melodrama woven about Cracker Joe and Hermit George. In a word, the performance is chaotic; the poor bits belong nowhere, and the good bits would have been better somewhere else. The sketch of the low-down Cracker family, though incomplete, is very good. There are individual touches in the story of Derinthy's fatal love for Hermit George which give it probability and refined pathos. The transplanted New Yorkers get along with a rapidity that may heighten the fascinations exercised by Florida over Northerners obliged to emigrate in search of a living. A little reflection, however, will dissuade most people from measuring their own possible success by that achieved by the Ainsleys. It is not every one who can fall back on a bundle of bonds erroneously supposed to have been worthless, a grand piano, and a handful of gold nuggets thrust into a canvas bag in a moment of that contempt for nuggets which characterized every hour of a luxurious past.

In 'Behind the Blue Ridge' there appears again the assumption that the public taste runs to novels written mostly in corrupt English. When American novelists shall have exhausted the various corruptions of speech actually heard throughout the Union, or possibly to be invented at their desks, then they may devote some attention to the remnant that speaks with tolerable correctness and purity. Of all these corruptions, that ascribed to dwellers in the mountains of Virginia and the Carolinas is the rudest. Philologically, it is of the smallest value; for what local color it may give to a narrative, it is certainly not worth the trouble of transcription, or that of spelling out, for no one can truthfully say that he *reads* it. The people behind the Blue Ridge seem to express themselves in as wretched a gibberish as can be conceived. They are a hard, narrow-natured people, as inaccessible to the spiritualizing influences of civilization as is their

mountain fastness to its material benefits. They are dreary, hopeless, quarrelsome people, and it is difficult to see any useful purpose to be served by minute description of their daily life.

There was once a man born among them and of them, yet bearing no sort of resemblance to them. He was called John Shore. He played the fiddle, married a pretty girl, and was all his life long an irreclaimable vagabond. He is Rip Van Winkle shorn of mythical interest. He is the sort of man who appeals to the sympathies of all the world except his relations and neighbors. John Shore is a pathetic person, but not native to the Blue Ridge. In every village there is sure to be one man who, because he is different from the rest, becomes an object of hostility, and the victim of tacitly organized persecution. In fact, there is nothing that either the small or great world resents so hotly as a difference from the generality, in which superiority of one sort or another is vaguely suspected. All the superiority that the John Shores can claim is a faculty for minding their own business and persisting in living their lives according to their own lights. But it is really their small virtues, not their great vices, that excite the wrath of their community. There is little in the novel of which John Shore is the hero to lighten the melancholy atmosphere permanent behind the Blue Ridge; the best that can be said for it is, that it is probably much more truthfully descriptive than are the tales of mountains and mountaineers which delight the imagination and stimulate very fine sensibilities.

'The Van Gelder Papers' are stories of ghosts clanking about old houses at midnight, of goblins haunting forest and stream, by the Long Island shores and the banks of the Hudson. The papers were collected by Volkerk van Gelder, who loved nothing better than hearing an old-wife's tale, unless it might be writing it down. The ghosts whose acquaintance he made, either personally or by hearsay, are original and satisfactory. Like Mr. Frank Stockton's ghosts, they are generally friendly, well-meaning fellows. They descend to earth on some special, sensible business bent, and they transact it exactly as they would have done in the flesh. To study their manners is to educate ourselves away from our horror of an attempt on the part of a friend or even of an enemy to continue relations with us after his physical death. Indeed, for people who have exhausted sensations afforded by the world, there is infinite resource in cultivating an intimacy with intelligent, liberal-minded ghosts. The Van Gelder ghosts are all that one could desire—self-possessed, prompt, serene. They waste little time in words, but when they do speak, it is with a vigorous terseness which seems natural to a Dutch sea-rover or pioneer. The events which demanded assistance from ghost and goblin, and occasionally from the devil himself, are narrated skilfully and pleasantly. There is a good deal of spirit and humor in the manner, and in describing personal appearance the author is uncommonly happy. Though we have a habit of regarding the Dutch period in New York as peculiarly Irving's literary property, some of these stories challenge comparison with Irving's, yet are by no means imitations. They stand so well upon their own merits that the editor may be encouraged to make further researches among Van Gelder's papers.

In the charming little story of 'Penelope's Suitors,' Mr. Bynner also makes an incursion on sacred territory. Inseparably connected with the romance of colonial Massachusetts is that great name, Nathaniel Hawthorne. The day has not yet come when any but a man of exceptional courage or a fool will attempt a tale of a Governor and the Province House. Mr. Bynner has been bold, but not reckless. He has avoided tragedy, even intensity, and has simply told in Mistress Penelope Pelham's own words why she threw over her young lover, Edward Buckley, and wedded the Governor, Richard Bellingham. In the writing of this short diary the author's cleverness is most evident, because the author is nowhere to be detected. Neither Mr. Bynner nor any other man appears in a line of it. Its innocence and unconscious cunning, its simplicity and skittishness, even its neat sarcasm, are all pure maidenly. Penelope knew perfectly well that Madam Hibbins, the Governor's sister, was her enemy, and why. But not an insinuation of that knowledge escapes from Penelope's pen. She contents herself with pelting the good lady with small stones every night after she has said her prayers and got herself into a sufficiently pious state of mind truthfully to record the day's events and her opinions thereon. Penelope doubtless had a few profane thoughts about the Rev. Mr. Colton, and could have said a vigorous word or two about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel; but she permits herself no indiscretion. What she says of one of his discourses is worth quoting, not only as a good illustration of her manner, but also as a fine example of the weapons used by that gentleman and his worthy successors, the Mathers, for keeping their flock in order. Penelope was visiting Madam Winthrop, and, after supper, the talk turned on the weekly lecture.

"I marvelled to hear," she writes, "that the teacher, the Rev. Mr. Colton, therein inveighed loudly against wearing of lace veils over the face, which is newly the mode. Master Colton, it seemeth, spake bitterly of the practice as sinful and abominable, arguing a corrupt heart. At all this I was much perturbed, as I came hither with a smart new veil cast over my tiffany hood: and though in my blindness I perceive not that my heart is more corrupt, yet may I be deceived, and this mayhap prove a snare of the devil to lure us through vanity on to sin. Alack, how countless are the wiles of the tempter! Nothing, surely, seemeth more innocent than this film of network; 'tis pity if it be a sin, for it marvellously enhanceth the comeliness of an indifferent face."

The periods of life which most attract Mr. Sturgis's observation and imagination are those of youth and early manhood. They are certainly the most interesting because they are full of surprise; yet to catch the meaning of their inconsequence and vagaries and set it forth intelligibly is a herculean labor. In depicting John Maidment Mr. Sturgis was perfectly successful, but in John Maidment's character there was, from the beginning, one reliable quantity—absolute selfishness. Dick Hartland, of 'Dick's Wanderings,' is made up of unknown quantities. You feel that he is honest, ingenuous, a thoroughly good fellow, but to the last you have no assurance that his nature is incapable of distortion, that circumstances may not produce a man who fails to fulfil the fine promise of his youth. For this reason Dick is not so complete a literary creation as is Maidment, yet he is, humanly speaking, far more agreeable and admirable. He is not a conventional hero, nor the centre of a conventional plot. The interest is stronger in his mental wanderings than in his travels and adventures, in what he thinks about people and places than in what he does, in his theories than in his performance. Since the thoughts of generous youth are "long, long thoughts," and its theories all-embracing, the interest is clearly in the right place. Nevertheless, the figure of Dick is elusive. You cannot realize him; you are not sure of him; you can only hope for the best. The case is quite different with most of the other characters. Whether they appear in but one scene, or are intimately associated with Dick's career, they are solid, touched with life. The frivolous London society people, the honest British voter, the wandering Bostonians, have each his distinct individuality. The types are not rare either in life or in fiction, but each one is himself and cannot be confused with another of the same general character, habits, and manners. The exceptional figure is Fabian Deane, who from being Dick's tutor became his fast, adoring friend. The author describes Deane as "a man who was always doing something or going to do something; and the something generally startled the onlookers. . . . He was naturally unlike other people, and liked to be unlike them." Deane is not a typical Englishman, but he is a capital representative of a new class still limited in numbers. Energetic, enthusiastic, enlightened, they lack the balance of common sense which would lead them to make some practical use of their advantages. Frenchmen of similar stamp become famous at barricades; Americans get up a panic on Wall Street; Englishmen only talk, in or out of Parliament, and write long letters to their friends.

Though this is the longest of the author's novels, the style—easy, natural, and polished—is sustained throughout. It is a little remarkable that the English people use the contraction *ain't*, while one Lady Betty attaches herself to *wan't*. Is it possible that what is considered vulgar in America gives one at present the *cachet* of high fashion in England?

In 'The Cruise of a Woman Hater' a judicious widow is seen captivating a rash bachelor who has vowed eternal animosity against her sex. As soon as the situation is developed, the end is clear to the eye of experience. The persistent coyness of the widow, the long wrangles about men and women, are, for the purpose of intrigue, useless chaff. The widow is quite left out of the one really interesting and unusual incident. Of all the sea tales that have been told, we can recall none in which tragedy and comedy approach each other without offence so closely as in that wherein is narrated what befell the ship *Ajax*, the fever-stricken bark, and the Scotch steamer, *Bruna*.

ROMANTIC LOVE AND PERSONAL BEAUTY.

Romantic Love and Personal Beauty: Their Development, Causal Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities. By Henry T. Finck. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

MANY books have been written on the tender passion, lyrical, cynical, philosophical, and literary-historical, but not one, to our knowledge, like this one of Mr. Finck's. It is a perfect cyclopædia of quotations from poets, scientific men, and periodicals, and so might seem a bit of hack-work for the publisher; but it has a philanthropic thesis, which is urged with great perseverance, and in every conceivable light, so again it seems a work of enthusiasm. It is, in sooth, both enthusiastic and journalistic; and Mr. Finck appears to the reader as an optimistic lover of his kind, with an enormous capacity for reading and remembering, who, after beginning to take notes on his hobby, was fired with the ambition to be complete, and so launched himself on what resulted in a piece of market-literature. The cosmetic receipts and denunciations of tight lacing, high-heeled shoes, and the like, which abound in the last chapters, are certainly not original enough to have been written for their own disinterested sakes. As market literature, the work is sure of a great success. The style of it is singularly happy. None of the leering to which a Frenchman would inevitably have treated us; none of the oleaginous sentiment with which a German would have adorned his pages; but a clean, playful touch, which carries one along in the rapidest of measures, and often leaves whole sentences sticking in the memory. It is written *virginibus puerisque*. Cupid with the golden

darts is the hero of it, and of Love's cruelty, and of "Vénus toute entière à sa proie attachée," we nowhere hear a word.

Its purpose, in fact, is to celebrate and glorify that innocent lovemaking, flirtation, and "pre-matrimonial infatuation" between youths and maidens which already has its seat in American life. This pre-matrimonial infatuation is the "romantic love" of which the title treats, and is by Mr. Finck considered to be the source of all health and beauty in races, and the hope of future humanity. Only through "sexual selection" and the "elimination of non-amorous motives to matrimony" can mankind continue to improve; and romantic love being the deepest and subtlest form of sexual selection, societies which oppose artificial barriers to it are doomed to degenerate, while those which allow it free scope and play will evolve. "The French marry for money and social convenience, and their children are ugly; the Americans marry for love, and have the most beautiful children in the world. Is it not more conducive to conjugal happiness to know that one has lovely children and that the race is increasing, than to have ugly children and to know that the race is dying out?" *Pari passu* with the evolution of romantic love, sexual divergence will go on, and the masculine and feminine types grow more and more unlike. The brown type will supplant the fair, the women will grow smaller, both sexes will grow more healthy and beautiful, and the males, strange to say, will lose their beards, while retaining their moustaches. So, at least, we read Mr. Finck, who, it will be seen, is not afraid to plunge into deep waters.

Romantic love, according to him, is a late product of evolution—not only the *fashion* of it, if we understand him aright, but the bare existence of it; although in this, as in other matters, geniuses like Dante and Shakspere have been in advance of their time. Mr. Finck devotes nearly two hundred pages of historical review to showing that love, as a cultivated modern person feels the passion, was unknown in any previous age. Modern love is that compound of enchantment and reverence which makes a woman a goddess until you have married her, when she becomes a woman again. No such bad thing, either, as Mr. Finck says, if you know how to manage her, yet no longer the inspirer of the peculiar passion which the word romantic is meant to describe. In his argument for the recency of this passion, Mr. Finck, we are persuaded, confounds men's feelings with their ideas about them. It is incredible that individual women should not at all times have had the power to fill individual manly breasts with enchanted respect; and Mr. Finck's literary quotations prove it, though meant to prove the opposite. So powerful and instinctive an emotion can never have been recently evolved. But our ideas *about* our emotions, and the esteem in which we hold them, differ very much from one generation to another; and literature (from which, of course, Mr. Finck's proofs have to be culled) is a record of ideas far more than of primordial psychologic facts. In ancient days, to be free from the passions was the goal of reflective aspiration. Philosophic calm, stoic serenity, were the ideal states of mind. Though men were doubtless slaves of pretty faces as much as now, their servitude was something on which they did not pride themselves as we do, nor celebrate in the longest and gravest of books. With the last century, a great change in our ideals took place. Sensibility was then discovered, so far from being a weakness, to be a wealth; and with our susceptibility for nature, our ennui, our despair, and a host of other morbidnesses, our lovesickness also became something admirable and worthy of the most long-winded and eloquent commemoration. Hence modern literary documents abound about a passion concerning which earlier literatures are relatively mute—mute, at least, so far as the modern tone of treatment goes. But as well might one say that chiaroscuro did not exist in nature till Rembrandt's time, as say that romantic love did not exist in human breasts till a couple of generations ago. Literature discovers one sort of effect after another, and the use that can be made of it. "Formerly," as Jules Janin remarks, "the woman between thirty and forty years of age was lost for passion, for romance, and the drama; now she rules alone. The girl of sixteen, as adored by Racine, Shakspere, Molière, Voltaire, Ariosto, Byron, Le Sage, Scott, is no more to be found." But does this prove that, until Balzac and George Sand wrote, no woman over thirty had ever loved or been loved?

As new effects are found, old ones go out of fashion. Friendship exists now as much as it ever did, but we fail to find in it food for the same literary treatment. Young fellows inspire romantic affection still in old fellows' breasts, but the old fellows are a little ashamed of owning to this form of emotional susceptibility now. In ancient times it was the fashion, and they were proud of it. No doubt the way in which we think about our emotions reacts on the emotions themselves, damping or inflaming them, as the case may be. Literature reacts on life; but just how much, it is hard to say. The love-drama is so complex, and contains so many acts, that it is likely that reflective interest in any one of them will alter the proportions of the play. But how much and for how long? is the question—the difficulty of answering which is seen (on a small scale) when we ask what effect the idealization of love for other men's wives in modern Parisian literature may have had on matrimonial constancy in France. The data are not to be had from life, and literature refers us back to literature for a reply—an obviously vicious circle. It is quite conceivable that the all but exclusive interest in love affairs which modern literature shows, will some day give place to an interest in more virile passions—new geniuses discovering new effects. But will there be no more love-making then?

Altogether, Mr. Finck's book illustrates (to the present reviewer's mind) the somewhat fatal effect of Darwinian ideas in letting loose the springs of irresponsible theorizing. Survival of the fittest, sexual selection, cross-fertilization, are phrases which one is tempted to use without restraint; and a sort of à-priori philosophizing is now rife which to a truly scientific mind is disheartening. What proof has Mr. Finck that the children of French interest-marriages are uglier and less healthy than those of American love-matches? Many observers would contradict the fact. But the book is most readable. It celebrates the ideal of American young people, and will help, doubtless, to confirm it. A specimen or two of its lighter style may appropriately end our notice:

"Women in turn are injured by Coyness; first, because it makes them act foolishly. French and German girls are systematically taught to take immediate alarm at the sight of a horrid man (whom they secretly consider a darling creature, with *such* a moustache), and conceal themselves behind their mamma or chaperon, like spring chickens creeping under the old hen at sight of a hawk. This sort of *spring-chicken coyness* does infinitely more harm than good: it makes the girls weak and frivolous; and as for the men, if they are systematically treated as birds of prey, how can they help falling in with their rôle? If men are to behave like gentlemen, they must be treated like gentlemen, as they are in England and America" (p. 119).

"Anglo-American love is Romantic Love, pure and simple. . . . England has many a bright jewel in the crown of her achievements in behalf of civilization, but the brightest of all is this, that she was the first country in the world—ancient, mediæval, or modern—that removed the bars from woman's prison windows, opened every door to Cupid, and made him thoroughly welcome and comfortable. And grateful Cupid has retaliated by setting up English manners and customs as a model which all other nations are slowly but surely copying. Eighteen million souls in the United States, or almost two persons in every five, are not of English origin; yet of these there are not one million who have not given up their old-country methods of courtship as antiquated, and adopted the Anglo-American style. The Germans in America make love not after the German, but after the English fashion. So do the French, though somewhat more reluctantly and tardily. In San Francisco and Chicago, it is said that but one name in ten is of English origin; yet who ever heard of a San Franciscan or Chicagoan making love in foreign style? . . . And now that England is gradually extending her influence to every one of the five continents, Romantic Love—to whose sway, quite as much as to their active outdoor life, the English owe the fact that they are to-day the handsomest and most energetic race in the world—is also rapidly extending its sphere, and will finally oust the last vestiges of Oriental despotism, feminine suppression, and mediæval masculine barbarism" (p. 289).

"German girls also enjoy an advantage over the French in having a literature which is pure and wholesome; and by reading about Romantic Love they train and deepen their feelings. It is often said that Heine's influence has been chiefly negative. The truth is, *Heine is the greatest emotional educator Germany has ever had.* More young men and girls have wept over his lyrics than over any other poetry. His 'Buch der Lieder' has done more to foster the growth of Romantic Love in Germany than all other collections of verse combined; not only by their own unadorned beauty, but through the soulful music wedded to these poems by Schubert, Schumann, and other magicians of the heart. The fact that the copyright on Heine's works was soon to expire, and the country to be flooded with cheap editions, has long caused Master Cupid to rub his hands in gleeful anticipation of brisk business; and he has just given orders in his arsenal for one hundred thousand new golden arrows" (p. 286).

"One thing must be admitted. The Germans are the most systematic and persevering nation in the world. They took music, for instance, from her Italian cradle, and reared her till she developed into the most fascinating of the modern muses. They lead the world in scientific research; and within a few years they have terrified the English monopolists by a sudden outburst of thoroughgoing Teutonic activity and world competition. Let but the Germans once make up their mind that they want Personal Beauty, and lo! they will have it in superabundance. The professorships of hygiene which are now being established at the universities will doubtless bear rich fruit. If Bismarck discovered the full significance of Anglo-American Courtship, he would forthwith order an hour of it to be added to the daily academic curriculum; and if he realized the importance of racial mixture, he would order shiploads of South American and Andalusian brunettes to be distributed among his officers as wives. Nor would female education be any longer neglected, were it fully understood how essential it is to Personal Beauty and true Romantic Love, the basis of happy conjugal life" (p. 527).

One short one to close with. Our author is no believer in the incurability of Cupid's wounds. Second love may be better than first. "*For his size*, a boy may love as ardently as a man; but the man is bigger."

The Russian Church and Russian Dissent; comprising Orthodoxy, Dissent, and Erratic Sects. By Albert F. Heard, formerly Consul-General for Russia at Shanghai. Harper & Bros. 1887.

Our author's intention was to give the general reader—"without any pretence of theological erudition"—"a consecutive account of the Orthodox Church of Russia, commencing with its origin and history," even from the separation of the churches of the East and West, before there was a Russia, Christian or pagan; "then investigating its present condition and that of its clergy, tracing the causes and consequences of the schism which arose in the seventeenth century, and still continues, and, finally, examining the

innumerable sects springing from the schismatic movement, or from the inherent devotional character of the people." The historical account he elaborated after a considerable number of first-class authorities—Russian (translated), French, English, and German; and the view of the Church, the clergy, and the sects, as they are, mainly after Leroy-Beaulieu, "borrowing freely" from the latter. Thus informed in the Preface, we expected to find a compilation, presented by a dilettante in Russian matters, possibly speculating, as a bookmaker, on the almost morbid interest in everything Russian which has arisen in our day. In this we have been very pleasantly disappointed. If Mr. Heard's work is to be classified as a compilation, it is one in the best sense of the word. He has perfectly mastered his subject, and has worked it up in the calmly unbiassed temper of an historian, and in a style at once clear and terse. He offers no original theories, no new views, but plenty of sound observations and interesting details, carefully selected.

The six historical chapters treat respectively of the separation of the Roman and Byzantine Churches, and the differences between them, external and internal; the introduction of Christianity into Russia; the Russian Church from its foundation to its independence upon Constantinople, and the United-Greek and Orthodox Churches in Poland; the Russian Church during and on the downfall of the Tartar sway, and the establishment of the Patriarchate; the Church on the extinction of the Rurik dynasty and under the first Romanoffs, the great reformation of Nikon, and the rise of Dissent (Raskol); and the reunion of the Polish Orthodox Church to the Russian, the substitution by Peter the Great of the Holy Synod for the Patriarchate, and the absorption of the "Unia." All this ecclesiastical evolution is presented in close connection with the state history of the empire of the Czars, lay characters being brought out in equal relief with church dignitaries. Compare, for instance, the sketch of Ivan the Terrible with that of the reformer Nikon, and the peculiar and often changing aspects created by the always active double allegiance of the Russian masses to Czar and creed—a dualism productive of the most fiery enthusiasm when in harmony, and of fanatical antagonism and revolt when in conflict. With the abolition of the Patriarchate, however, by which Peter the Great made himself and his successors virtual autocrats of the Church, the historical narrative is almost ended, only a few pages cursorily referring to the completion of the work of unification under Catharine II. and Nicholas. The results of Peter's reform are summed up thus:

"The radical changes in the ecclesiastical organization made by Peter the Great, and maintained intact by his successors, aided by the extraordinary growth of the power of Russia and of its monarchs, the absolutely autocratic nature of its government, and the singularly submissive disposition of the Russian people, produced in time their anticipated result. The Church lost its individuality and independence, as a necessary consequence of the impersonal character of the Holy Synod, its governing body and head. Composed of many men, holding, with few exceptions, their positions by the will and at the pleasure of the sovereign; severally liable to the influences of different, and possibly conflicting, motives; with a representative of the Emperor, source of all power, in their midst—the Synod no longer possessed the singleness of purpose and the unity of action inherent to the authority of one supreme pontiff. By the suppression of the Patriarchate, all danger of rivalry or conflict between Church and State was averted, but with it disappeared, as well, the independence of the former, and much of its energy and vitality. It became practically, what it now remains, the vassal of the Crown, . . . one of the many powers which make up the State, whereof the Tsar is absolute head."

A general blemish of Mr. Heard's book is its inconsistent, and often in every way wrong, transliteration of Russian names, evidently attributable to indiscriminate copying of sources in various languages. German spellings, like "Dobrutscha," "Lubetsch," "Kasan," "Karamsin," alternate with French ones, like "Donskoï," "Minime," "Pojarsky," and "Voronege." Worse than these is the mongrel "Shouesky." Polish names are also misspelled: "Sobiesky," "Zalusski." The author's knowledge of Polish history, with which his subject brings him in frequent contact, is altogether inadequate, as witness the following slips: Vitold, Grand-Prince of Lithuania, is called "King of Poland" (p. 32), and Bukovina "a province of Gallicia" (p. 227); and "King Stanislas"—meaning Stanislas Augustus, who ascended the throne in 1764—is introduced (p. 129) as Polish sovereign "during the reign of Elizabeth," who died in 1762. "Cossacks of the Don" stands twice (pp. 68, 71) for Cossacks of the Ukraine; and we also find "Vitoft" for "Vitold" (p. 32), "Slovenie" for *Slavianie* (p. 69), "Innocentius" for Innocent (p. 116), and "1852" (p. 135) as a year of "the disastrous war of the Crimea," which broke out in 1853. "Vitoft" and "1852" are, however, probably misprints, like "Khorazian" for Khozarian (p. 17), though the book has been subjected to careful proof-reading.

Comparative Morphology and Biology of the Fungi, Mycetozoa and Bacteria. By A. de Bary, Professor in the University of Strassburg. Translated by H. E. F. Garnsey, M.A. Revised by I. B. Balfour, M.D., etc. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. 1887.

GREATLY are we indebted to these two Fellows of Magdalen College—one of them the zealous Professor of Botany in Oxford University—for this good English translation of De Bary's excellent work (published three years ago) on the Fungi, Slime-Fungi, and Bacteria. We judge it to be a model text-book, well-proportioned, and so clear that any one having a fair amount of ordinary botanical knowledge may read it from beginning to end with satisfaction. It should be the *vade mecum* of the special student; for the translators are quite safe in characterizing it as "the most thorough and comprehensive treatise upon these subjects which has appeared in any language." Three-fourths of the volume is devoted to the Fungi proper, including those which form lichens. For, of course, De Bary fully adopts the Schwendener view of the algo-fungal nature of lichens, which, indeed, he was the first to suggest, in a tentative way, and which he regards as completely established by Stahl and Bonnet.

As to the ambiguous Myxomycetes, or the Slime-Fungi and their allies, De Bary holds to the opinion that they belong to the animal rather than to the vegetable kingdom; and he accordingly restores to them his earlier name of Mycetozoa. In any case he will not allow them to be Fungi, nor will he admit into that class the Schizomycetes or Bacteria, holding that they form the connecting link between the flagellate animalculæ (from which the Mycetozoa probably sprang) and the lower Algæ. Only forty-five pages of this volume are given to the Bacteria. Into this narrow space is condensed a most clear and authentic account of the nature and mode of life of these ambiguous and renowned little beings, interspersed with some judicious criticism.

The Rules of Order Governing Public Meetings, together with the methods of organizing and conducting Societies, Associations, Clubs, Unions, &c. By F. M. Payne. Excelsior Publishing House. 12mo, pp. 169.

THIS book seems to be a manual written to order, to supply a presumed want on the part of a public anxious to organize, but unskilled in the forms of meetings. It is much more colloquial in its form than such a manual as Cushing's, and we seem to perceive a Western atmosphere pervading it. There are forms for all kinds of societies, and fire companies may exist anywhere; but detective societies, as explained on pages 138–141, are not much in vogue in New England, at least.

The work is very fairly done, and the compiler has given a very sensible version of the rules most generally acknowledged. He does not apparently profess to be an expert, and he does not discuss the intricate points which harass conscientious presiding officers. His book will not supersede Cushing's Manual, and it is not as instructive as the works of Robinson, Fish, Roberts, or Spofford. Yet it contains much which they lack, and it cannot fail to interest a portion of the public which they do not serve.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Collection of Letters of Thackeray, 1847–1855. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.
An Operetta in Profile. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.
Bayne, P. Martin Luther: His Life and Work. 2 vols. Cassell & Co. $5.
Cabot, J. E. Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50.
Drake, S. A. The Making of the Great West, 1512–1883. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.
Field, Caroline L. The Unseen King, and Other Verses. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Gneist, Prof. R. Student's History of the English Parliament. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Hague, Rev. W. Life Notes; or, Fifty Years' Outlook. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Hatton, J. The Great World: A Novel. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Hays, Helen. A Village Maid. Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.
Hazlehurst, G. S. The Invisible Telegraph of the Future. London: Trübner & Co.
Henty, G. A. Bonnie Prince Charlie: a Tale of Fontenoy and Culloden. Scribner & Welford.
Higginson, Mrs. S. J. A Princess of Java. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Holmes, Mrs. Mary J. Gretchen: A Novel. G. W. Dillingham.
Howells, W. D. A Modern Instance. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Jones, W. H. Federal Taxes and State Expenses. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Koch, A. Prince Alexander of Battenberg. London: Whittaker & Co.; New York: Scribner & Welford.
Low Down: Wayside Thoughts in Ballad and Other Verse. London: Geo. Redway.
Marwedel, Emma. Conscious Motherhood. Chicago: Interstate Publishing Co. $1.65.
Mémoires du Général Cluseret (Le 2me Siège de Paris). 2 vols. Paris: Jules Lévy: New York: F. W. Christern.
Memoirs of Wilhelmine, Margravine of Baireuth. Harper & Brothers.
Müller, Prof. F. Max. The Science of Thought. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.
Newton, Rev. W. W. The Vine out of Egypt. T. Whittaker. 50 cents.
Noyes, Prof. W. A. Elements of Quantitative Analysis. Terre Haute, Ind. 60 cents.
O'Hagan, J. The Song of Roland, translated into English Verse. Boston: Willard Small. 75 cents.
Parker, Rev. J. The People's Bible. Vol. 6. Discourses on Judges VI.–1 Sam. XVIII. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
Payne, F. M. The Rules of Order. Excelsior Publishing House.
Peterson, A. Songs of the New Sweden. Philadelphia: E. Stanley Hart & Co.
Phelps, Elizabeth S. The Gates Between. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Phillips, F. C. As in a Looking-Glass: A Novel. Geo. Munro.
Poor, H. V. Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1887. 20th year. H. V. & H. W. Poor.
Pratt, Dr. H. Jesus, bar Rabba, or Jesus, bar Abba? London: Williams & Norgate.
Rabelais, F. Three Good Giants. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
Racot, Adolphe. Portraits d'aujourd'hui. Portraits d'hier. 2 vols. Paris: Librairie Illustrée; Boston: Schoenhof.
Redway, J. W. Butler's Physical Geography. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co.
Russell, W. C. A Book for the Hammock. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Sanford, E. B. History of Connecticut. Hartford: S. S. Scranton & Co. $2.
Siller, F. Lieder und Sprüche. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar. $1.
Smith, Adam. The Wealth of Nations. 2 vols. (Bohn's Standard Library.) Scribner & Welford.
Stevenson, R. L. Underwoods: Poems. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Stewart, A. Seneca on Benefits. (Bohn's Classical Library.) Scribner & Welford.
Stickney, A. M. Tulli Ciceronis Cato Major et Lælius. Harper & Brothers.
Stockton, F. R. The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
The Dialogue of the Gulshan-i-Râz. London: Trübner.
The Lost Wedding-Ring. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. The Cossacks, translated by Eugene Schuyler. New ed. W. S. Gottsberger.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. What to Do? Thoughts Evoked by the Census of Moscow. Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Tolstoi Count L. N. La Puissance des ténèbres: drame. Traduction Halpérine. Paris: Perrin; Boston: Schoenhof.
Tourgee, A. W. Button's Inn. Roberts Bros.
Tulloch, Rev. W. W. The Story of the Life of Queen Victoria. For children. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.
Tyler, Prof. M. C. Patrick Henry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Walker, Dr. J. Health Lessons: A Primary Book. D. Appleton & Co. 56c.
Warden, Florence. Scheherazade: a London Night's Entertainment. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.

Whitney's French Grammar

A PRACTICAL FRENCH GRAMMAR. By WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, *Professor in Yale University.* 12mo 442 pp. Half roan. Teachers' price, $1.30; by mail, $1.43.

From *Modern Language Notes:* "It is to be hoped that teachers of French, whether in or out of college, will for the present consider this the very best of grammars in English for use in their elementary classes."

Whitney's Practical French.

PRACTICAL FRENCH. The elements of the grammar with exercises. Taken from the author's larger grammar and supplemented by conversations and idiomatic phrases. By WILLIAM D. WHITNEY, *Professor in Yale University.* 12mo. 304 pp. Teachers' price, 90 cents; by mail, $1.

Sample copies sent, postpaid, for examination, on receipt of Teachers' price.

HENRY HOLT & CO.,
29 WEST 23D STREET, NEW YORK.

New Publications.

THE INVADERS. 12mo, $1.25.

WHAT TO DO. 12mo, $1.25.

By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi, author of 'Anna Karenina,' 'My Religion,' 'My Confession,' &c.

TENNYSON'S WORKS.

Handy Volume Edition. Complete in eight volumes. Cloth, $6; Parchment, $10.50; Half Calf, $12; Am. Seal Russia, $15; Full Calf, $21; Padded Calf, $25; Tree Calf, $30.

FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS.

By Sarah K. Bolton, author of 'Poor Boys Who Became Famous,' 'Girls Who Became Famous,' &c. 12mo, illustrated, $1 50.

GIRLS' BOOK OF FAMOUS QUEENS.

By Lydia Hoyt Farmer, author of 'Boys' Book of Famous Rulers.' 12mo, illustrated, $1.50.

WHO SAVED THE SHIP?

By J. A. K., author of 'Birchwood,' 'Fitch Club,' 'Riverside Museum,' &c. 12mo, $1.25.

MRS. SHILLABER'S COOK-BOOK.

By Mrs. Lydia P. Shillaber. Fourth edition now ready. $1.25.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,
13 Astor Place, New York.

By the Author of 'Mark Rutherford.'

THE REVOLUTION IN TANNER'S LANE.

12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Of the previous books by this author, W. D. Howells writes (in the "Editor's Study" of "Harper's Monthly"): . . . "books which may yet mark an era in English fiction. We hardly know, indeed, whether to call them fiction, they carry to the reader so deep a sense of truthfulness, they are so far in temper from any sort of mere artistry, so simply and nobly serious. . . . When you have read the books, you feel that you have witnessed the career of a man as you might have witnessed it in the world, and not in a book. We could not give too strong an impression of this incomparable sincerity. . . . These stories are very religious. We do not see how Christianity could be more subtly and profoundly comprehended."

For sale by all booksellers, and by the publishers,

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

RAG DOLLS.—Write for Description. $3 (night dress 30 cents). Box 185, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Constitution of the United States.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Bancroft.

This volume embraces the original two-volume edition of the work, with an Appendix, containing the Constitution and Amendments. It is designed for the convenience of students, and is sold separately from the other volumes of Bancroft's History.

One vol. 8vo, cloth. Price, $2.50.

D. Appleton & Co., Publishers,
1, 3, and 5 Bond Street, New York.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

HYDE'S PRACTICAL LESSONS IN THE USE OF ENGLISH. For Primary Schools. Introduction price, 35 cents.

MEIKLEJOHN'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE: Its Grammar, History, and Literature. Introduction price, $1.30; or in two Parts, at 80 cents each.

JOYNES-MEISSNER'S GERMAN GRAMMAR. A practical, *working* German Grammar. Introduction price, $1.20.

JACKSON'S EARTH IN SPACE: A Manual of Astronomical Geography. Price, 30 cents.

READY SEPT. 20:

A NEW PART-SONG AND CHORUS BOOK. By Chas. E. Whiting. Introduction price, 96 cents.

READY OCT. 1:

NATURE READERS No. 1: Seaside and Wayside. By Julia McNair Wright. Introduction price, 30 cents.

SEIDEL'S INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION. Translated by Margaret K. Smith. Price, 75 cents.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL. By C. M. Woodward, Director of the Manual Training School, St. Louis.

*** Sample copies sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Liberal terms for introduction and exchange,

D. C. HEATH & CO., Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Love and Theology.

A Novel. By CELIA PARKER WOOLLEY. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 50.

A novel and brilliant story by a new and talented writer. "It is not only entertaining as a story, but engrosses interest from the highest ethical standpoint. . . . It is most decidedly a book to *own*, and not merely to read for amusement only and then throw aside."

An eminent critic writes: "It is not only entertaining, but interesting from the highest point of view. It goes on from chapter to chapter with ever-increasing force and power. No book of fiction that Ticknor & Co. have published has had, to my thinking, the depth and value of this; and nowhere has the present study and questioning of theological subjects been more clearly and satisfactorily presented."

TICKNOR & CO.,
Boston.

SEVERAL new editions of 'Les Miserables' are being published this autumn, but by far the most important is the one in the original French, issued by William R. Jenkins, New York. Three of the five volumes are now ready and the other two will be finished by November. They are beautifully printed, cheap, and convenient. Send to the publisher for sample pages.

RARE BOOKS ON AMERICA, DRAMA, etc., is what the collector will find on the September Catalogue of FRANCIS P. HARPER, 4 Barclay St., N. Y. Send for it.

"THE CURIO" MAGAZINE.

Contents for September:

FRONTISPIECE.—A Paris Printing Office in 1469.....*F. Flameng.*
1. Our Friend the Collector.....*The Rambler.*
2. The Book of American Pedigrees, Montgomery, Illustrated.....*E. de V. Vermont. Monsignor Seton, D. D.*
3. American Book-Plates and Book-Plate Engravers. 1st Article (with 17 Illustrations).....*R. C. Lichtenstein.*
4. The Seals of Colonial Governors of New York. I. Petrus Stuyvesant. II. Thomas Dongan. (Illust'd).....*Geo. R. Howell.*
5. Old Plate. Gifts to Harvard University (with a full-page Illustration).....*J. H. Buck.*
6. The Ideal Collection. From a poem by.....*Sir Chas. H. Williams.*
7. The Hobbies of a Book Hunter.....*Lewis Rosenthal.*
8. Binding as a Fine Art. 1st article (Fully Illustrated).....*The Grolierite.*
9. The Washington Portraits, by Stuart. (Illustrated).....*Rev. Beverly R. Betts.*
10. The Magpies' Hoard.....*Alfred Trumble.*
11. The Dominick Diamonds. Part I.....*Edgar Fawcett.*
12. The Great Booksellers of the World—Bernard Quaritch of London. (With a Portrait).....*Max Maury.*
13. Our Note and Query Department.
14. Through the World of Books, Art, and Bric-a-Brac.
15. Catalogue of Catalogues.

THE CURIO CAMERA. { A series of life sketches by DE GRIMM. No. I. "The Prince." Letter-press by The Sibyl.

New York, R. W. WRIGHT, Publisher.
6 ASTOR PLACE.
60 cents per copy. $6 per year.

For Sale by all Newsdealers.

Johns Hopkins University,

FELLOWSHIPS.

Two of the Fellowships of this University, one in Physics and one in Mineralogy, are now open to candidates. For further information, address the Registrar of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

F. W. CHRISTERN,
254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

The Week.

THE decision of Judges Colt and Nelson, dismissing the bill of the Government in the suit to annul the telephone patents, was to have been expected by all familiar with the facts and the previous ruling of Judge Shepley, the former Circuit Judge of that district. In fact, it was a knowledge of what the court had decided to be the law in that circuit which led those who instigated the suit to influence the Government officials and counsel to make the futile attempt to have the suit entertained in a Western circuit. The first suit was brought at Columbus, Ohio, at a time when it was supposed Judge Baxter would sit and hear it. The sudden death of Judge Baxter, and the appointment of Judge Jackson for that circuit, ended in a prompt decision that the proper place to sue the Bell Telephone Company was in the Massachusetts Circuit, where the company belonged. There the present suit was commenced which has just resulted in Judge Colt's deciding that there is no authority in the Constitution or statutes for the maintenance of such a suit. He very properly says that "the necessity which might possibly arise in some cases for the exercise of this power by the Government seems to be wanting in this case." The same statute that provides for the granting of the patent prescribes defences to any claims under it, any one of which, if sustained, deprives the patent of any force. Almost every conceivable cause for annulling a patent is provided for in these statutory defences, and no single suit can deprive the public of the right to interpose them in any subsequent contest. Again and again the owners of a patent may be compelled to maintain their right against new infringers of the exclusive privileges granted, not merely by presenting their patent, but by proving that it is founded on the law of the land. And this is what has been done in the numerous cases of infringement of the Bell patent which are now under consideration by the Supreme Court.

It was pretended by the opponents of the Bell telephone patents that a new and peculiar issue, not provided for in the statutory defences, had arisen in this case, which called for the extraordinary action of the Government in proceedings to annul the patent. It was said that there had been undue influence with the employees of the Patent Office; that some one else who had an application or caveat in the Patent Office was the first and true inventor, and that Bell and his attorneys managed in some way to obtain knowledge of what was in this other caveat or application, and incorporate it in his own. This may be a new and peculiar issue, but the statute provides that if the court shall find against the inventor, "that he had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the patent for that which was in fact invented by another, who was using reasonable diligence in adopting or perfecting the same," the patent has no force against an infringer. It is a consideration of these facts that has led intelligent and right-minded people to criticise the action of the Government in instituting and carrying on, at the instigation of rival corporations, the proceedings against the Bell Telephone Company. Every new development in the case shows more clearly that it had a wrong beginning, and can serve no good purpose in its triumph.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the condemned Anarchists fills something more than four pages of the Chicago newspapers. It is a great pity that its length forbids its publication in all of the newspapers in the United States. Having read the whole of it, however, we cannot think that it is a single word too long. On the contrary, it is an admirable example of terse, clear, cogent statement of fact and of legal argument based thereon. So compact is it that no synoptical treatment of it can be other than disappointing to one who wishes to get a clear view of the conspiracy to commit murder, of the evidence by which it was proved, and of the guilt of each participant. There are varying degrees of guilt, in the sense that some of the condemned were brought nearer to the fatal bomb than others, but there is no difference between them in the fact of participation in the conspiracy to commit murder. The idea has got abroad that all except possibly Lingg, the bomb maker, are to be hanged for the speeches they made, and the articles they published, and the hand-bills they distributed. Hence the outcry among the labor organizations against the "attempt to suppress free speech." It is shown by the Court that even if these men had not personally laid the plans which were partially executed at the Haymarket meeting, yet that, being members of a society whose general plan was the killing of the police and militia, and urging others daily, by speech and writing, to commit murder according to this general plan, they were guilty of murder under the statute of Illinois—just as guilty as the bomb-thrower or the bomb-maker. In fact, this statute says that the person who, not being present, has advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of the crime, "shall be considered as *principal*, and punished accordingly." In other words, the Illinois statute abolishes the distinction between principals and accessories in murder, and makes all the parties principals.

The decision of the extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court in the Sharp case is hard on a good many eminent members of the New York bar, as well as on Sharp, for several of them had propounded the opinion (it is to be presumed without sufficient examination of the case) that he was entitled to a new trial. Oddly enough, Judge Potter, in granting his stay of proceedings, did not base his order on what these gentlemen thought most objectionable in Judge Barrett's rulings, but struck out a line of his own. But the General Term has disposed of all the objections together, with a unanimity and thoroughness which make it very unlikely that any other judge can be induced to grant a second stay so as to keep Sharp any longer out of Sing Sing. One of the greatest hindrances to the prompt administration of criminal justice among us is the tendency of courts of appeal to treat any error as fatal, whether it had or could have any influence on the result or not—that is, whether it inflicted real damage on the prisoner's case or not. For instance, Judge Daniels mentions in his opinion that "the educated and legal minds" who have been disturbed by the admission of Pottle's testimony, "seemed unaware of the fact that the *corpus delicti* had been proved when the evidence was offered." The "evidence was in the direct line," the Judge added, "of the events which led to the securing of Broadway"; but even if it had not been, its admission could not have hurt Sharp.

The Massachusetts Democrats have the honor of producing in the person of Pat Maguire probably the silliest and most impudent demagogue who has ever figured in American politics. The way the Convention applauded and laughed over his insolent bragging at Worcester last week was a great humiliation for all intelligent and thoughtful members of the party, and it was crowned by the poor creature's bursting out laughing himself over the degradation of his audience. Everybody, of course, sees plainly enough that a party which can set up such a boss must be in a bad way. Doubtless President Cleveland will see it too. He cannot go so low in Massachusetts as to allow a man like Maguire to bully a man like Gen. Corse, no matter what he submits to in Maryland. The probabilities are, however, that the party will receive a lesson at the State election which will save him the necessity of listening to Maguire. The Boston *Post* and *Herald*, which probably control all the votes from which the Democratic party could ever get a majority in Massachusetts, have repudiated or condemned the action of the Convention, and it will undoubtedly be still more severely condemned at the polls.

Massachusetts papers report a steady and rapid increase in the number of parochial schools established by the Roman Catholics. In most instances no conflict with the public-school system is involved, but cases are arising where the attempt is making to supplant the old order with the new in sections of cities which are chiefly inhabited by Catholics. In one ward of Malden, for example, the parochial school has so largely depleted the public school that it has outgrown its own building, and now seeks to rent some of the unoccupied rooms in the public-school building. Of course no complaint can justly be made against people who are willing to pay taxes for the public schools and at the same time pay for the education of their children in sectarian schools, and there appears to be an increasing tendency towards the patronage of sectarian schools which is not confined to the Catholics; but the friends

of the public schools do well to oppose all attempts to secure public support for such sectarian schools.

The Roman Catholics of the Northwest appear to be making a carefully planned war upon the public-school system, and they are meeting with enough success in isolated cases to arouse general interest in the question. In one district of the town of Barton, Wis., the Catholics rallied in force at the annual meeting last year, and carried a resolution that no public school should be maintained during the year, and none was held. This year the contest was renewed, but the Catholics took advantage of the new law giving women the right to vote at school elections to bring out all their women, and carried the same resolution again. At Melrose, Minn., the Catholic priests engineered a movement to shorten the school year of the public schools in order to compel children to attend a parochial school. Throughout Stearns County, Minn., the Roman catechism is said to be taught openly in the public schools, and either the opening or the closing hours of the session are devoted to religious instruction given by the priests, all this being in direct violation of the State Constitution, and especially of an amendment adopted in 1877 to meet this very condition. Most of this work has been done so quietly as not to attract wide attention, but the evidences of a determined assault upon the public-school system are now so clear that its friends are becoming aroused to the necessity of action.

The effectiveness of the high-license system as a means of diminishing the number of saloons is freshly demonstrated by the experience of Minnesota. The last Legislature passed a law which makes the fee $1,000 in cities containing a population of 10,000 or more, and $500 in smaller places, and this law went into operation on the 1st of July, except in St. Paul and some other places, where the old licenses do not expire until the 1st of January. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* has made a thorough investigation as to the working of the law, and finds that the number of saloons has been greatly reduced—in Minneapolis from 334 to 227, in Duluth from 113 to 64, in Winona from 94 to 33, in Stillwater from 42 to 32, and so on, until in the aggregate out of 1,650 saloons which flourished under the old law only 1,100 have been able to continue in business. This reduction of one-third in the number of saloons has been accompanied by an increase of one-third in the amount of revenue derived from this source, and there is a general agreement that drunkenness has diminished and public order improved under the change.

Another outbreak of race prejudice in a Northern State over an attempt to enforce mixed schools is reported. The law in Indiana authorizes the establishment of separate schools for colored children, but provides for their admission to the white schools in any town where such separate schools are not provided. A respectable colored farmer of Washington Township, in Dearborn County, took his children to the nearest schoolhouse on Monday of last week, and the teacher received them, but the white children immediately left rather than study with "niggers," and unless the offenders withdraw, the session of the school must end. How little partisanship has to do with this matter is shown by the fact that Dearborn County is Democratic by a vote of 3,565 to 2,529, while the Kansas county of which Fort Scott, the scene of another similar outbreak of race prejudice, is the capital, is Republican by a vote of 2,974 to 1,671.

The campaign in Virginia this year is one of the sort, unhappily too frequent in our politics of late, in which neither side deserves to win. The contest is for the possession of the Legislature, and it derives its national importance from the fact that the Legislature will have a United States Senatorship to dispose of. For this reason the Democrats held a State Convention and put out a platform, just as they would have done if the whole State Government had been at stake, and the contest for the political control of the commonwealth could hardly be sharper in the latter case. The Democrats present no reason based on their own merits why they should succeed. Their platform is sharply at issue with true Democratic doctrine on vital issues. On the tariff question it virtually takes the ground of protectionist Republicans. It abandons the traditional Democratic position on a great constitutional question, approving the scheme of Federal appropriations to State schools, and thereby condoning the Federal interference which appropriations inevitably involve. It is the very irony of fate that the Democratic State of Jefferson and Madison should yield its adhesion to this doctrine at a time when a Republican Senator of Gen. Hawley's prominence is vehemently denouncing its unconstitutionality. On the debt question the Democrats have nothing to offer which entitles them to praise. In a word, so far as they are themselves concerned, they ought to be beaten.

And yet the Democrats ought to win because the opposition is so much worse. This opposition is nominally the Republican party of Virginia; practically, it is William Mahone. He absolutely controls the party organization and dictates the management of the canvass. The fight is made solely in his interest, and Republican success will inure solely to his benefit. He will nominate his tools for members of the Legislature, and if a majority of that body are ostensibly Republicans, they will really be only Mahone men, pledged to send him to the Senate. Virginia is the one Southern State which the Republicans have carried since the election of 1876, and, in Virginia, Republicanism to-day means only the despotic rule of an odious boss, who originally rose to power as the champion of repudiation. The one hopeful sign is the development of political independence. A number of the most prominent Republicans refuse to support the party, now that it has become a mere personal machine managed solely for the aggrandizement of a single man. Ex-Gov. Cameron, ex-Congressman Brady, and others who have held high positions, will do nothing to secure its success this year. As Mr. Brady recently said: "The sole issue is Mahone, and there are thousands on thousands of faithful and loyal Republicans in Virginia who will not vote to support him in the coming contest." Fortunately, the Democrats possess a decided advantage in having seventeen of the twenty holding-over Senators, while they are almost certain to elect at least eight of the other twenty, which would give them a majority of ten in the upper branch. Mahone's only hope, therefore, is to get a decided majority in the lower branch, and thus a bare majority on joint ballot. With the disaffection which evidently exists in the Republican ranks it does not seem possible that he can accomplish this. On every ground it is to be hoped that he may fail. A defeat this year ought to end his power for good or evil, and, with this incubus removed, it will not be unreasonable to expect that Virginia politics will again rise to a decent plane.

The Rev. H. O. Pentecost, the Congregational minister of Newark who has become a Georgeite apostle, is getting into trouble with his congregation, a portion of whom do not share his views about land and poverty, and do not approve of his mode of disseminating them. He delivered a philippic against poverty to a small audience in Utica on Wednesday week, in which he called loudly for the abolition of poverty by legislation. He said that it was "exceedingly necessary and important that there should be no poor men in this community," denied that "poverty can ever be a blessing to any one," and requested that "when he said that society suffers from poverty, nobody would contradict him." He defined poverty by saying that "any man who has not enough to gratify any reasonable desires is a poor man." But, like all the other apostles, he refrained from saying where the fund is, out of which everybody's "reasonable desires" are to be gratified. It is capable of mathematical demonstration that if the income of every man who is called rich were divided tomorrow among all the men who can be called poor, and the rent of all the land in the world were divided among them also, the condition of the mass of mankind would undergo no perceptible change. There must, then, be some other mode of removing poverty than a redistribution of wealth or land. What is it? Why do not the apostles and professors speak out? Time is flying, and millions are dying every day with their "reasonable desires" ungratified.

M. Charles Limousin has been trying to answer, in the *Journal des Économistes*, the question, What is Socialism? which most people find rather puzzling, because hardly any two of those calling themselves Socialists agree as to what they want. His explanation is, that the one thing in which all Socialists agree—their common principle of action—is, that the Government should charge itself with the work of applying to the constitution of society their ideas about the production and distribution of

wealth. In other words, no matter what a man's ideas on the subject may be, if he desires to have the Government carry them out, he is a Socialist. Consequently, what all Socialists really struggle for is not so much the dissemination of certain doctrines, as the possession of the Government. Almost as a consequence of this, "the Government" has come, in the Socialistic discussions, to be thought of and talked of as a sort of crank or lever that can be made to produce any state of society which the man who gets hold of it may choose to conceive as desirable. In other words, Socialists not only believe in the existence of a public fund or reserve of money or wealth, out of which all may be provided with a competency, but in the existence of a stock of administrative talent and integrity which the Government can always command, but which has not as yet been revealed to mortal eyes in any age or community.

The usual way of defending these delusions is by maintaining that they are respectable, and that it shows a bad heart to laugh over them. They have, of late years, owed a great deal of their propagation to the clergy of various denominations, including the Catholics, partly through the disposition of ministers to optimism, and partly through their dislike of the scientific or Darwinian view of the conditions of man's existence, and partly, also, through the discovery that the working classes are no longer controlled by the expectation of a future state of existence, and that anybody who desires to influence them in a religious direction must to a greater or less extent fall in with their belief in the possibility of a heaven on earth. Hence the curious success of the George land theory among the ministers, both of this country and England, and the feeble opposition offered to the McGlynn theory that it is no harm to rob a man of money if he has invested it in a farm.

The Government of the Canton of Berne in Switzerland has found itself under the necessity of making an investigation into the operations of the Mormon missionaries within the Canton, as well as in other parts of Switzerland, owing to their apparently remarkable success. The result is, that the Canton asks for the interference of the Federal Government to protect its population against the seduction of the Apostles. The Mission has its headquarters at Berne, and in 1885 made 610 converts in the country at large. Last year it made 336 in the Canton of Berne alone, and all, or nearly all, started for Utah. The investigation has brought to light some curious facts. The Mormon propagandism began in Switzerland in 1851, and had its headquarters in Geneva. But it was soon found that it was not so successful among the French as among the Germans, and the centre of operations was transferred to Berne, where it has continued ever since, and from this point the Mormon missions all over Europe are directed. The head man is a German named Schoenfeld, with the rank of a bishop in the Church, and he has under his orders a considerable number of missionaries, mostly Americans. The expenses are met by collections made at meetings and by tithes levied on the converts. In the beginning of last year the police at Berne made a descent on the headquarters, and seized all the books and papers, but they met with no resistance, and all their questions were readily answered, except those relating to polygamy. The examination showed that the Mission was an emigration agency as well as a religious apostolate, and was largely devoted to exporting children between the ages of five and fourteen, often without their parents, and in charge of an agent, sometimes as many as twenty at a time. One man, a carpenter, testified that he had got rid of four of his children in this way, and another of three of his, aged seven, nine, and fourteen respectively. Their expenses were advanced by the Mormon agents, who were to be repaid in instalments by the parents. One village in the Oberland has been entirely converted to Mormonism by the preaching of a returned emigrant.

In answer to the questions about polygamy, the missionaries declared that it was forbidden to members of the Church to practise it outside Utah. It was also forbidden to the missionaries to preach it publicly in Europe, but private instruction about it was given to any one desiring it. A tract which the missionaries distribute freely pronounces it an error to "declare immoral what the Scripture not only does not reprove, but authorizes and prescribes," and that "no one can violate the moral law in defending the teachings and principles contained in the Bible." No charge of immorality has, however, been brought against any of the Swiss Mormons. Schoenfeld has two wives, but he has prudently left them and his numerous offspring at home. The investigation has convinced the Bernese Government that it is Federal authorities only who can deal with the evil. If the Mission were expelled from Berne, it could, of course, start again in some other Canton. The Federal Government, on the other hand, has several ways of dealing with it. It has the right of suppressing or expelling from Swiss soil any religious order or community which it considers dangerous to the State. It can also proceed against any emigration agencies which are carrying on operations without legal authorization, or it can forbid the emigration to countries which are legally closed to any particular class of emigrants.

Mr. Chamberlain's renewed and very emphatic declaration of his out-and-out support of the Ministry is doubtless an outburst of irritation caused by the general desertion of him by his old followers in Birmingham. But it is doubtless also in some degree due to the continued postponement of an opportunity to produce his own "plan" of home rule for Ireland, to which he has often alluded in his speeches, and which he considers far superior to Gladstone's. He gave a very full account of it to the correspondent of the Boston *Herald* a week ago, which was very amusing, because it appeared that the only hope of a reunion of the Liberal party lay in the acceptance by Mr. Gladstone of the Chamberlain plan, which would be submitted to him, as well as to Lord Salisbury, in a courteous way. In his hearty approval of the shooting by the police at Mitchelstown Mr. Chamberlain has, however, allowed his temper to carry him beyond all the bounds of political prudence, and it must close his career as a politician except in the Conservative ranks.

The fact that Emperor William has spent a number of days at Stettin without receiving a visit from his grandnephew, the Czar Alexander, who is making a long stay in the royal suburbs of Copenhagen, has elicited a great deal of journalistic comment. When it became known that the two monarchs would be in such close proximity to each other, at places so near that a sea visit without danger was open to the Czar, all Europe expected an imperial interview, and many were the speculations regarding its outcome. A renewal of the so-called Three Emperors' Alliance informally concluded at Skierniewice exactly three years ago was less generally looked for than a closer *rapprochement* of Germany and Russia, to the detriment of the third "ally," Austria-Hungary. Bismarck's semi-official organ, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in vain emphatically declared that no such meeting would take place at Stettin. It had given a similar denial to the expected meeting of the same two Emperors at Dantzig on the very eve of its occurrence, in September, 1881. That this time the *Norddeutsche* spoke the truth became patent when Bismarck, instead of preparing to go to the Baltic port, received the visit of Count Kálnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and day after day elapsed without Alexander meeting William.

The comments now indulged in on this subject generally express the belief that the Three Emperors' Alliance has ceased to be, and that it is Germany and Austria-Hungary that are drawing closer to each other. This note is sounded by the German Chancellor's semi-official organ itself. Whether the Czar's apparent coolness is the cause or the result of such a change of German diplomatic tactics is still a question, but the change itself is of less importance than appears on the surface, for the Three Emperors' Alliance was never anything more than a sham, dictated by various considerations of caution and hesitation, and the momentous diplomatic reality of the present decade has always been the "peace coalition" of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed by Bismarck for mutual security against Russia and France combined. This coalition, based on paramount and lasting interests, is defensive in its character, but very elastic, and those against whom it is directed find it unbearably provoking. This feeling on the part of the Czar may have been heightened by his stay in the Danish court circle, where animosity against Germany is uppermost, and by the unmistakable hollowness of Germany's diplomatic pro-Russian protestations in the latest phases of the Bulgarian imbroglio. It is Germany that prevents Russia from ignominiously driving Ferdinand of Coburg from Sofia. That this is done indirectly, through Austria-Hungary, renders the check the more galling.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 21 to TUESDAY, September 27, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President issued a proclamation September 26 confirming the reciprocal abolition of discriminating tonnage duties on Spanish and American shipping between the two countries.

The President has ordered the allotment of the Indian lands adjoining Baxter Springs, Kan., including the reservations of the Quapaws, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Modocs, Miamis, Peorias, and Pottawatomies. The allotment will be made as soon as a commissioner can be appointed. This action of the Government will throw open to white settlers several hundred thousand acres of the most fertile lands in the West. These Indian tribes have sent almost unanimous petitions to Congress asking for the division of their lands in severalty, and the sale of the remainder to settlers.

The stringency of the money market caused a circular to be issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, September 22, offering to buy, until October 8, to be applied to the sinking fund, $14,000,000 worth of bonds. Offers of considerable amounts were made forthwith, greatly to the relief of financial circles.

Circulars have been sent from Washington to all the United States consuls in Canada asking for certified returns, according to sworn statements made before them, of the exports of various articles at each Canadian port to the United States during the past three years.

The reports received by the Post-office Department for the quarter ending September 30 show that the system of special delivery of mail matter has become more popular.

On September 20 another experiment was made by Lieut. Zalinski at Fort Wadsworth, New York Bay, with the pneumatic dynamite gun. A condemned schooner at the distance of a mile was the target. The first dynamite cartridge that was fired exploded under it, and the concussion caused it to leak. A second shot blew it into a wreck instantly. The experiment was witnessed by Secretary Whitney and a number of officers of the army and navy, and by representatives of several foreign governments. The Secretary said of the experiment: "Taking its range and the line of flight of the projectile, it is difficult to say how it can be met. For coast defence it seems to me the most important arm yet invented. I have steadily insisted upon the idea that the company should have an opportunity to show what it could do, and I am gratified that this American invention has not had to go abroad for its first encouragement. It has had it from the Navy Department. Its usefulness on ships is yet to be established, but its importance generally in naval warfare as an arm cannot be overestimated."

In the United States Circuit Court in Boston September 26 a decision was rendered sustaining the demurrer of the Bell Telephone Company in the suit brought by the Government to vacate its patent, and the case was dismissed. As to the principal question, whether, in the absence of any specific statute, the United States, by direction of the Attorney-General, can maintain a bill in equity to cancel a patent for an invention, Judge Colt, who wrote the opinion, held, in accordance with a decision rendered by Judge Shepley in the same circuit on the same point, that the Government, in the absence of any express statement, has no power to bring a bill in equity to cancel a patent. "It is our duty," the opinion continues, "in the present case, unless clearly satisfied that Judge Shepley was wrong, to follow the law as established in this circuit, in the most learned and exhaustive opinions to be found on the subject."

Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court has appointed Phœbe W. Couzins, the daughter of the late Marshal of the St. Louis District, to succeed her father.

A fight between a band of Texan smugglers and the posse of a United States marshal near Laredo, September 22, ended in the death of four of the smugglers. The rest escaped into Mexico.

Near San Carlos, Arizona, September 22, a trader named Horton was shot by an Indian scout. The scout was pursued and shot, and both wounded men are likely to die. An outbreak of Indians on the San Carlos reservation is feared, and the chief cause of apprehension is an effort by Territorial civic officers to arrest Indians.

The steamship *Alesia*, which arrived at this port September 22 from Marseilles and Naples, with 600 passengers, had Asiatic cholera aboard. Eight of her passengers died on the passage, and on her arrival at Quarantine the Health Officer found four cases on board. She was sent to the Lower Bay, and there is no fear that the disease will be brought ashore.

The Glenn bill, making it a penal offence for any teacher of a school for white children to admit colored pupils, that passed the lower branch of the Georgia Legislature, failed in the Senate; but the Senate, September 22, passed a substitute for it that forbids the payment of money appropriated by the State to any school where children of both races are taught.

The Ohio statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored pupils was repealed by the last Legislature of that State, but the people have not willingly accepted the change. At Oxford the colored pupils nearly all deserted their own school. A public meeting was held, and the School Board was asked to order them to return. The Board complied with the request, and the colored people propose to apply for a mandamus. At Yellow Springs the School Board has ordered the schools closed indefinitely, or until the Legislature can meet and take some action. At Ripley a suit in mandamus has been entered to compel the School Board to admit colored pupils.

The Wood Local-Option Law of Missouri, which gave the right to every county to decide by popular vote whether the liquor traffic should be carried on or prohibited, and under which elections have already been held in twenty-four counties and prohibition established in nineteen, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Burgess of the Circuit Court of Grundy County at Trenton, September 22.

James A. Stewart of Wichita, Kan., September 22, was sentenced to seventeen years and four months in the county jail and fined $20,800, with costs of prosecution, for the violation of the Prohibition Law. He was a clerk in a drug store, and pleaded guilty to an indictment containing 2,080 counts.

The Republican Convention of the Twenty-fifth New York Congressional District September 26 nominated James J. Belden for Congress to succeed Mr. Hiscock, elected Senator.

At a meeting, which lasted for several days, of veterans of the Union and of the Confederate Army at Evansville, Ind., a sham battle was fought September 23. The Confederate veterans were commanded by Col. R. M. Martin, who was a Confederate cavalry officer, and one of the officers of the Union veterans was his brother, T. P. Martin.

The Grand Army of the Republic went into its annual encampment at St. Louis September 27. The parade, which was set for that day, was postponed because of the rain. There is a very large attendance of veterans.

Oscar Neebe, the only one of the convicted Chicago Anarchists who was not sentenced to be hanged, was taken from the jail in Chicago to Joliet September 26, to serve out his sentence of fifteen years in prison.

The Extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court of New York, convened to hear the arguments in the appeal of Jacob Sharp from his conviction for bribery, on September 26 handed down a decision sustaining the conviction and the rulings of the Judge who presided at the trial in every particular.

Eleven criminals were publicly whipped and two put in the pillory at Newcastle, Del., September 24, for theft, according to the law of the State.

The majority report of the Committee of the New Hampshire Senate to investigate the accusation made by Senator O. D. Sawyer that Mr. Kirk Pierce tried to bribe him to vote on a railroad bill, declares that "upon our construction of testimony and in our opinion the Hon. Oliver D. Sawyer is justified in the conclusion that it was the intent of Mr. Pierce to tender a bribe."

The centennial anniversary of the establishment of Huntingdon County, Pa., was celebrated at Huntingdon September 22–23, and of the town of York, Pa., on the same days.

A hurricane beginning on the night of September 21 and lasting for thirty-five hours blew down many houses and unroofed many more in Brownsville, Tex., and did serious damage also in Matamoras, Mex. It was accompanied by a rainfall of more than ten inches. Crops in its path were destroyed and many cattle perished.

There was a heavy snow-fall September 24 on the White Mountains, and the thermometer registered 15° above zero.

A test of automatic air-brakes on trains of cars, made at Burlington, Ia., September 20, showed that a fifty-car train, 1,900 feet long, equipped with the Westinghouse brake, running at a speed of forty miles an hour, can be brought to a stand in a distance of 695 feet without shock, and at twenty miles an hour in 155 feet without shock. A train of twenty cars, running forty miles an hour, was stopped in 484 feet without shock.

In the first race for the *America's* cup by the American sloop *Volunteer* and the Scotch cutter *Thistle* September 27, in New York Bay, the *Volunteer* won, the time being 4 hours 53 minutes 18 seconds, and 5 hours 12 minutes and 41¼ seconds. The second race will be sailed September 29.

Gen. William Preston died at his home in Lexington, Ky., September 21. He served in the Mexican war, was several times a member of Congress, and was Minister to Spain under Buchanan. He was a Confederate Brigadier and Major-General. Gen. James B. Ricketts, the commander of the famous Ricketts Battery in the Union Army, died in Washington September 22. Joseph Patterson, President of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia, and of the Philadelphia Clearing-house Association, died September 25, aged eighty-four. John M. Campbell, a veteran of the war of 1812, died September 26 at Clinton, Ill., aged ninety-three.

FOREIGN.

The weekly Nationalist papers throughout Ireland last week published the usual reports of the proceedings of local branches of the League, despite the fact that under the terms of the new Crimes Act the editors are liable to imprisonment.

Mr. William O'Brien on September 24 was found guilty, under the Crimes Act, of seditious language at Mitchelstown and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. When he was taken from the Cork jail to Mitchelstown, September 23, he was loudly cheered, and upon his arrival he was received by a large crowd. Many English ladies witnessed the trial. When the case was opened, several policemen were called as witnesses for the Government, who testified from memory as to his language, which, they asserted, tended to excite his listeners to violence. During the hearing of this evidence a procession, armed with sticks and headed by a wagon carrying a band, marched into town from the country. Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge of having used seditious language, declared that the Court was not competent to try him, because it was foreign in its composition to the requirements of

the British Constitution. At this point the Judge stopped him, saying the discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings. He thereupon declared that he was a chosen representative of the Irish people, and would advocate free speech. The Court again stopped him. After he was convicted, notice of an appeal was given.

Members of the Irish League evaded the police, and held a meeting at a private house in Mitchelstown September 25. Mr. O'Brien said in a speech: "We are here to tell Mr. Balfour that the branches of the National League will decline to consider themselves suppressed until every decent man, aye, and many decent women, in the community are placed in jail. The suppression of the Irish National League is simply an absolute impossibility. I should like to put before Mr. Balfour a simple rule of three. If it takes Plunkett, with an army of police and military, to suppress one branch of the League, and if he and his army are so easily baffled, thwarted, and hoodwinked as they have been to-day, how many of Plunkett's armies will be required to suppress the 1,800 branches of the League when all decline to be suppressed? Before the watchword Mr. Gladstone has adopted, 'Remember Mitchelstown,' Balfour will fall and Dublin Castle crumble to dust." Dr. Tanner, Irish Nationalist member of Parliament, at Fermoy made a speech from the balcony of his hotel. He denounced the action of the police of Mitchelstown and the trial of William O'Brien. Then the police charged upon the crowd, who stoned them. The police used their clubs and injured fourteen persons. In Belfast on Saturday night a mob wrecked an inn and pelted the police with stones.

Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin on September 27 asked to be admitted to membership in the Mitchelstown branch of the National League. At the fortnightly meeting of the League at Dublin on the same day many Englishmen were enrolled as members. Lord Mayor Sullivan declared that the Government's attempt to suppress the League was a dismal failure, and that all the affairs of the organization were in a prosperous condition.

The eviction of an Irish family named Lane, near Limerick, September 27, was so stubbornly resisted that the police beat several members of the family with the butts of their guns until they were helpless before they submitted. One of the evicting force was severely wounded by a woman with a poker. A number of rails on the railway between Cork and Youghal, along which the police were expected to go on the night of September 26, were torn up, and the telegraph wires were cut.

Michael Davitt took passage at Queenstown for New York September 22.

Mr. Kilbride, one of the tenants who was evicted from Lord Lansdowne's Irish estate, and who accompanied William O'Brien to Canada last spring on his anti-Lansdowne campaign, was elected on September 21, without opposition, to represent South Kerry in the House of Commons.

Mr. William J. Evelyn (Conservative), having threatened to resign his seat in Parliament rather than support the Government's cruel measures in Ireland, Mr. Smith, the Government leader, has promised that a full inquiry shall be made into the Mitchelstown massacre. Several English delegates delivered addresses at Cork September 22, the Mayor presiding. An admittance fee helped swell the fund for the relief of the families of the victims.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to a Glasgow Liberal, in which he deplores the grave acts of the Irish police against the people of Mitchelstown, and, what is still graver, the approval of those acts by the Government. "I trust the country," he wrote, "will not be slow to condemn that indecent approval, given without awaiting the result of the inquiry, and thereby discourage a repetition of proceedings it was eminently calculated to promote."

Mr. John Morley, in a speech at Newcastle September 24, denied the report that there was any split between himself and the Gladstonian party. As long as Mr. Gladstone adhered to the cause of freedom and justice, so long would he support him. His views on the Irish question were unchanged. The Government had failed to deal satisfactorily with the question. Notwithstanding all their promises and pledges, they had adopted a shameless and an unexampled course. This Parliament would be known as the "unblessed Parliament." In the House of Commons and in Ireland everything had been done to stifle discussion, and the country had returned to government by old Toryism in its worst form. Attempts were made to bewilder and mislead the public mind by legal generalities and political platitudes that were not worth the snuff of a candle.

Mr. Chamberlain, presiding at a meeting of the Birmingham Radical Union, September 23, made a bitter anti-Gladstonian speech, wherein he said that he had hoped that the feud in the Liberal ranks would ere now have been removed, but there was evidence on the Gladstonian side that such was not the case. He characterized the Liberal Association's condemnation of Government interference with meetings in Ireland as an impertinent absurdity. The conflict in Ireland was between the written law of the land and the unwritten law of the Irish National League, and he hoped that the former would triumph. He believed that the League was dying a natural death, but on account of arrant agitators, whose living depended upon it, the organization must be expected to die hard.

Mr. John Bright, in a letter approving the action of the Northumberland Miners' Association in refusing longer to subscribe to the payment of salaries to the representatives of their districts in the House of Commons, says that he does not favor the payment of salaries to members, because he does not wish that Parliamentary life should be made a trade, and that it is nearly enough a trade already.

While a party of French sportsmen and their attendants were following a path on the French side of the Franco-German line, near Raon-sur Plaine, September 24, a German guard from the German side of the line fired three shots at them, killing one of the attendants, named Brégnon, and wounding one of the sportsmen, named Wanger. It was a German soldier, named Kaufmann, who had been detailed to assist the forest guards to prevent poaching, that fired the shots, and he declares that he thought the party were on German soil, and that he called to them to halt three times before he fired. The French Government decided the next day to send a note to Berlin requesting the German Government, in the interest of the continuation of friendly relations, to institute an inquiry into the affair without delay. An official order was made by the German authorities for a detailed report. Count Herbert Bismarck, Secretary of the Foreign Office, has sent a friendly note to the French Embassy, suggesting an early communication of the results of the official inquiry, and the Minister to France is authorized to promise ample justice and indemnity if a German official be found responsible. The incident caused a temporary decline in French securities.

A Strassburg manufacturer named Gast, who is the son-in-law of M. Buffet, formerly French Premier, has been ordered to leave Germany after two weeks which are allowed him for the settlement of his affairs.

The mayors of all French municipalities have been ordered to prosecute persons posting the recent manifesto of the Count of Paris. They have been ordered also to prepare lists of all Germans living in their jurisdiction. It is reported that at a meeting of the Cabinet, September 22, it was decided that the manifesto of the Count of Paris does not justify the expulsion of the princes, unless an endeavor be made to circulate it.

The official report of the recent mobilization experiment with a corps of the French Army severely criticises the staff, and especially the Commissariat. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, has ordered a minute inquiry into the conduct of the branches of the service criticised.

All the leading German newspapers published eulogistic articles on Prince Bismarck's services to the country, on September 23, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the office of Prussian Prime Minister. He received a handsome vase as a present from the Emperor.

The Bismarck-Kálnoky interview did not result in favor of a settlement of the Bulgarian question, because Count Kálnoky did not agree with Prince Bismarck as to the removal of Prince Ferdinand by pressure upon Bulgaria.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* asserts that the Czar has again proposed Prince Waldemar of Denmark as Prince of Bulgaria.

Two thousand Austrians have made application to be naturalized as subjects of Russia.

The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was celebrated September 20 by processions and a dinner to the veterans. A statue of the last Roman Tribune, Cola di Rienzi, was unveiled, and Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, gave $2,000 to a fund for the erection of an orphan asylum in honor of the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces. During the day four bombs were thrown in front of the Vatican, one into the Papal barracks.

Two prefects of Messina in quick succession have died of cholera. A number of chemists and physicians who became panic-stricken and fled were pursued by police and taken back. At Monreale fugitives from Palermo have been met by citizens with guns and compelled to camp in the open air.

The Dutch budget for 1888 shows a deficit that is estimated at $5,125,000, raising the total of the accumulated deficits to $10,400,000, which is chiefly due to expenditures for great public works. In the ordinary service of the current year the revenue shows an excess over expenditure. The deficit in 1888 will be partly met by the surplus in the East Indian budget, and no loans are required for the present.

The Swedish Parliamentary elections assure a majority of free-traders.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the greatest of the Mohammedan princes, has offered the British Government in India £400,000 to strengthen the defences of the northwest frontier. This is interpreted in London as an indication that the Mohammedan princes in India have made up their minds that a Russian invasion is rapidly approaching.

It was reported from Madrid, September 26, that the expulsion of missionaries from Ponapi, one of the Caroline Islands, had caused a riot, that the Spanish Governor of the island had been killed, and that the insurgents were in possession.

Henry M. Stanley wrote under date of June 23 from his camp that 500 slave-traders had refused allegiance to Tippu Tib, who was reluctant to fight old friends, and asked for a small force of Congo State troops to uphold his authority as Governor. "As soon as fuel has been obtained," Stanley wrote, "the steamers will start, and the last chance of communicating with Europe for a few months will be gone." Advices from the Congo Free State were received at Brussels September 22, to the effect that anarchy prevailed at Stanley Falls.

In a letter from Wadelai, dated April 17, Emin Bey says that he will not return with Stanley. "I have passed twelve years here," he writes, "and have succeeded in reoccupying nearly every station in the country which Gen. Gordon intrusted to me. I have won the trust and confidence of the people, sowing the seed of a splendid future civilization. It is out of the question to ask me to leave. All I want England to do is to make a free trading way to the coast."

THE CULMINATION OF A STRINGENCY.

THE *Times*, now that the Treasury has come to the relief of the money market, says that if the President had waited twenty-four hours longer before issuing the circular, it is doubtful whether he need have issued it at all; because "the much-talked-of stringency in the money market reached its culmination some days ago." It explains this by saying that the people who "were holding large stores of money in expectation of serious distress and high rates of interest," had given up the game, and on Wednesday money was readily obtainable in Wall Street at 4 to 5 per cent., and "the scare in fact was over."

It is a great pity that this subject cannot either be let alone or be discussed with more intelligence. That money was to be had in Wall Street at 4 or 5 per cent. proved nothing about the scare, because the loans which could be had in this way were demand loans on good collateral which could be sold at any moment. What made the scare and kept it up until the Treasury circular was issued, was the difficulty business men had in getting accommodation from their banks in the shape of time loans. It was this increasing reluctance of the banks to part with their money, except on call loans fortified by good collateral, that created the state of things which the Treasury was asked to relieve by releasing a portion of its hoard. The much-talked-of stringency in the money market, therefore, had not culminated on Wednesday, but in all probability would have culminated before the following Wednesday in a panic of greater or less intensity. Abuse of the people who "hold large stores of money" in expectation of a panic is always somewhat amusing. It is the duty of any manager of a bank or other moneyed institution, who thinks he foresees a monetary crisis in the near future, to hold on to his money to any extent that he may think necessary to his own safety. One of the first visible signs of a panic is, in fact, the reluctance of owners of money to lend it for fixed periods. This is a legitimate reluctance. Any manager of a bank who did not show it at such times would be unfit for his place. All banks show it, either as the Bank of England or France shows it, by raising their rates, or as banks here show it, by restricting their loans. To rail at them for doing this with the design of "getting high rates" is simply to be childish. It is like Thaddeus Stevens's railing at the wicked men who, during the war, bought and sold gold at a premium in greenbacks.

The discovery of the *Times*, also, that it now appears that what was needed in Wall Street was not so much money as "confidence," has an air of kindergarten political economy about it. It is confidence more than money which is needed in all panics, just as it is courage more than men which is needed in battles. No battle in war is ever won by killing all or more than a very small proportion of the enemy. A fifth or a fourth are usually disabled, and then the rest run away. It would be very foolish, however, to ask them why they ran away, seeing that they were not hurt. They would answer that they ran because they felt certain they should be hurt before long if they stayed.

So, also, in a commercial crisis. The number of persons who are actually suffering for want of money at the moment it breaks out is comparatively small. It is the fear of the greater number that they shall be unable to get money when they want it, at some future day, which makes the panic—a fear which is suddenly diffused through the community by the failure of one or two noted houses occurring when everybody is feeling nervous. It is in the nervous stage, such as the community has been passing through during the past few weeks, that preventives are possible and ought to be applied, and it is the duty of the Government to apply them, if it has caused the scarcity by hoarding money for which it has no use. To ask the business men to wait for this relief until the panic has actually occurred, so as to be perfectly certain that the relief was needed, is somewhat like the offer of the boy in *Punch* to his grandmother, to take all the wrinkles out of her face if she would let him put her head in the receiver of an air pump and exhaust the air. When a panic has occurred the mischief is done, and can hardly be undone. Thousands of honest men are ruined through no fault of their own, and a distrust has been diffused through the community which it takes years to get over.

Doubtless it is the fault of the protectionists that this hoarding in the Treasury goes on. Doubtless, too, a good rattling panic, occurring as the direct consequence of the Treasury hoarding, would be very serviceable in bringing Congress to a sense of its duty during the coming winter, and forcing it to deal seriously with the reduction of the tariff. But this is very like reforming by revolution. It is not the American method. We cannot afford to burn our house down in order to roast a pig, or spread ruin through the country, or even run the risk of spreading it, in order to open the eyes of the legislators to the necessity of lowering the taxes. It is not yet certain that argument will not influence them. Every year the country is seeing more clearly the dangers of the enormous surplus. As long as it seemed likely to be used simply to play ducks and drakes with, in the shape of extravagant appropriations, the business community did not pay as much attention to it as they ought. Now that they see its bearing on their own interests, we may safely count on greater popular pressure than ever next winter in support of tariff reform.

The numerous protests that have been made in the press against Treasury interference in the money market, are for the most part founded upon a misconception of existing facts, and especially the potent and undisputed fact that the Treasury *is* interfering with the money market daily and hourly and in the most pernicious manner. The Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following illustration of this interference:

> "Taking the first eighteen days of this month, the Government took in $22,130,000 and paid out for all purposes, including bond purchases, $10,980,000. These operations took $11,150,000 from the channels of trade, which the past four days have raised to $13,000,000."

In addition to this withdrawal the *Press* says that the sums deposited by the Government in depository banks were drawn down to the extent of $5,900,000, without any apparent reason, so that the withdrawal of money from circulation during the short period of eighteen days was nearly $19,000,000. It is quite possible that the withdrawal of money from the depository banks was caused by the banks themselves withdrawing the bonds by which the money was secured. We cannot conceive of any other reason for the reduction of the Government's bank balance at such a time. Whether the withdrawal were $13,000,000 or $19,000,000, the illustration is sufficiently impressive. It shows that the newspaper protests against Treasury interference, meaning thereby the action taken to liberate some part of the imprisoned money, are a perilous kind of jargon.

How far bond purchases can afford relief, how far the intermittent force can neutralize the persistent force, is a question of much moment, and one which has scarcely been touched in the discussion. It has been said that "if money were in very great demand and the distress were as great as represented, the holders of bonds would find it to their interest to sell them to Secretary Fairchild at the price he offers, which price is the highest he can give consistently with a proper regard for the interests of the people." The truth is, that the holders of United States bonds are not generally of the class who feel a stringency in money at all. Moreover, they are generally of the class who cling to a security which they know to be good all the more firmly because money is tight and other securities are declining. There is no speculation in their eyes. What they "find for their interest" is to hold on to their bonds. Further, there is an enormous holding of bonds under trusts which cannot be released or changed, however much the trustees might desire to change the investment. In this State, for example, all trust moneys must be invested in mortgages on New York real estate, New York State bonds, or United States bonds. Of these three kinds of securities only the last are now obtainable in any considerable amount Are the trustees going to "find it for their interest" to sell their bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury when the law makes them personally liable for any resulting loss to their *cestuis que trust?* It is plain, therefore, that the amount of bonds that the Secretary can secure at any price whatever is extremely limited. He is pumping towards a vacuum, and although there may be no time when he cannot get something by extra exertion, yet the difficulty will increase all the time. Finally, the repeal of taxes, when it is actually agreed to and passed by Congress, will be slow in taking effect, for the reason that holders of existing stocks of merchandise, upon which taxes have been paid, must be allowed time to work them off.

THE COLOR LINE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE Georgia Legislature has at last disposed of the question involved in the much discussed Glenn bill, and in a manner which goes far to redeem the reputation of the State. It will be remembered that the lower branch some weeks ago passed a bill introduced by a politician named Glenn, which proposed to make it a

penal offence, punishable by a year's sentence to the chain-gang, for a teacher to instruct together white and colored children, the measure being aimed at the white teachers in the Atlanta University for the education of colored pupils, who had allowed their own children to recite with their colored pupils. Mr. Glenn is believed to have fathered the bill with the idea that he could thus gain a notoriety which would help him in his ambition to get into Congress, and he succeeded in carrying it through by a vote that was unanimous except for two colored members, by urging that opposition to it was the same thing as admitting the social equality of the two races

The sober second thought of the State, however, revolted against the proposition to condemn anybody to the chain-gang merely for teaching white and colored children together, especially when the white children were his own, and it has been for some time obvious that the bill never would become a law. The question came up in the Senate on Thursday, and strong appeals were made for the passage of the original measure, on the ground that its rejection would be equivalent to a retreat under the fire of the North, which had so strongly condemned it. Such an argument always carries much weight with the average legislator, but it did not avail in this instance. Democratic Senators met and answered it in the manly fashion of Mr. Brantley, who said: "The bill is uncalled for. Why not say that the white children shall not play with the black children or go to church together? They can live together, interchange visits, play together, and finally die together. They can do all things except go to school together? To defeat the Glenn bill is not to back down. It is an assertion that Georgia manhood is not dead, that public sentiment in Georgia is still true to her, that Southern chivalry is yet alive in Georgia." At the close of the discussion a substitute was adopted by a vote of 25 to 13, which merely withdraws State aid from institutions that educate the two races together. This is simply carrying out the policy of the State regarding public education, which requires separate common schools—a policy, by the way, which was adopted when the Republicans were in power. Its effect, if it should become a law, would be to deprive the Atlanta University of the $8,000 a year which it now receives from the State, but, as it is expected that the House will refuse to accept the substitute, the matter will probably lapse without any result, further than to show that the feeling of opposition to the education of the two races together is very strong in Georgia.

If the question had come to an issue when it was originally brought up, Republican organs in the North would have been able to make a strong point of the bitterness of race prejudice which it showed to exist in the South. But recent occurrences in the North have effectually spiked their guns. A fierce outburst of race prejudice in the Republican State of Ohio has followed the action of the last Legislature in repealing the "black laws" and requiring white and black children to attend school together. Oxford is a town of Butler County, conspicuous for its educational institutions, containing Miami University, Oxford Female College, and the Western Female Seminary. Its colored population is small, the whole number of negroes in Butler County, according to the census of 1880, being only 1,140, against 41,435 whites. In short, it is just the sort of Northern town that has always been filled with indignation over any exhibition of race prejudice in the South. But when the time came for opening the fall term of the public schools, and it was discovered that colored children were to be seated beside white children in Oxford, the public, without distinction of party, rebelled. A meeting, consisting of about four hundred white men, was held week before last, and by an almost unanimous vote instructed the Board of Education to withdraw the colored children from the building attended by the white children, a leading banker agreeing to stand between the Board and harm in thus violating the law. The Board thereupon held a meeting and unanimously resolved that, "in compliance with the above request, the Superintendent be and is hereby instructed to assign the colored children to the north building to-morrow."

On the next Tuesday evening another large public meeting was held to express the popular satisfaction over the action of the Board. The *Commercial Gazette* thus describes the gathering: "Quite a number of colored men came to the hall, and were greeted with cries of 'Rats,' 'Take him out,' etc. One might imagine that, for the nonce, instead of being in free and enlightened Ohio, he was in South Carolina or Mississippi. It was a shameful exhibition of unmanliness and bravado, the strong domineering over the weak. If the steps taken were necessary, they should have been taken in a quiet way, without making such a public and race-prejudice-producing demonstration. To the shame of some of these men, it must be stated that they were Republicans, blinded by a fanaticism that cannot but result in harm to this beautiful little town." In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman "asked the boys to be as quiet as possible—that while they had cause to feel jubilant, they could at the proper time give vent to their feelings." The banker who had engaged to defend the School Board made a speech in which he said: "The colored people have the right of suffrage. More than this they cannot expect. As for their social qualifications, there are few of us here ready for that question." Another speaker "expressed himself highly satisfied to know that the children had been driven from the schools." The *Commercial Gazette's* report concludes as follows: "Joshua Fry, an ex-banker, responded to calls next. His exact language was this: 'I don't want to be called upon, for I have kept out of this whole trouble. If I was to express my opinion, I would say that I wouldn't allow a nigger in the town. I won't harbor them in any form or about my place. I've no use for them.' This short speech was cheered and applauded until it seemed that the house would fall. The meeting then adjourned, after passing a vote of thanks to the Board for its 'manliness' in acting as the meeting requested."

At the same time comes news of a similar outbreak of race prejudice in another Republican State at the North. Fort Scott is the capital of a Kansas county which cast 2,974 votes for Blaine to 1,671 for Cleveland, and its Board of Education is strongly Republican. The colored children have hitherto been taught in a separate building, but of late they have insisted upon mixed schools, as they have a right to do under the laws of the State. The Board of Education, however, with the exception of one colored member, resisted this legal demand, and instructed the teachers of the different schools to exclude colored children should they attempt to enter. At four school-houses small delegations of colored children were refused admission; at a fifth, a girl with so little negro blood in her veins that the principal did not know she had any, slipped in the first day, but was turned out as soon as the facts were learned; at a sixth, the colored children marched in fifty strong and took possession, but the teacher refused to instruct them, devoting himself exclusively to the few whites who remained. The matter has been carried into the courts, which appear bound to decide in favor of mixed schools; but it is evident that the great body of the whites will not accept this policy, the opposition being so strong that the local Republican organ protests earnestly against any attempt to enforce it.

It has been a long time since a more impressive lesson on the necessity of charity has been taught the people of this country, and in no other way could it have been so forcibly taught as by such outbreaks of race prejudice in John Sherman's State and in "bleeding Kansas."

THE ALSATIAN COTTON OPERATIVES.

It has been the custom to represent Mülhausen as a sort of laborers' paradise, where many of the problems which are vexing the modern industrial world have been happily solved. In the report on the factory system in the United States census for 1880, the example of Mülhausen is cited in more than one instance as showing how enlightened employers may remove some of the worst evils incident to life in a manufacturing town. Special praise has been given to a system of workmen's homes by which it is supposed that crowding is avoided, and a chance given to the factory operative to secure light, air, and even permanent ownership of the soil. On this and other points there has grown up a sort of Mülhausen myth, which has been accepted without question by writers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Two years ago a young German economist, named Heinrich Herkner, began investigating the real facts of the case, and found them far different from the accepted tradition. Many of the arrangements had had precisely the opposite effect from what was intended. Instead of avoiding the evils of overcrowding, they had simply changed the direction of the pressure. Instead of making the workman more independent, they had acted to increase his dependence. The book in which Dr. Herkner has embodied the results of his investigation has attracted great attention in Germany, and its main lessons are well worth repeating in English. The contrast between the real and supposed workings of the Mülhau-

sen system is a forcible illustration of the difficulty of solving the labor problem, or any part of it, by any merely superficial measures of relief.

The building of workmen's cottages in Mülhausen dates from about 1853. Previously to that date the city had been terribly overcrowded, in spite of the fact that it contained little more than 40,000 inhabitants. An epidemic of cholera had shown the physical dangers of this crowding; some facts connected with the Revolution of 1848 had shown its political dangers. All agreed that something must be done. Some of the more intelligent employers devised a system of semi-detached cottages (*cités ouvrières*), which were to be cheap enough to give the workmen a chance to become gradually the owners of their homes, and which should at the same time afford a far higher degree of comfort and much freer air-space than they had hitherto possessed.

Technically, these cottages were well devised. To be sure, they were not nearly as good as the houses of the same price at Willimantic, and are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the slightly more expensive ones at Ludlow; but they were good enough for their purpose, and far better than anything to which the Mülhausen workman had previously had access. They were built in groups of four, each occupying one corner. They contained two stories and a small garret; each story had two rooms. A garden of reasonable size was attached to each cottage. The cost of such a place was about 3,000 francs. It was estimated that workmen in Mülhausen had previously been paying a rent of twenty-five francs a month for accommodations inferior to these, and that therefore a rent charge of twenty-five francs was not too high. As fast as these houses were built they were offered on these terms, with the additional important provision that any workman who paid 300 francs down, and his regular rent of twenty-five francs a month, should at the end of thirteen years and five months become the owner of his house. It was estimated that this system of payments would remunerate the capitalist for his outlay without imposing any severe burden on the workingmen.

The result was, according to the testimony of the employers, a complete success, and this testimony has been all but universally accepted. The foreigner who visits Mülhausen is taken to see one or two of the best of these dwellings; he finds everything scrupulously clean and well provided with comfort, and he goes away ready to assent to the view of Charles Grad, that the labor question, as far as concerns Mülhausen, is practically solved, and has no longer any existence.

To any one conversant with labor troubles, the solution seems too simple to be true. But it has never been subjected to any critical analysis. The public has heard of these arrangements from one side only—from the employers of labor. And, although these employers include such men as John Dolfuss, they are almost of necessity partisan witnesses in a case of this kind even when they intend to tell the truth as well as they can. Their testimony has long stood unchallenged, because the authorities, first in France and then in Germany, have been interested to secure the favor of the leading men in Alsace by every sort of concessions except political ones, and have feared to weaken the position of the Government by rousing the hostility of the capitalists.

Dr. Herkner tells a different story; and, in spite of all the attempts which have been made to answer him, his version seems in the main correct. It is true, he says, that the *cités* gave better accommodation than had been previously obtainable for twenty-five francs; but how many of the workingmen could afford to pay that price for any accommodation, however good? Only the best-paid workmen—foremen, metal-workers, etc. To these the new system was a grand advantage, of which they were not slow to avail themselves. This class of tenants formed a body of picked men, whose condition contrasted favorably with that of other workmen. But their superior condition was not due to their dwelling in detached houses: their ability to dwell in detached houses was due to their superior condition. The system was a process of selection quite as much as of improvement.

But by no means all the cottages are occupied by men of this stamp. Many of them are occupied by common laborers, earning from two francs to two and one-half francs a day. How is it possible for such men to pay a rent of twenty-five or even twenty francs a month? It can only be done by subletting parts of the house to another family. This is supposed to be prohibited, but in point of fact it is done freely. In the investigation at the time of the cholera danger in 1884, one of these four-room cottages, intended for a single family, was found to be occupied by *six* families and one single man—forty-two persons in all. If this cottage was of the usual size, this means only three and one-half cubic yards of air-space to each person. This was an extreme case; but less flagrant instances of the same practice are by no means uncommon, and the moment a house of this kind is occupied by more than one family, it fails of its original purpose.

But this was not all. Instead of rendering the workman independent, it too often reduced him to more hopeless dependence. When a workman who had been paying fifteen francs a month for rent was tempted by the desire of owning a cottage to pay twenty-five francs, he was apt to run behind, and get into the hands of the money-lender. Dr. Herkner does not hesitate to say that in the oldest parts of the *cité* the laborer has been driven out by the usurer and the land speculator. He declares boldly that the labor question has not been settled by this means; that the great mass of laborers stand precisely where they did before.

He has not confined his attention to houses alone. He deals with questions of wages, combinations, blacklisting, fines; with child labor, and others of the worst abuses to which the factory system is liable. If his story is to be believed, factory towns like Lowell and Lawrence, or even Fall River, are a paradise compared with Mülhausen. Nay, Baltic itself, in the worst days of the old management, shines by contrast when compared with the picture here drawn of the Alsatian cotton operatives. We need not believe the whole of what Dr. Herkner says. He is largely a partisan witness, having obtained his information from the laborers, where it was hard to bring it to the test of cross-examination. Such information is about as untrustworthy as anything can be. But he has said enough to show that there is a side of the story totally different from what Messrs. Dolfuss and Grad have allowed us to hear. The existence of that side shows that the problem is not solved. Nor is it likely to be solved by any simple contrivance, whether for the ownership of homes, or for the regulation of hours, or for participation in profits. The trouble lies too deep for that. Alsace seemed to furnish an example to the contrary; but Dr. Herkner has proved that human nature in Alsace furnishes no exception to the laws which govern human nature elsewhere.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, September 12, 1887.

FOR some months of late, Irish newspaper reading was colorless and uninteresting. There were no events of special note to record except evictions, and they were described in a manifestly exaggerated and melodramatic manner. One could not regard all the evicted as injured innocents, and all the evictors as heartless tyrants. The speechifying in and out of Parliament was little varied. Enough to note the name of the speaker to know what he would say, what would be his attitude regarding every subject, and his view of each event. And as to the papers, every speaker on "our" side was eloquent and forcible; every opponent, paltry and unintelligible. All this flatness is now changed: putting the Coercion Act into force has been the boiling point, and we may expect lively times this winter; the passions of the people and of the leaders are rising to fever heat. At present William O'Brien, a spare, pale man in spectacles, is the centre of popular interest. Next Davitt and Dillon will probably be involved. Besides these, other prominent public men are likely to resist the Coercion Act and to become the heroes of the hour. Mr. O'Brien is being tried at Mitchelstown under the Coercion Act for some of his speeches. Remembering that they were addressed to an excitable peasantry in the face of evictions, one cannot approve in cold blood all his utterances—for instance, the following:

"If they carry out these evictions, you would not be men if you did not resort to every means in your power to resist and fight for your rights. Set the country in a blaze. I tell you the English people would despise you and say it served you right if you were to be trodden down without fighting for your homes. . . . Remember this, that there is nobody to oppose you except a parcel of broken-down landlord robbers, and the base blood-suckers and hirelings that cling to them. Fight it out with these ruffians like men to the last act."

And so on. Such is the attitude of Mr. O'Brien, and such is the spirit of his paper, *United Ireland*, the newspaper which most influences the masses in Ireland.

Turn from O'Brien to the audience that thronged the largest hall in Dublin, a few nights ago, to hear a lecture from him. The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin presided. The Lord Mayor sat beside him. English and Irish members of Parliament thronged the platform. Several ladies were present. It was essentially a demonstration of Irish national feeling. When I looked at that vast assemblage, and reflected that some ten years ago no such gathering would have been possible—that, for one thing, no Catholic clergyman of the diocese of Dublin would have been permitted to attend—I felt more than ever how futile is the supposition that this Irish national feeling can remain unrecognized. The demon-

stration was in favor of Mr. Parnell's policy. So absorbent is that policy becoming in Ireland that all nationally inclined, however slightly, are being drawn into it. There were men present, and taking an enthusiastic part, who two years ago were indifferent or critical bystanders. It is amazing that any one can delude himself with the theory that the movement is dying down; that Mr. Parnell is losing the confidence of the people; that Irishmen are longing for emancipation from "the tyranny of the League." The demonstration was significant of the ultimate success of Mr. Gladstone's policy in uniting England and Ireland. The English members were most warmly received, and all references to Mr. Gladstone and the English people were vehemently applauded. Beyond all this, it was a demonstration of sympathy with Mr. O'Brien in his approaching prosecution and more than probable imprisonment for language such as I have quoted; and nothing could better illustrate the blindness and stupidity of the Government than their selecting O'Brien as a proper object upon whom to commence the serious enforcement of the Coercion Act.

The reason why O'Brien has the sympathy of thousands who disapprove of much of what he says and does is this. He is a man of singularly pure and lovable disposition in private life, and is entirely unselfish. He has sacrificed all to devote himself to what he believes to be the good of Ireland. He accepted imprisonment under Mr. Forster's régime at a time when the relative to whom he was most attached and who most needed his care was dying of an incurable disease. He is a man of lion-like courage and determination. He is a man of delicate, nervous constitution, upon whom the sorrows and difficulties of the country have preyed. The slow processes, the painful conflicts, through which alone Irish reforms can be obtained have embittered him; but whatever he says will now be condoned, if not approved, by the country at large. He is only one of many similar men I have known in Ireland—men who, in a properly ordered State, would be the supporters of law and order, the very bases of a settled constitution, but who are rendered by bad government advocates of disorder—resisting the law and those who enforce it. This state of things is miserable and harassing, and even the ascendency party here are beginning to be weary of it.

And so O'Brien, as he promised at this public meeting, declined to appear before the Crimes Act tribunal at Mitchelstown on the 9th inst. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Labouchere, and other members of Parliament called a public meeting in the Square to denounce the prosecution. Public feeling was excited. For the past ten years the Government have sent a police shorthand reporter to every important open-air meeting in Ireland. He has as much right as any one else to be present in his individual capacity and take notes. He often appears in front of the platform—guarded by a few police before the meeting fully assembles. Usually he applies to the promoters, and is accorded a place on the platform I cannot recollect an occasion upon which, however his presence may really have been resented, he has not been protected by the leaders of the people in the exercise of his duties. This time the reporter did not present himself until the meeting was constituted and a dense mass of people had gathered. He was known as the principal witness against O'Brien. He appeared, surrounded by police, on the outskirts of the crowd, and he and his escort did what no one has a right to do—forced themselves into a good place near the speakers. This was resented, and a free fight ensued. The police were driven back roughly handled. The people smashed the windows of the barrack. The police fired. Two men were killed and many wounded. And so the circles widen and widen. Men disapproving of his unmeasured language are led into the position of supporting O'Brien, and men desiring to uphold law and order are obliged to oppose law and order so called. O'Brien was put under arrest last night. He has been forced out of his hotel this morning and carried to the train (the Lord Mayor's state carriage was placed at his disposal) and hurried off to Cork. You will know the conclusion of this act in the drama long before these lines reach you.

There are signs that the landowners in Ireland are awaking to the necessity of adopting some other attitude than blind stolidity in order to guard their interests. A meeting of landowners and encumbrancers was lately held in Dublin, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn. Resolutions were passed and delegates were called to a future conference, from associations to be formed in every county. The reports of the proceedings at the formation of these associations are now appearing in the newspapers, and are rather cheering, as showing that the ascendency classes are perceiving the import of the situation. The wording of one of the resolutions passed at the Kildare meeting will give a general idea of the spirit of the movement:

"That whereas, by recent act of Parliament, the system of dual ownership between landlord and tenant has been introduced into this country, and funds have been placed at the disposal of the tenant by the State for the purpose of purchasing his holding, we, the landlords of the County Kildare, hereby call upon the Government in common justice to confer the same benefit on the landlords, by advancing them such sums of money as will enable them to pay off family charges and mortgages at the same rate of interest as that granted to the tenant, more especially as the leases and agreements on the faith of which the said charges and encumbrances were made have recently in many cases been broken and interfered with, and the recovery of even the judicial fixed rent made liable to suspension by the County Court."

This is a hopeful movement, more especially as Archbishop Walsh (who presided at O'Brien's meeting) has suggested, in letters to the press, the desirability of a conference between the representatives of both parties. The spirit of these communications is admirable. The Archbishop is a thoughtful and enlightened man, fully sympathizing with the national movement, preëminently interested in the settlement of the country upon a permanent and orderly basis, and he sees that this end could not be attained through the spoliation of any one class in the community. The *Times* has had the incredible stupidity to suggest that the moderation of his tone has been induced, not by a genuine desire for conciliation, but by fear of the Coercion Act!

The discussion upon Sir Charles G. Duffy's conservative and conciliatory scheme of a home-rule constitution for Ireland is, upon the whole, encouraging. It is striking how apparently insurmountable differences disappear when men practically discuss measures which must be settled in the face of present facts. Hitherto we have had the difficulty that opponents of home rule seem disinclined to admit the existence of a party competent to think for, to carry, and to unite the public sentiment of Ireland. At one moment we are told that the Irish people would be peaceable and law-abiding if let alone by the agitators, and the next that the proposals by Mr. Parnell or Mr. Duffy, if moderate, would be binding only on themselves—that there is a ravening and intractable spirit of unrest and disorder behind them which would keep to no engagement and can be curbed only by armed force.

This is the time of year at which we have most of the annual Government returns, and they contain much interesting information. The Registrar-General tells us that the marriage rate is decreasing in Ireland. Ten years ago 26,388 marriages were registered; in 1886 but 20,594. There is a like falling off in the births. A marked diminution in the mortality has been absorbed by emigration, and upon the whole our population has declined by 36,500 in the past year. It is now 4,889,498, as against 5,174,836 in 1881, 5,412,377 in 1871, 5,798,967 in 1861, 6,552,385 in 1851, 8,175,124 in 1841.

The Post-office Savings Bank now holds the saved pence and shillings of the Irish people to the amount of £2,703 074 (Dublin, Antrim, Cork, Down, and Tipperary standing in that order at the head of the list)—an available capital which was not in existence before the establishment of that valuable institution.

We have the return looked forward to annually with eager expectation by thousands of Irish boys and girls—the report of the examinations held under direction of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education. This body was constituted by the Government several years ago, and large funds were put at its disposal (if I recollect rightly, from the Irish Church funds) for the encouragement of intermediate education in Ireland. Subjects for examination are put forward in autumn; the examinations come off in spring. Children, no matter how or where educated, go up simultaneously for examination at centres all over Ireland. The candidates are divided into senior, middle, and junior grades; boys and girls separate. The examinations are in all subjects, from Greek, German, and Irish to reading, writing, and arithmetic. Exhibitions and prizes are awarded to those who obtain the highest marks, and a pass certificate to all those who attain a certain proficiency. Results fees are awarded to teachers. It is an excellent system—taking for granted that such examinations are the wisest and best means of stimulating exertion. The success of the boys educated at Catholic institutions has been marked. Not so with the girls: they suffer from the narrower influences to which they are subjected in institutions regulated by Catholic views of female education. We have a striking example of the impossibility of any system holding to old ideas, and aloof from the enlightenment of the present, in the fact that Catholic opinion here is now demanding that the system of education in these institutions be modified in accordance with the spirit of the age, so that Catholic girls may share the higher honors.

D. B.

MILITANT CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

MUNICH, September 9, 1887.

THE Thirty-fourth General Assembly of the Roman Catholics of Germany has just finished its session in Trier. This ancient city, the oldest in Germany, with its tomb of an apostle and its Roman basilicas and traditions of bishops, archbishops, and electors extending through 1,500 years, was appropriately chosen to give *éclat* to this gathering. This assembly is not simply like the English and American Church Congress: it enjoys high ecclesiastical patronage, and, while it discusses questions of importance to the denomination, by subordinate committees, it initiates action and makes reports which lay enterprise carries out. This year the Bishops of Trier and Luxemburg and the Archbishop of St. Maurice were present, as well as the English Bishop Vaughan of Salford. Congratulatory despatches were received from the Cardinal Secretary of State in Rome and from the most eminent prelates in Germany. Many Catholic nobles and members of the Landtag were present from the region of the Rhine and Westphalia.

The gathering did not limit itself to the discussion of social and political questions, but there were auxiliary meetings of Catholic students and religious societies, excursions in the beautiful val-

ley of the Mosel, fireworks, masses, and a stately procession of the guilds and Catholic organizations of the city, seminarists, professors, clergy, and bishops, to the tomb of St. Matthew. The subjects of discussion were preëminently the relation of Church and State, education, Christian art, the care of the poor and sick, the labor question, the education of women, the press, popular literature, etc. The addresses were popular in their character, and calculated to awaken enthusiasm rather than calm discussions of the subjects announced. It is unusual to hear the Emperor's and Bismarck's names praised in Catholic circles as on this occasion. Bismarck's words, uttered this year in defence of his conciliatory measures, were especially commended: "If I were a Catholic, I do not suppose that I should regard the Papacy as a foreign institution, and from my standpoint, which I must retain as a representative of the Government, I concede that the Papacy is not simply a foreign, but a universal institution, and because it is a universal institution it is a German institution and for German Catholics." The irreconcilable and aggressive attitude which the Catholic party in Germany is assuming since the reconciliation of the Prussian Government with Rome, was shown by the fiery speech of Dr. Lieber, upon the Catholic orders, "which are the sole remedy for the evils of the present time. If the social chasm which exists at present is to be healed, all the orders must be called back, all, without exception—even the Jesuits. Freedom for all, and for the Jesuits as well. We may be confident of the approval of the Holy Father if we do not rest until the last man and the last woman who is a member of an order has attained liberty again on German soil, and the greatest possible number of German sons and daughters can again dedicate themselves in full freedom to the life of an order." These sentiments were received with the most tempestuous applause, and have been taken up with enthusiasm by the Catholic press as one of the watchwords of the new campaign.

The speech of Windthorst was the most noticeable, as indicating the future policy of the party of which he is the leader:

"What is the present condition of Church politics? I answer, in the words of our honored President, Count Ballestrem, 'We have now a provisional treaty, with a truce and a line of delimitation,' which must be followed by reëstablishment. Much has been attained, . . . but all has not yet been attained. One vital point, the right of interference [by the Government], has not been disposed of. I shall never be satisfied until the former condition has been entirely restored. The negotiations with the Holy See regarding this right of objection undoubtedly continue. One declaration concerning it has been already reached: it is inadmissible that investigations should be set on foot as to the attitude of the clergy at elections, which are now a civil right.

"The school question is at least as important as the *Kulturkampf*, through which we have fought. Without a change in the present condition, it is impossible to preserve inviolate a Church spirit. Our adversaries rely upon the school as an exclusively State institution, but we cannot leave to them its sole administration. The final decision rests now everywhere with the State: ecclesiastical activity is simply permitted, which is a perverse state of affairs. The Church nourished the schools to greatness, and has now been rejected by them. The school laws are a fruit of the *Kulturkampf*, and must be abolished. It will cost labor, but the *Kulturkampf* has cost labor, and we have accomplished much.

"The right of the family must also be respected. We must raise the imperative demand that all religious instruction shall be intrusted to the Church. I shall put forward definite demands in the next session of the Landtag. If a teacher gives offence in religious instruction, the remedy lies with the bishop and not with the Government. Catholic emancipation was slowly accomplished in England, and we must carry through similarly the emancipation of the school."

Windthorst's speech was warmly applauded. Everywhere he was the hero of the occasion. Loud cheers were raised for him wherever he appeared, and people crowded about to shake his hand.

The discussion of the labor question did not go beyond emphasizing the necessity, in behalf of the home and the family, of forbidding the employment of married women in manufactories; and until that could be obtained, it was proposed to limit the hours of labor in which a married woman could be employed to ten; shortening the day's work of children, advocating the establishment of colonies of laborers, and dispensing with Sunday labor.

A great effort will be made on the part of German Catholics to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Leo XIII. as priest. A library of 8,000 volumes, containing all the works of Catholic authors that have appeared during his pontificate, will be formed and sent to him; and three great excursions over the Semmering, the Brenner, and the St. Gotthard Passes to Rome were proposed. Great stress was laid on contributions for the German Catholic colonies in Palestine, which have already acquired considerable land in that country.

The resolutions, which were adopted in private session amid great enthusiasm, express the sentiments of the meeting. The right of the Church to impart religious instruction and to choose the appropriate text-books was insisted on, and the reëstablishment of the confessional school demanded; Catholic religious teachers in the higher institutions are the organs of the Church, and are to be so regarded; the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See is demanded as essential to its freedom and independence, and every worldly power of divine establishment acts in its own interest and in the interest of permanent social order which sustains the Holy Father in his exalted claims; the recognition of the Pope as a power in political affairs is gratefully recognized. The following resolution, which I will quote in full, was adopted with especial exultation:

"The Catholic people of Germany has the right and the duty not to rest until all remnants and effects of the laws of the *Kulturkampf* are removed, especially all limitation upon the free residence and full and beneficent activity of all the Catholic orders."

In the closing session the Bishops of Luxemburg and Trier and the Archbishop of St. Maurice took part. The Bishop of Trier announced that the exhibition of one of its most sacred relics, the holy seamless robe of Christ, had always been attended by momentous events, affecting the whole world; that the occurrence of such an event rested with God, but the Bishop would not delay to expose the holy coat to the adoration of the faithful.

At the close of the meeting a grand banquet, in which seven hundred participated, was given, and toasts were drunk to the Pope, the Emperor, the Episcopate, the President, Count Ballestrem, and the guests, and Windthorst delivered an additional address. The next session of the Catholics of Germany will take place in Deggendorf, in Lower Bavaria.

The results of the late meeting are variously discussed. The Cologne *Gazette* says that such gatherings tend to demoralize the Ultramontane masses; that the leaders of the party let no opportunity pass to incite them: "They do not observe that their activity gradually becomes farcical. A grand and earnest sentiment did not pervade the Assembly this year." The *National Zeitung* believes that the meeting reveals a distinct purpose to initiate action in the next session of the Landtag which shall have for its object to secure for the Church the control of the public schools in Prussia. The conservative *Post* treats of the matter at greater length:

"What had not been previously manifest is now first revealed, viz., the definite declaration of the purpose to secure the abolition of the law of school inspection, and to confer upon the Church the direction of the schools and the supreme cognizance of religious instruction, and the reëstablishment of Church schools in the strictest sense of the term. 'The teachers must support the bishops.' This is the declaration of Dr. Windthorst. Although this proclamation encountered no opposition in the meeting, yet we may rightfully doubt whether the more moderate elements of the Centre, who assumed in the last parliamentary campaign a somewhat cold attitude towards Dr. Windthorst, will willingly permit themselves to be directed in a way which will place them in sharp opposition to the Government, and again in that position of defence from which they sought so diligently to free themselves, and whether they will again give Dr. Windthorst the supreme direction from which their tactics had removed him. The attempt will in any event be made, and it may well be queried how far their power of resistance will extend, when they run the risk of imperilling their position with the clerical democracy of defenders of the interests of the Church. If simply the radical wing of Windthorst, and not the entire Centre, supports this attack upon the school system of Prussia, it will be the business of all other parties to stand unitedly together and with the Government in behalf of the public schools, and to show the absolute hopelessness of Windthorst's attack, and thereby, in advance, avert a conflict concerning the schools, just as in the session of 1883, when Windthorst's attack upon the duty of all parties to sustain the public schools was unanimously rejected by the German Conservatives."

The *Germania* does not go to the full extent of its associates, but, in place of a one-sided and exclusive State superintendence of schools, demands a common oversight by Church and State.

The pastoral brief of the German bishops, which they issued at their recent meeting in Fulda, has just appeared. It is devoted mainly to a review of Leo XIII.'s services to the Church, and an appeal to fitly commemorate by gifts his fiftieth jubilee as priest in 1888. It complains of restrictions upon the action of the Church in Germany, but is significantly silent in its reference to the State. This is another indication of how thoroughly the Pope has taken the direction of Church politics in Germany into his own hands.

W. T. H.

THE LAST OF THE GOZZADINI.

ITALY, August 28, 1887.

"DIED at Ronzano Count Giovanni Gozzadini, August 25, 1887." So ends in the male line one of the oldest patrician families of Italy, famous in the best sense of the word, foremost as champions of liberty, science, and literature. In 1256 a Caudaleone Gozzadini emancipated 5,807 serfs; Bandilisio Gozzadini, 1334, expelled Cardinal de Pojet, and kept at bay Taddeo Pepoli, who aimed at becoming ruler of Bologna; Calorio Delfino Gozzadini, 1354, defied the tyranny of Oleggio; Pino, 1375, was foremost among those who overthrew the power of Pope Gregory XI.; Nanni headed the opponents of Zambeccari, of Bentivoglio, and of the Viscontis, 1398, 1403; Giacomo and Delfino in the fifteenth century defied alike the Pope and Bentivoglio; Camillo, in the presence of Charles V. and Clement VII., made Antonio de Leyva swallow his insolent threats. The history of the Gozzadinis during the republic presents a tragic spectacle of struggle, exile, imprisonment, and death. The family was extremely numerous: at one and the same time ninety-five males were living, all Guelphs. They gave fourteen professors to the University of Bologna, among these the celebrated Bettisia, professor of jurisprudence, one of the many Italian women who adorned the thirteenth century. The list of Gozzadinis ambassadors and senators is too long to enumerate. Benno Gozzadini, podestà of Milan, in 1257 excavated the Naviglio Canal, leading from Milan to Abbiate-

grasso, where the grateful people, in exchange for the quadrupled worth of their lands, drowned him. But the Milanese historians have done honor to his memory—Litta, in his 'Celebrated Families,' and Verri, the historian; while Raffaele Sonsogno has made him the hero of a bulky novel, the statue of Benno adorns the Gallery of Milan, and a handsome street in that city bears his name. Among the many warriors, Malatesta Gozzadini was the most renowned. Giovanni was the last scion of this noble race, and, if such a plebeian phrase may be used, he was a chip of the old block. Proud of his race for the deeds they had done, Count Giovanni was the type of an Italian gentleman. As a writer Gregorovius has celebrated him, yet only a few intimate friends can tell what was the great attraction of Villa Ronzano. That attraction lay in his charming wife, Maria Teresa di Serrego Alighieri Gozzadini, one of the last descendants in the female line of Dante Alighieri.

Not to weary you with another genealogy, enough that Mark Antonio Serrego, of a noble family of Verona, married Ginevra, the last daughter of the last male descendant of Dante. When Italy in Florence commemorated the sixth centenary of her great poet, the brother of Maria Teresa, Count Piero di Serrego Alighieri, and his male descendants were inscribed among the Florentine patricians as *pronipoti* of Dante; and, moreover, the Municipal Council of Florence, "considering it their duty to confer the highest honors on the greatest citizen of Florence, decrees: The Contessa Maria Teresa Gozzadini, *née* Serrego Alighieri di Verona, is numbered among the Florentine aristocracy, and exempted from paying the tax." "Approved by 27 favorable votes, none contrary." How Maria Teresa bore "all that weight of glory like a flower," her friends can tell. Detesting her baptismal name because Austrian, for her husband and for them she was simply "Nina." Naturally gifted, she was educated with the utmost care, and in her youth was the pet of patriots and of poets, of Monti and Padre Cesari, of Berchet, of Niccolini, of the Ugoni. Of all books, she loved her Dante best, knowing every line by heart; and the same might also be said of the Bible—a rare thing in Italy. All her hate was reserved for Austria, to the great displeasure of her uncle, whose sympathies were with the Pope and the Emperor. When Count Gozzadini, her cousin, was presented as a suitable match, she inquired whether "he was a good Italian." Satisfied on this point, she married him, threw herself into his antiquarian studies, continuing her own, devoting herself to the education of her only daughter, and living on the hopes for Italy. All Italian and foreign celebrities were welcomed at Ronzano. Longfellow's translation of Dante delighted her (and, being a good linguist, she was a fair judge), and she sent him the commentary of Perez entitled 'I setti cerchi del Purgatorio,' which Longfellow in a graceful letter acknowledged.

Villa Ronzano, during the years that preceded 1848, was the resort of the Young Italy leaders. Livio Zambeccari, Pietramellara, Tanari, made it their headquarters—wise counsels and ready money being at their disposal. When Bologna succumbed after her glorious defence, Gozzadini and his wife succored the prisoners, secured the safety of the fugitives. Aleardo Aleardi, the poet, and Alberto Mario were among her then youthful protégés, and on one of the slopes she made them plant a group of firs, stone pines, and beeches. With both, husband and wife kept up a tender friendship to the end, "la Nina" and Alberto Mario writing to each other every New Year's Eve for two and thirty years. When the Austrians returned and the papal authority was reinstated in Bologna, an order was issued for the illumination of all the villas and palaces surrounding Bologna, in honor of Mons. Bedini. "Extinguish every light in Villa Ronzano," was the order of Count Gozzadini; and the Countess, arming her men and maids with buckets of water, passed the night on her terrace to extinguish any lights that the Austro-Papal police might see fit to place there. Villa Ronzano was the only palace on the hills that "shone in darkness"—*splendissima oscurità*, as a local poet, Marchetti, styled it.

The liberation of Bologna in 1859 rejoiced the heart of Gozzadini's noble wife. On the 14th of June, 1859, she writes: "Ronzano, free after eleven years of profanation, I salute thee in peace." Elected Deputy to the Assembly of Romagna, Count Gozzadini voted with joy the downfall of the Papacy, and la Nina, on the same day, wrote to Alberto: "I am proud of Giovanni's vote, with Austria at the gates, with Piedmont, who will not accept us, with Napoleon, who intrigues and compounds at Villafranca." But until all Italy was one and crowned with her crown of towers in Rome, the Gozzadinis were unsatisfied. In 1870 that also became an accomplished fact, and during the last ten years of her life la Nina's letters relate chiefly to literary matters. When her husband's work on 'Le torre gentilizie' appeared (you may remember publishing a notice of it in the *Nation*), Mario, wishing to write a biographical notice, asked her for some notes, of which, under the seal of secrecy, she sent the following:

"It is not without repugnance that I accede to your request to send you some particulars about my husband, because, when I read biographies of living men, the doubt so often proved true arises that they have furnished the leaves for their own laurel crown; but you have good taste and fine tact, and will know how to speak with prudence of a man eminently modest. . . . Here are a few words of mine for you. Up to his eighteenth year Gozzadini hated study, only learned what he was compelled to at school; athletic sports and gymnastic exercises were his only delight. In these he excelled; a perfect horseman, he was also a noted swordsman; at foot-ball and hand-ball [*palla* and *pallone*, the only famous Italian games] he was always the prize winner. At eighteen he felt ashamed of his ignorance, and, without giving up his athletics, set himself to deep and diligent study. At twenty-two he began to frequent the historical archives, and soon became a distinguished palæographist. I subjoin a list of his works, which will tell you more than I can of his studies.

"He was, as you know, Deputy to the Assembly of the Romagna, and voted for the downfall of the Papacy and the annexation of the provinces to Piedmont. Of his own works he is the severest judge. So dissatisfied was he with his book on the 'Towers' that he very nearly burnt it. Surprised by the benevolent reception given to it, he wished he had delayed the publication, 'to make it better.' But if severe upon himself, he is bountiful in admiration and praise of others. Loyal, honest, upright, he never suspects other people's malignity, and of this he very often becomes the victim. He loves silence and solitude, walks for hours during the day, passes hours in writing and reading. His speech is brief, concise, and *well salted*, often witty; at times he descends to a pun. Detesting luxury, he lives modestly and with sobriety. As a lad he determined never to drink wine, lest he should 'lose his head,' and he never touches it. He prefers his own independence to everything else, and in order to preserve it, and also because his timidity renders him taciturn in society, has refused honors and offices innumerable. At home he is always serene and good-humored, never moody or capricious; tolerant and kind to all his dependents. There, this much, and it is too much, is all I can say. Do not let my hand appear."

When Mario's biography appeared, la Nina writes: "The biography is eloquent and beautiful—a real photograph. *Nannetto* grew quite red and confused, and charged me with having helped you to details that you could not have found elsewhere. He says that such praises compromise him, that he does not merit them." The proofs of Mario's 'Garibaldi' were corrected by la Nina. When she came to his account of Aspromonte, she writes:

"I protest against your saying that they meant to kill Garibaldi [alas, Cialdini's order speaks too clear: *bisogna schiacciarlo*]. I don't believe there exists in Italy a monster capable of such a crime; but if even it be true, you ought to hide it for the honor of the fatherland. My blood boils to think that foreigners, who so delight in calumniating us, will read this horror narrated as it is by you. How I should like to upset the inkstand over you!"

Here, I think, is her last letter:

"If you read my husband's last book, you will do me the greatest pleasure to pass judgment on it. He has acted the part of an impartial historian, not hiding the faults of his ancestors, seeking, as he always does, only the truth. We shall see now whether some papist will seek to whitewash Cossa, whose victims, Nanni Gozzadini and his family, now, after five centuries, are avenged by this Nanni."

This noble woman died suddenly on the 25th of September, 1881, while making an effort to be present at her husband's inaugural speech at the opening of the Civic Museum of Bologna. After her death he published a volume of her letters, the interest of which is much lessened by his having excluded all those which speak of himself. A beautiful preface by Giosuè Carducci gems the volume. Since her death he has lived in absolute retirement. His few letters to me after his loss and mine, sending roses from Ronzano to adorn the tomb of his wife's lifelong friend, are too sacred for the public eye. Last year he sent a photograph of the beeches planted by Aleardi and Mario in 1849. Beneath those beeches we spent a long summer day with Carducci, his delightful wife and children; and the poet, as the rarest favor, recited his glorious ballad of "King Theodore." And now yesterday in Villa Ronzano, the last of the Gozzadini was gathered to his fathers, and we may safely say that his last thoughts were for "Nina," his life's one love, without whose presence the last five years have been to him a death in life.

J. W. M.

Correspondence.

REPEAL THE TARIFF ON BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: That every college and university in the land should be a means of education, not only for the few that are privileged to frequent its halls, but also for the many to whom this pleasure is denied, and that each should be such an educational centre that its influence for higher, nobler things should be felt in every school-room and family in the region of which it is the educational head, are statements that will probably pass undisputed. The term "college professor" should, and usually does, not only denote a man that gives a part of his time to the instruction of youth in one of the higher institutions of learning, but also should connote one of moral habits, whose leisure is spent in studying, writing, and publishing. This latter portion of his duties, often the more important, is none the less real because unprovided for in his contract and unrewarded in his salary. Nor does the State or the Government reward the valuable work that is done by the many scholars in this country connected with institutions or working privately. No pension awaits him who devotes himself to the scholar's life, nor is one generally desired. "The work rewards." The scholars and students of the country have, however, just ground for complaint if they are at all hampered or restricted by the Government in their studies or investigations. Every one who has attempted to study any subject at all deeply and thoroughly, knows how dependent the student is on books that have been published in Europe and not republished in this country. The latest novel, the bright essay,

the volume of dainty verse—these the American publisher gives us at prices with which his English brother, who works at the disadvantage of having to deal fairly and honestly with his authors, cannot compete; the exhaustive monograph, the exact reproduction of a mediæval text, the report of the latest scientific experiments—these are caviare to the general, and no publisher finds it worth his while to "pirate" them. But these books specialists and students, who are usually men of limited incomes, must have, even though the Government shows its appreciation and encouragement of learning by adding twenty-five per cent. duty to the always high cost of the books. One cannot but wonder what will be the judgment of posterity on a nation that, while claiming to be the most generally enlightened and educated in the world, collected such a tariff on imported books at the very time that one of the most perplexing problems before its statesmen was how to reduce its revenue! What other civilized country levies such a tax?

Professional men are, it is true, allowed to import, free of duty, books to be used by them in their profession; the Government thus recognizing the value of their services. This return is, however, in appearance merely, and is usually nullified. The active professional man imports his books through the mails as soon as they are published, having found that on small parcels of books the expenses for boxing, freight, and fees more than equal the duty on books arriving by post. To the large number of students that cannot claim that the chosen study to which they are devoting all their leisure is their profession, even this semblance of a return is denied, and yet their productions are often of decided value.

But there is another and even broader view of the matter: to increase the facilities of the people for getting books would be to increase the means for general culture. The words "sweetness and light" have been so misused that they have almost a slang effect, but they do embody one of the greatest needs of this great American people, and anything that will tend to the more general diffusion of sweetness and light should be welcomed by our Government instead of being almost shut out by a heavy duty. Has the time not come when the enticing of emigrants from the overcrowded countries of the Old World is secondary in importance to the giving to the citizens of our own country every means for leading a higher, more intellectual, more spiritual life? Would that the Milton that wrote, "As good almost kill a man as kill a good book. . . . Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit, imbalm'd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life," were now alive to write of this practice of allowing emigrants—some good, some "burdens to the earth"—to enter freely, and settle our lands, while "good bookes" are forced to pay a heavy duty!

Will not the *Nation* start a crusade, in which every newspaper, every scholar, every student, and every book-lover shall be invited to join, in favor of the total repeal of the tariff on books?

Yours respectfully,

WM. DALLAM ARMES.

OAKLAND, CAL., September 16, 1887.

AN EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Five years ago two Boston gentlemen, moved by the miseries of tenement-house life, undertook to help the poor to help themselves to better homes. To this end they planned carefully and built thoroughly a block of wooden houses, differing from the ordinary tenement-houses by which they were surrounded chiefly in that they provided tenements strictly wholesome from a sanitary standpoint, and strictly private and disconnected with every other, at ten dollars a month, *i. e.*, about a dollar a month more than the same amount of room fetched in one of the old-fashioned tenement-houses near by. The building was only two stories high, but long and narrow. On each floor there were nine tenements; but these were wholly separate one from another, having each a private outside door, reached from the street through a private yard (some ten by fifteen feet in area), and opening into a private entry leading to the three rooms and water-closet, of which the tenement itself consisted. A private cemented cellar also went with each tenement.

The cellars were dry and wholesome; the walls throughout, for greater cleanliness, were painted instead of papered. The sanitary arrangements, ventilation, etc., were planned and kept in order under the personal direction of one of the owners, himself a physician of large experience and sound practical knowledge. Thus these tenements offered at a small cost the great prime factors of a home—seclusion and healthfulness; and it was supposed that, from among the many who are crowded into noisy and filthy tenements, some, at least, of the kind often described as "the worthy poor" would jump at the chance to secure for themselves clean and comfortable homes.

But what has been the result? It turns out that the tenements have never been appreciated and are not sought for. The owners, having spent time and money in vain and without even the reward of appreciation, have become fully persuaded that the dwellers in cheap tenements are not "oppressed," "ground down," or even dissatisfied with their homes; that they love darkness rather than light, publicity more than privacy, the fellowship of the crowd more than the retirement of the home. It is abundantly demonstrated that in that region extra comfort and cleanness is not deemed worth an extra rental—in short, that among these people, however much grumbling there may be, there is not enough dissatisfaction with the existing order of things in tenement-houses to bring about a change when it becomes not only possible but easy. So far as can be learned by the writer, who has been an attentive, though disinterested, observer of the experiment, failure has come, not from any extrinsic causes—such as petty meddling by the owners, indiscreet management, etc.—but wholly and exclusively from the indifference of those whom it was hoped to benefit. Moreover, it would seem to be proved that in that neighborhood the ills of tenement-house life are not superficial, but constitutional; and if this be so, they are probably curable only by some such radical treatment as a change in human nature.

Respectfully, W. T. SEDGWICK.

95 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

SILVER COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The United States cannot become the dumping ground of silver, for the reason that silver is already cheaper in this country than in any other nation in the world. In England the coinage rate of silver is 14.28 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, in Portugal 14.9 to 1, in the Scandinavian States 14.88 to 1, in Austria-Hungary 15.8 to 1, in Russia and India 15 to 1; in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, and Greece it is coined at 15½ ounces to 1 ounce of gold, while in the United States the coinage rate is 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

France's stock of silver coin is worth in gold at home $553,000,000; it would be worth no more here. None of the stocks of silver coins could be purchased in any of the nations for less than their value in gold, which, as we have seen, is above the coinage value of silver in the United States. So much, then, for the silver coins of other nations.

The silver that has gone into the arts has had labor added to it, and its value is therefore greater than that of the silver coined, which disposes of that source of supply. What have we left? Silver bullion! None of the nations to which "Anti-Silver" refers (in your issue of September 15), except Mexico and South America, produce any silver bullion, but instead are constant absorbers of it, and get their supply from the United States, Mexico, and South America. England, while she fixes the price of silver bullion, keeps no stock on hand—it is a mere hand-to-mouth business with her. India and China demand from England every ounce of silver bullion she can secure from the countries that produce it, and they pay for it at full coinage rates in gold. England is the silver broker of the world, and she carries on her trade at great profit to herself, but at great detriment to the United States, Mexico, and South America.

There is therefore no surplus silver bullion in the world to be had for the purposes of coinage into "facsimile silver dollars," as all the metal is required in the balances of trade for the East. As England has long been getting the 30 per cent. profit, simply because the United States Government does not throw open her mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, there is no opportunity for any nation to go into the "facsimile" scheme, even if they were so disposed; and your comment that "coins *exactly* like the genuine silver dollar cannot be produced in a chimney corner," remains true.

This silver-coinage business, to men who fancy all the earth was made for gold dollars, is easily disposed of; but for men who study into the facts of history and of nature, and who, above all, have a little reverence for the wisdom of the Almighty in making both gold and silver for the benefit of mankind, it takes on a might and majesty that some men are not likely to comprehend.

E. J. FARMER.

CLEVELAND, O., September 19, 1887.

[We think that Mr. Farmer has misconceived to some extent the point made by "Anti-Silver." His inquiry, as we understand it, was in substance this: Why may not anybody buy 412½ grains of silver 9-10 fine, paying therefor about 75 cents, the present market price, and fashion it into an American silver dollar exactly like the genuine, and then pass it in trade for 100 cents, pocketing the difference, and repeating the operation *ad libitum*? To do this it is not necessary to go to the European stocks of silver coin or to go anywhere outside of the United States. The metal required for such an operation can be bought any day in Wall Street or at any silver-smelting establishment in the country.

Regarding the designs of the Almighty in making both gold and silver, we have no information that we consider worth much for purposes of controversy. Mr. Henry George and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn are just now making great pretences to know what His designs were in making the earth generally; and since gold and silver are among its component parts, these gentlemen would be able to meet Mr. Farmer on terms of equality.—ED. NATION.]

HENRY CLAY'S ABOLITIONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Carl Schurz, in his Life of Henry Clay, omits an important point in telling of the peti-

tion of the Quaker Mendenhall and its reception by the great pacificator. When Clay had explained that it would be impossible for him to comply with the petition and free his slaves immediately, Mendenhall asked, "Will you provide in your will that they shall be free at your death?" This question and Clay's negative answer to it were suppressed in the accounts of the incident published in the Whig papers of the time, and Mr. Schurz only follows the current story in making no reference to them. The true account appeared in the *Free Labor Advocate*, issued at Newport, now Fountain City, Ind. The discrepancy between this and the Whig account attracted attention and led to the republication of the complete story over the signature of twenty men who heard question and answer. Of these witnesses at least one, Mordecai C. White of Minneapolis, Minn., is still living.

The failure of the Whigs to repeat this feature of the conversation shows that they did not regard Clay's triumph as so complete as Mr. Schurz represents it; and as for the abolitionists, they regarded Clay's reply to this particular question as the strongest point against him. E. L. D.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 21, 1887.

Notes.

MR. ALDIS WRIGHT, so honorably and widely known by his long services to literature, is preparing for the press an edition of the writings of his friend, the late Edward Fitzgerald, unpublished as well as published, including, for example, his powerful renderings of "Œdipus Rex" and "Œdipus Coloneus," and also a large number of his letters to various correspondents. The work is well advanced, and may be looked for before very long.

Macmillan & Co. will be the American publishers of a subscription book of singular beauty and curiosity, 'Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique,' by A. J. Hipkins, author of the article *Pianoforte* in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' The text, as we learn from the prospectus, will not form a connected monograph on the history of instrumentation, yet will approach it, illustrating as it does fifty plates in colors, selected, in part at least, from the cream of the recent loan collection at South Kensington. Specimens of these plates are before us, and are admirably executed. The size is folio. A fifteen-guinea edition on Japanese paper has all been taken up in England.

The same firm will reprint especially for this market Mrs. Noel Hartley's new story 'Ismay's Children,' and F. Marion Crawford's 'Marzio's Crucifix'—the latter uniform with the author's other works; the former in cloth and in paper.

John C. Nimmo, London, will publish next month 'The Life of Benvenuto Cellini,' newly translated by John Addington Symonds, with portrait and eight etchings; 'More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age,' edited by A. H. Bullen; and 'De Omnibus Rebus,' by the author of 'Flemish Interiors,' with 100 illustrations.

Geo. Routledge & Sons have nearly ready a translation of Daudet's 'Sapho,' uniform with the other handsome volumes already taken over from the French.

'Living Lights,' a popular account of phosphorescent animals and vegetables, by C. F. Holder; 'Christian Facts and Forces,' by the Rev. Newman Smyth; and a memorial edition of the late Prof. E. A. Sophocles's 'Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods,' supervised by Prof. J. H. Thayer, are in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Frederick A. Stokes announces 'Señora Villena and Gray: an Oldhaven Romance,' by Marion Wilcox; 'Mrs. Hephæstus, and Other Short Stories,' by Geo. A. Baker; 'Madrigals and Catches,' by Frank Dempster Sherman; 'Thistle-Drift,' by John Vance Cheney; and 'Representative Etchings,' by artists of to-day in America, with text by Ripley Hitchcock.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press 'A Russian Proprietor,' by Tolstoi.

'White Cockades,' a Scotch story of the Pretender, by Edward Irenæus Stevenson of the *Independent*, will shortly be published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The New England Publishing Co., Boston, issue directly 'Acts and Anecdotes of Authors,' by Charles M. Barrows; and 'Songs of History,' relating to important episodes in American history, by Hezekiah Butterworth.

A volume of poems by the Rev. Waldo Messaros is in preparation by Rufus C. Hartranft, Philadelphia.

The "Knickerbocker Nuggets" devised by G. P. Putnam's Sons prove to be a very comely addition to the many series of pocket classics. The cover is a combination of dark blue cloth, stamped with arabesques in gilt, for the back, and a pale blue paper with a foliage design partly in gilt, for the sides. The type is not too small, the proof-reading careful (so far as we have examined), and the presswork very good. In the selected 'Tales from Irving,' in two volumes, excessive bulkiness has been avoided by using a thinnish paper, so that better examples are the 'Gulliver' (two volumes, with illustrations), the 'Gesta Romanorum,' and Thos. Love Peacock's 'Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey.' Other volumes in prospect show an equally nice selection. The "Nuggets" are to be welcomed.

To Cassell's National Library have been added the second volume of Mungo Park's 'Travels in the Interior of Africa,' Shakspere's "Henry VIII."; and Pepys's 'Diary' for the *annus mirabilis*, 1666.

Nos. 4 and 5 of the 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (The *Century* Co.) have now appeared, carrying the narrative into the battle of Shiloh, beginning with Gen. Grant's own account. As the volumes grow, one is more and more impressed with the inestimable worth of their illustrations in portraiture and topography.

The school-children of Connecticut are, upon the whole, to be congratulated if they are to learn the history of that Commonwealth from the book that Mr. Elias B. Sanford has prepared for them. It is considerably below the level of Prof. Johnston's 'Connecticut,' and is in fact little more than a chronicle; but the story is told in an interesting way and in simple style. The woodcuts with which the book is illustrated are, so far as their subjects are concerned, well chosen. They are, however, badly worn or poorly executed, and children will not get pleasant impressions of the great men of Connecticut from these portraits. In other respects the book is attractive and well fitted for its purpose. It is published by S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford.

It is unnecessary, in view of the fact that the public has already been made acquainted with Fedor Dostoyevsky's celebrated 'Annals of a Dead House,' through several translations, both directly from the Russian and through the French, to enter into details about that work in connection with Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards's recently published translation, which has been reprinted by Harper & Brothers under the title 'Prison Life in Siberia.' Mr. Edwards's translation is from the French, the only thing Russian about it being the bracketed title. Whatever errors the French translator indulged in are faithfully reproduced. One specimen, taken near the beginning of chapter i., will suffice to illustrate these: "The climate [of Siberia] is excellent, the merchants are rich and respectable, the Europeans in easy circumstances are numerous." If "natives" be substituted for "Europeans," the sense will become apparent. There are also some original errors of carelessness, such as "six years" instead of "six months."

Some years since Mr. Blaine brought forward a scheme for transferring the proceeds of the Federal excise upon spirits to the several States. This proposal found no supporters at the time, but a convert has at last appeared in Mr. W. H. Jones, the author of an essay entitled 'Federal Taxes and State Expenses,' published by G. P. Putnam's Sons as one of the "Questions of the Day" series. His argument is, that the Federal Government has a practical monopoly of the power of indirect taxation, that indirect taxes are less oppressive than direct taxes, and that it is the constitutional duty of Congress "to provide for the general welfare" by distributing among the States, according to population, the money obtained from the excise, in order that they may relieve their subjects from the burden of their local charges. The author is evidently but slightly acquainted with either the principles or the methods of taxation, and his assumptions are of the most extraordinary character. He declares that three per cent. of the population of the country own more than two-thirds of all the property, and pay but one-fourth of the taxes. Under the influence of this conjecture he is perhaps justified in exclaiming, "It is with difficulty that strong nerves and habitual self-control shall maintain their equanimity and self-control in the presence of facts so well calculated to arouse indignation." The credit of this series of publications is damaged by the admission of such matter.

Mr. John F. Baker's 'The Federal Constitution, an Essay' (Putnams) furnishes in an agreeable and convenient form for reading, just at this time, some leading facts relating to the history and adoption of the national Constitution; also, the text of that instrument and its amendments, with the dates of proposal and adoption and a considerable annotation of cases. The comments of the writer are sensible, but not remarkable; and the value and usefulness of the little book lie not so much in these as in the other parts of it. We observe two striking quotations in it. "'The finest fruit earth holds up to its maker,' says Humboldt, 'is a man.'" And again: "At the age of eighty-four the revered Josiah Quincy sent an autograph letter to the writer in these words: 'To promote either individual or general happiness, men should seek (neither for themselves nor the public) power, but virtue.'"

Mr. Charles A. O'Neil's 'The American Electoral System' (Putnams) is an interesting and valuable monograph, giving a narrative of the leading events attending the election of all the Presidents of the United States, "with a view of awakening interest in a subject of the greatest importance." Few things connected with our written national Constitution are so remarkable as the quiet annulling by mere usage of its express and elaborate scheme for choosing our highest official. The events attending this process are highly instructive. The opinion is widely entertained that the present method should be changed, and Mr. O'Neil shares it. He advocates "a uniform district system, approved by illustrious statesmen of all parties: Hamilton and Jefferson, the elder Bayard and Gallatin, the second Adams and Madison, Webster and Story, Benton and Morton—a system which gives to every party in a State and every interest in a State its relative influence in the nation." We heartily commend this book to all students of our national affairs. It does much to illuminate the subject by information now first collected. "The sources of my information," says the writer, "have been the news-

papers from 1788 to 1877 [1887], local histories, lives and letters of public men, Congressional debates and documents, and *Niles' Register*. The recognized standard histories of the United States are almost a blank on this important subject."

We receive from E. & J. B. Young & Co., American agents of the Arundel Society, one of their last publications, the Virgil from the Duomo of Orvieto. It is in the usual style of the Society's reproductions, but we can hardly approve the selection of such a subject from this magnificent storehouse of art, where, in the great frescoes of Signorelli, are such stupendous fragments equally available. We doubt, in fact, if the subjects in the dado, the arabesques, and the small Dante pictures which form part of the decoration, are really by the master, and not scholars' work—part, indeed, of his general scheme, but not by his hand or of his design. They are too inferior in merit to the great work with which they are associated to be readily accepted, and this doubt should have weighed with the Society rather than the convenience of finding an isolated subject of this character. If it be by Signorelli, it has none of his characteristic qualities or power, and on that ground is objectionable. If, as we believe, not his at all, no excuse for reproducing it is given.

Leonardo's "Adoration of the Magi" is further analyzed in its conception and working out, as shown by various cartoons, by M. Eugène Müntz, in *L'Art* for August 15 (Macmillan). M. Paul Leroi prints the list of acquisitions made by the Government from the collection of this year's Salon for distribution to provincial museums, etc., finding much to criticise in the selection of paintings and drawings, and somewhat (if less) in that of statuary, etc. In the latter class he praises the choice of the powerful group by Emmanuel Fremiet, "A Gorilla carrying off a Woman," which received the medal of honor; and M. Leroi takes occasion to narrate the life of the artist. A photogravure of this piece of sculpture accompanies the article, and offers a striking object-lesson in the Development theory.

Le Livre for September introduces a series of articles on the leading French bibliographers and the great bibliophiles of our day, by M. Gustave Pawlowski, who begins with the director of the National Library, M. Léopold Delisle. A fine portrait of this not more energetic and learned than amiable character justifies the writer's praise of him as an admirable organizer: executive force is written in every lineament. He has known, says M. Pawlowski, how to attract private beneficence and to secure exceptional appropriations from the Government. His singular penetration in the matter of the stolen Libri MSS. which found their way into the Ashburnham collection, and the obstacles which have prevented their return to the libraries of France, are duly set forth. M. Delisle's scholarly activity is shown to have been enormous, and to have been unchecked by his promotion, thirteen years ago, to his present responsible post.

The ten volumes forming the second series of the new 60-centime "Collection d'Auteurs célèbres" have now been published (Paris: Marpon & Flammarion; Boston: Schoenhof). They appear weekly, each one containing a complete work very well printed and in a convenient form. The second series contains Théophile Gautier's 'Jettatura,' Jules Sandeau's 'Madeleine,' and Amyot's charming old translation of the Greek story of Longus, 'Daphnis et Chloé' (though why the editors should have included this in a collection which is devoted to the publication, in a good and cheap form, of works by modern and contemporary writers, it would not be easy to say). There are given, from less well-known writers, 'La Mansarde' of Jules Claretie, who is now *directeur* of the Théâtre-Français, and 'Le Roman rouge' of Catulle Mendès, who created, a quarter of a century ago, the poetic school of the "Parnassiens."

A year and a half ago we mentioned the publication of the first volume of Prof. von Holtzendorff's 'Handbuch des Völkerrechts.' The second and third volumes have now appeared, pp. xii, 672, and xv, 797 (Hamburg: J. F. Richter). A fourth volume is expected. We shall recur to this important work.

—Franklin, during the period covered by the fourth volume of Mr. Bigelow's edition of his Works (G. P. Putnam's Sons), viz., from 1767 to 1772, inclusive, was still residing abroad as colonial agent, and made his first and second visits to Paris in 1767 and 1769. Much of his correspondence and contributions to the press relates to the impending separation of the colonies, the opening letter to Lord Kames being a fine example of foresight and prophecy. British advocates, in our day, of Imperial Federation can read his sketch of a like scheme for binding America to the mother country, with the provision of representation in Parliament, when not only the mainland should have its delegates, but the outlying islands—Barbadoes, etc., 4; Bermuda, etc., in rotation, 1; Newfoundland and St. John's, 1; and so on. The practical side of our philosopher finds vent in suggestions for spare eating before going on shipboard; resorting to a silk hammock to avoid lightning-strokes; for learning to swim, making chimneys draw, cultivating silk, selecting glasses for the eyes; for a new alphabet and reformed spelling (with a selection from Addison in phonetic type), and much more. He proves by experiment the greater difficulty of traction when boats are towed in shallow waters; shows, from his own boyish experience, that one might cross the Channel with the aid of a kite; speculates on the origin of coal, and on the absence of dialect and accent in America. He sifts in much sound free-trade doctrine (anticipating Adam Smith), which his Pennsylvania admirers must read with averted faces, if that feat be possible. While writing, on May 14, 1768, from London, "a great mob of coal porters fills the street, carrying a wretch of their business upon poles, to be ducked and otherwise punished at their pleasure for working at the old wages." He witnessed, also, the Wilkes and Liberty tumultuous Middlesex election of 1768; and could report, in addition to the above, within a year, "riots in the country about corn; . . . riots about work-houses; riots of colliers; riots of weavers; . . . riots of sawyers; riots of sailors; . . . riots of government chairmen; riots of smugglers," etc. Visiting Ireland in 1772, he looked in on the Parliament, which "makes a most respectable figure, with a number of very good speakers in both parties, and able men of business"; and by "a loud, unanimous *aye*" he was invited to a seat on the floor. This was against precedent, the privilege being reserved for members of the English Parliament; but the Speaker "supposed the House would consider the American assemblies as English parliaments." Cochin's familiar portrait of Franklin is the frontispiece of this volume.

—While Mr. Brander Matthews is condemning the "condensations" of the British Warnes and Wards, and English authors are sighing over the wholesale appropriations of the American Munros and Ogilvies, the great German publishing house of F. A. Brockhaus has descended into the same galley. In its collection of Spanish authors (published in the original) are included a number of works of the Spanish novelist Trueba, which are sold largely to the Spanish-speaking countries of South America, but for which the author never received any compensation. He at last protested in an open letter to the firm of Brockhaus against the use made of his literary property, and the *Deutsche Schriftsteller-Zeitung* reprinted his letter as an *argumentum ad hominem* at the time the question of concluding a literary convention between Germany and Spain was being discussed. As the writer handled the Brockhauses without gloves, calling them "audacious, not to say shameless," and speaking of their having transgressed the eighth commandment, the members of the firm, Messrs. Eduard, Rudolph, and Albert Brockhaus, sued the editor of the *Schriftsteller-Zeitung*, Dr. W. Lange, for libel before a civil court. The court, however, agreed with the defendant in considering the appropriation of unprotected intellectual property a reprehensible and immoral action, and accordingly acquitted Dr. Lange. From this judgment the firm appealed to a higher court, their counsel alleging that in publishing the works of Spanish authors in the original they had only been following the example of the publisher Tauchnitz in his "Collection of British Authors," and that the letter of Señor Trueba had evidently been published in the *Schriftsteller-Zeitung* with the sole intent of injuring their business. The opposing counsel, however, showed that the example of the Tauchnitz collection was badly chosen, inasmuch as that firm, like Cotta and other German publishers, had invariably paid the English authors for their reprints; and the plaintiff finally added insult to injury by reading Brockhaus's own definition of literary piracy from the article on "Nachdruck" in the edition of the 'Conversations-Lexikon' of 1824. That article defined "Nachdruck" as "that literary piracy which, defiantly mocking at right and custom, seeks its aim in reaping what others have sowed. The business of a reprinter is base, he is publicly despised, his trade is immoral," etc., etc. Dr. Lange furthermore pointed out that the volume containing the article bears, as the motto of the sixth edition of the 'Conversations-Lexikon,' the words of Calderon: "As written by the author, not as printed by theft, whose task it is to ruin the task of others." The higher court has just affirmed the judgment of the lower.

—The Germans have learned something from Donnelly and other Baconians. They would take from Bacon as a philosopher as much as followers of Delia Bacon would add to him as a dramatist. Eugene Reichel has published in Stuttgart a critical study entitled, 'Who Wrote the Novum Organon?' That the writer of that work could not be Francis Bacon, Reichel argues, not without plausibility. His tactics are similar to those of the Biblical critics who trace to Mark alone the original of the other three Gospels, and then in that lowest deep a lower deep or anonymous "Protevangelion." So Reichel, by an elaborate analysis, detects in the 'Novum Organon' an original work, overlaid and often marred by Baconian superfetation—a work more poetical and, indeed, philosophical, than was to be expected from Bacon's make of mind. Satisfied thus that Bacon plagiarized everything worth having in the book which is the corner-stone of his fame, the Teutonic critic next inquires who was the real writer of the manuscript from which Bacon stole his thunder. His first thought was that that original must have been Shakspere. But then he judged that the great dramatist was born a little too late, and must have impregnated whatever he penned with more poetry. The final conclusion of Reichel is, that the true originator of the world-famous and epoch-making 'Organon' was a teacher of Bacon's, who, taken suddenly sick, on his death-bed intrusted his philosophical manuscript for publication to his promising pupil. That Bacon—aware that dead men tell no tales—should have stamped the work here and there with his own finger-marks in order to hide the

real authorship, and, having thus disguised his stealings, should bring them before the world as all his own and "the greatest birth of time," was quite in keeping with the character of a man whom Pope damned to everlasting infamy as the "meanest of mankind."

—'Kitim—Chitim' (*sic* for Kittim, Chittim) is the title of a new treatise (1887) by Dr. Paulus Cassel, the famous Jew preacher of the Gospel in Berlin, and author of scores of books and pamphlets teeming with learning, *esprit*, and erratic extravagance. He now comes forward as the antagonist of the speculations indulged in by some archæologists concerning the great extent of Hittite power and civilization in the times of the Pharaohs and Assyrian conquerors, prior and subsequent to the Israelitish conquest of Canaan. It is not our object here to examine the arguments by which those views, chiefly represented by Prof. Sayce of Oxford—to whom the treatise is addressed as a "Sendschreiben"—are sought to be refuted, but to point out, by a slight abstract, to what length fanciful criticism can pursue the work of spinning hypothetical yarns. The Hittites (sons of Heth), says the Doctor, were Canaanites who lived in fenced towns. *Heth* signified *fence*. The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet was so called because it resembled a fence. The numeral 8 is a rounded off imitation of the same form. Such a fenced town was (among others) Luz, which the man who betrayed Bethel built in the land of the Hittites (Judg. i). Luz, in Hebrew, signifies *nut*. The Greek word for *nut-trees*, Caryæ, was the name of a town in Laconia which was destroyed in consequence of a similar act of treason. Caryæ was sacred to Artemis; the Lacedæmonian virgins performed there yearly dances to the virgin goddess. Such were the yearly dances performed by the daughters of Israel in honor of Jephthah's daughter, who was doomed to lifelong virginity. The Caryatides, in Greek architecture, symbolized the life of such victims of devotion. Bœa, another town of Laconia, which grew into one out of three towns, reminds the author of the Hittite Hebron, "the city of four." Near it was a temple of Æsculapius, the son of Apollo. Another Laconian temple of the divine healer was on the river Smenus, and another son of Apollo was Ismenus. These names are "without doubt" related to Esmun, the healing god of the Phœnicians. Esmun signifies *eight* (Heb. *sh'mōnāh*). All these things must be somehow connected. How they are is not exactly explained, and still less many another thread of the critical tissue which we leave out on account of its cobweb-like thinness. The end of the whole becomes homiletical, and partly mystical. The Hasmoneans are converted into servants of "the Eighth" (*sh'mōnī*) and saviours. The hammer (*maqqāb*), whence their designation Maccabees, is the symbol of the healing god, and of the lightning. Abraham saw the coming of a "son of Heth," a son of Eight. Jesus, the Saviour, presents in his name the numeral value of 888, or three eights, and it is "quite wonderful that when he was born, the Roman Emperor, Octavianus, reigned, whose name was derived from *eight*." Whether this is meant as a joke or not, the context leaves us in doubt.

JOHN PICKERING.

Life of John Pickering. By his daughter, Mary Orne Pickering. Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1887. (Copyright by Henry G. Pickering.)

A SINGULAR and somewhat perverse destiny has prevented the due recognition, both during his life and since his death, of one of the greatest scholars and noblest characters that America has produced. Intellectual powers and attainments of the highest order were devoted with incessant industry to purposes of public good. Yet this industry was directed into so many channels, and was accompanied by such an aversion to notoriety, that the distinction attained was less than that which has been gained by talents far inferior, but guided by more concentrated and ambitious effort.

This somewhat remarkable combination of great and varied abilities, strong public spirit, and intense energy, with lack of personal ambition, was evidently inherited by John Pickering from his distinguished father. Among the notable characters brought forth by the Revolutionary struggle, few were more admirable than that of Timothy Pickering. A judge in Massachusetts at thirty, then colonel of volunteers, and afterwards adjutant-general and quartermaster-general during the war; Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State under Washington and Adams; member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, negotiator of Indian treaties, Representative in Congress—he filled all his many offices with the constant success born of well-trained ability and energetic zeal. Yet, when occasion offered, he gladly withdrew from these public offices to his Pennsylvanian and New England farms, careless of distinction, and seemingly unconscious of all that he had done to gain it.

His eldest son, the subject of this biography, was born in Salem on the 7th of February, 1777. His father was then in the field, as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, in the first winter campaign of Washington in New York and the Jerseys. His mother, Rebecca White, came also of good New England stock, and shared the spirit of her patriotic husband. To be with him in his frequent changes of residence during the war, she willingly encountered the fatigues and perils of long journeys and the inconveniences of a camp. Her little boy accompanied her throughout, his unquiet childhood and his later wandering youth being in rather singular contrast to his placid and uneventful manhood and age. After the necessary schooling in Salem, he entered Harvard College in 1792, graduated with honor in 1796, and in the same year commenced his studies for the bar under Edward Tilghman, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. That city was then the national capital, and Col. Pickering was Secretary of State. The studies of his son were presently interrupted. A well-known public man of that day, William Smith of South Carolina, had been appointed to succeed John Quincy Adams as Minister to Portugal. He had, among other qualifications, a familiar knowledge of the French language; and he selected for his secretary of legation young John Pickering, who possessed the same useful accomplishment. This was an unusual preferment for a youth of twenty. The choice proved a happy one. His aptitude for such duties became so manifest that two years later the Hon. Rufus King, Minister to England, was glad to secure his aid as private secretary.

A public career was now open to him, under the most favorable auspices. But his experience and all his sentiments were strongly adverse to such a course of life. "For a man to think of public employment as his sole object," he writes to his father in December, 1799, "I consider as downright madness." Accordingly, in October, 1801, he returned to his native country and to his chosen profession, neither of which he could afterwards be induced to leave.

His four years in Europe were spent in a manner which laid the foundation of his future eminence and usefulness. The time not required for his public duties was devoted to varied studies and keen observation, of which his published letters give ample evidence. He acquired the leading European languages, enlarged his knowledge of the Oriental tongues with a view to an expected visit to Constantinople, read the best textbooks of the civil and common law, attended the English law courts and the debates in Parliament, travelled in France, Holland, and Belgium, and found time for the natural sciences, to which he was always much devoted, particularly "the enchanting study of botany." Probably no young man of his time in America was better furnished in every mental accomplishment than John Pickering when he returned to his native town to resume his law studies. Had he chosen to devote himself entirely to his profession, there was no distinction which he might not have expected to attain. In particular, as a writer on legal subjects, his remarkable powers of acquisition, his philosophical acumen, his diplomatic experience, and his clear, correct, and vigorous style, would probably have placed him in the first rank, beside Story, Kent, Wheaton, and other famous lights of that learning. An evidence of his qualifications in this respect was given by his pamphlet on the McLeod case, when his opinions on that international controversy, which for a time shook the country, were received by the best authorities on both sides as unanswerable and decisive. His aversion to public life prevented him from accepting any Federal office, but he could not resist the solicitations of his friends and neighbors to serve them in the Legislature of his own State. In the House of Representatives and the Senate, to which he was repeatedly elected, his speeches and reports were always received with great respect. He was appointed a member of the commission for revising the statutes of the State. Having removed from Salem to Boston in 1827, he was soon made City Solicitor, an office of trust, involving a considerable addition to his professional duties.

But in the midst of these labors, his allegiance to scholarship was not forgotten. Though he had refused the professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages in Harvard, he kept at the same time in view a work of the greatest utility to philological studies. At that time there was no Greek-English lexicon in existence. In all the Greek dictionaries then in use, in England and America, the definitions were in Latin. The absurdity of this cumbrous and pedantic method had long been apparent to him. He undertook the preparation of the much-needed work, basing it mainly on the well-known lexicon of Schrevelius, but adding large improvements, which made it substantially a new dictionary. The condition of classical studies in America in 1826 may be judged by the fact that, to print the lexicon, it was necessary to import a font of Greek type from Scotland. In August of that year the work was published, and was received with unexampled favor. It at once superseded all other Greek lexicons in the schools. In three months a second edition was called for. Acknowledgments from the highest sources flowed in upon him. "It is an honor to our country," wrote one distinguished scholar, B. A. Gould, the head of the Boston Latin School; "you have conferred a blessing on the community." George Bancroft, then Principal of the Round Hill School at Northampton, was equally prompt in recognition. "The lexicon with which you have favored the public," he wrote, "we now use altogether in our school. You have the great honor of having begun the good work of improvement in Greek lexicons among us." The most notable fact in this matter undoubtedly was that a work requiring immense labor and profound scholarship should have been achieved, not in the learned leisure of an English or American university, but in hours snatched from sleep or recreation by one of the busiest lawyers in New England.

From time to time other undertakings of a similar cast occupied his attention. He prepared for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a memoir on the present state of the English language in the United States, with a vocabulary of real and supposed Americanisms—which afterwards grew into a separate publication of much interest. An essay on the pronunciation of the Greek language, in which he advocated a return to the old Reuchlinian method, based on that of the modern Greeks, attracted much attention, and brought him into correspondence with many eminent scholars of Europe and America. Among the latter was Peter S. Duponceau of Philadelphia, whose well-known Report on the Indian Languages had just laid the foundation of the study of American linguistics, destined to revolutionize the whole science of comparative philology. Pickering read it with delight. He saw at a glance the immense gain to his favorite science which must flow from this study, and entered upon its pursuit with an enthusiasm that never remitted. It is somewhat remarkable that the eminent men who were then engaged in this inquiry, and whose works, achieved fifty years ago, have not been superseded or even equalled by their successors, were nearly all statesmen whose lives had been given to public affairs. Of Jefferson—from whom a striking letter on the subject appears in this volume—and of Gallatin, nothing need be said. Duponceau had been Assistant Secretary of State under Livingston, and was afterwards a noted lawyer and publicist in Philadelphia. Pickering, though belonging to a younger generation, was quickly received into this distinguished company, and the resulting correspondence forms a large and interesting portion of his biography. In Europe, another illustrious statesman and scholar, Baron William von Humboldt, became deeply interested in the same study, and was added to the circle of his correspondents.

Incited by this companionship, John Pickering began a course of studies and publications which soon gained for him a wide reputation. He published in 1820, in the Proceedings of the American Academy, a memoir "On a Uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America," which was received with general approval, and has been the basis of the system on which nearly all the Indian and many of the African and Oceanic dialects have since been reduced to writing. With the aid of an educated native, he prepared a grammar of the Cherokee language, which had been partly printed, when the famous invention of the syllabic alphabet of George Guess put a stop to the work It had, however, advanced far enough to be of much scientific value. He undertook and accomplished the arduous task of deciphering, copying, and editing for publication the 'Manuscript Dictionary of the Abnaki Language,' by Sebastian Rasle, the celebrated and unfortunate Jesuit missionary, who was killed in a battle between the Indians and the English in 1724, and whose work, since it was thus made known, has been a mine of wealth to American philologists.

To enumerate all the productions of Pickering's active and versatile intellect—his lectures and addresses on various subjects, his contributions to periodicals and to the American Encyclopædia, his papers prepared for learned societies, his pamphlets on legal questions, and his many other publications—is here impossible. Two matters, however, should be mentioned in which he took a special interest. He was the founder, and until his death the President, of the American Oriental Society, which for forty years has maintained a most useful and honorable activity; and it was entirely due to his efforts that ethnography and philology were represented in the scientific corps attached to the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and thus an example was set which, as followed in our own Bureau of Ethnology and by other governments, has furnished important aid for the study and development of those sciences.

His death, on the 5th of May, 1846, in his seventieth year, closed a life which may be said to have been typical of that of the American scholar in the earlier period of our national history. At that time every man of marked ability and large attainments found himself drawn into many lines of activity. He could not be only a scholar; he must be also a worker in public affairs, an organizer, and a pioneer in various ways. He opened mines which others were to work, and laid foundations on which his successors might build. His powers were clearly, if not fully, apparent to his contemporaries, and his many public acts made him conspicuous for the time. But his engrossing occupations too commonly denied him leisure for any great work, worthy of his talents. Perhaps, also, the time was not ripe for such work; and so the memory of his acts and worth faded with the recollection of those who knew him. Those who knew John Pickering had reason to cherish the remembrance of one who united in person and character an unusual endowment of the traits which win admiration and esteem. Of commanding stature, with capacious forehead and well-marked features, expressive at once of intellect and benignity, his aspect was always impressive and prepossessing. Natural benevolence and early familiarity with the most cultivated society gave his manners a thoughtful and kindly courtesy which was exceedingly engaging. Unselfish and unassuming, he shrank from prominence, and accepted unwillingly the precedence which his associates in every assemblage were eager to concede to him. His life may almost be said to have been passed in refusing honors. That he should have declined the office of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania is perhaps most to be regretted. That institution lost a great benefit, and he himself the opportunity of a work worthy of his powers.

Even in his biography, which has been so long delayed, the destiny which has withheld the just recognition of his great merits seems to pursue him. The book is admirably written, and full of interest. Reminiscences of the Revolutionary period and of our earlier diplomacy are followed by personal sketches and letters of noted scholars and politicians of Europe and America, who flourished during the following sixty years. It is impossible not to regret that the same modest pride which in John Pickering himself shrank from public distinction, has induced his descendants to reserve for "private circulation" the story of a life which well deserves to be widely known, as an example to scholars and an honor to his profession and his country.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

THE fourth edition of Judge Jameson's 'Treatise on Constitutional Conventions' (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.) will be welcomed by students of Constitutional Law and of American politics. And it comes in good time, in this anniversary year of our chief convention. It was originally called out by certain large claims of power for these conventions made in Illinois in 1862, and was published in 1866. The sober, rational, and well-supported views of the author, as regards these remarkable bodies and their subordination to the established legislatures and existing constitutions, are well known: "We are to conceive of the Constitutional Convention . . . as an adaptation to constitutional uses of an institution originally revolutionary, . . . whose methods and purposes were alien and hostile to established laws and constitutions." "It is charged with a definite, and not a discretionary and indeterminate, function. It always acts under a commission, for a purpose ascertained and limited by law or by custom. Its principal feature, as contradistinguished from the Revolutionary Convention, is that at every step and moment of its existence it is subaltern; it is evoked by the side and at the call of a government preëxisting and intended to survive it, for the purpose of administering to its special needs. It never supplants the existing organization. It never governs." Less satisfactory appears to be Judge Jameson's doctrine of sovereignty, or rather of the operations of the sovereign authority in dividing power between the Union and the States (*e. g.*, in sec. 92). The great and solid merit of the book lies in its authentic collection of the facts relating to our conventions, and of the chief cases and opinions bearing upon them, and in the clear and judicious reasoning of the author in discussing them. He has evidently bestowed much pains upon this edition. The questions lately in debate in Rhode Island as to the legislative power to call a convention to make a new constitution or to amend the old one, in cases where there is a provision already existing for amending the constitution in a different way, are discussed in a convincing manner. The author sustains the doctrine of ex-Chief-Justice Bradley and other eminent lawyers of Rhode Island, as against the advisory opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, who denied the constitutionality of such a call. We do not observe, however, any citation of Judge Bradley's pamphlet on "Methods of Amending Constitutions," from which the author appears to have drawn valuable material. This is an inexcusable omission. Excellent matter is found in the Appendix, especially in Appendix B, which gives a "complete list of Constitutional Conventions held in the United States," and in Appendix E, where the author gives some of the authorities in favor of the sound view that opinions given, under the laws or constitutions of some States, by the judges to other departments are merely advisory. He does not, however, cite the opinion of the Maine Supreme Court asserting a contrary doctrine.

'A Treatise on the Power to Enact, Passage, Validity, and Enforcement of Municipal Police Ordinances,' by Nelson T. Horr and Alton A. Bemis of the Cleveland bar (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.), is an instructive and valuable little work in a neglected field of law. "The first aim of this book is to show, in as concise a manner as is consistent with clearness, the extent to which police regulation may be exercised, under general and special powers, and to formulate rules that will be applicable in determining the validity of police ordinances." The authors state that they have given "references to all the decided cases on the subject in the United States, England, and Canada." We are not aware of any other treatise wholly devoted to this subject, although it is in a general way included within the scope of such a book as Dillon's 'Municipal Corporations.' This volume, which seems to be well and thoroughly done, will be found of great use by those who are concerned with the making and interpretation of the local legislation of our towns and cities. Where did the authors find the Latin in their statement that "It was said in a very general way that ordinances must be *fide, legii et rationalii*"?

Mr. A. Parlett Lloyd of the Baltimore bar publishes a small 'Treatise on the Law of Divorce' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which is intended partly for lawyers and partly for laymen, "avoiding," says the preface, "technical language and unfamiliar phraseology as far as practical [*sic*], aiming to make the work interesting

and instructive to persons of the laity who desire to post themselves in the matter." The book is the fruit of a great deal of intelligent labor, and will be found very instructive by both of the classes for which it is intended. There are twenty-five chapters, covering the various topics likely to be dealt with in such a treatise; but about two-fifths of the entire volume is contained in chapter vi, which enumerates in a compact form the "causes for divorce, statutory regulations, and important decisions in the States and Territories," as well as Canada. In this chapter it is curious to read the statement for South Carolina. It is this: "So strict has been the policy of this State against divorce that provision has been made making marriage indissoluble by law; and, since the Revolution, divorce of any kind, either by a court of justice or the Legislature, is unknown. In 1872 a divorce act was passed, but this was repealed by act of 1878, *Grant*, 12 S. C. 29; Mattison, 1 Strob. 387." The reader wonders how this could be, until he remembers that a majority of the people of South Carolina have been slaves, among whom divorce was unknown for another reason, namely, that marriage was unknown. Mr. Lloyd is eccentric in his citation of cases. Largely he cites them without giving the name of the case at all. Sometimes he cites only by one name, in the manner illustrated in the quotation just made; and sometimes in the usual way. A singular statement is made on p. 197:

"Eminent authorities contend that presumption of death after seven years is not conclusive, or that it is absolutely necessary that seven years should elapse before the presumption of death is raised when there are other facts, such as health of the party, etc., which may be proved to show a strong probability that the party did not live that long."

Neither the law nor the English of that passage is satisfactory. And what is meant by this remark on p. 212: "The husband owes to the wife a comfortable support . . .; and when, by wrongful conduct, he *plights his troth*, forcing her to legal remedies, the law will recognize her right of maintenance"? The italics are ours. In various respects the writer might, in another edition, improve his English. And he has good right to look for another edition.

'The Law relating to Banks and their Depositors and to Bank Collections,' by Albert S. Bolles, editor of the *Banker's Magazine* and Professor of Mercantile Law in the Wharton School of Finance (Homans Publishing Co.), is a book which is designed primarily for bankers, "to present, in language which can be easily and fully understood, the law of banking contained in the reported decisions of American and the English courts." But, as might be expected in such an undertaking, the author has had his eye on the lawyers also: "While thus having the banking class at shorter range than the members of the legal profession, I have tried to make a work that would also be helpful to lawyers." The book has not the fulness in the citation of cases that would be found in a pure law book, and it is by no means all that could be desired by a lawyer in its treatment of the cases; but it appears to be accurately and carefully prepared, and will be found by the practising lawyer an important manual. It is an odd slip to present our old friend Lord Justice Turner as Lord *Chief* Justice Turner.

Mr. Richard Wynkoop's 'Vessels and Voyages, as regulated by Federal Statutes and Treasury Instructions and Decisions' (D. Van Nostrand), is a useful and, apparently, a very well-devised and carefully executed book. It includes, rewritten and enlarged, what the author had previously published on the same general subject, and also much else. "Twenty one years' experience," he says, "in the Navigation Division of the Custom-house at the port of New York, and the author's previous books, may serve to commend to the public this work, which is a full presentation of the whole subject as it was in the mind of the author when he began to write upon Navigation." A more useful handbook than this small volume, to all persons who are engaged in navigation, it would be hard to find. Yachtsmen, also, and mere travellers by water would find it instructive and worth their having. The author has arranged his material in a compact form and with a very full index, and has imported very little of himself into the book, except in the shape of an intelligent and well-executed plan.

THE DISCOVERER OF BERING'S STRAIT.

Vitus J. Bering og de Russiske Opdagelsesreiser fra 1725-43 af P. Lauridsen. Copenhagen: Gyldendal.

THIS work, the result of much laborious research among the archives at St. Petersburg (in that old Russian which none but native palæographers can interpret) as well as in Denmark, deserves to be reproduced in English. Bering's explorations relate to some extent to America, and, besides, his life is as fascinating as a romance. Vitus Bering was born in Horsens, a small town in Danish Jutland, of poor parents, on August 12, 1681. He became a sailor, made long voyages, and in 1703, on his return from India to Amsterdam, he made the acquaintance of the Norwegian-born Admiral Cornelius Cruys, the founder of the Russian navy, who appointed him second lieutenant in the Russian marine. Bering distinguished himself in the great northern war, became a captain in 1724, and Peter the Great gave him command of the first Kamtchatka expedition, which was to determine whether Asia was continuous with America. As the author urges, we must remember that the east coast of Asia was not at that time known further than to the Japanese island Yesso, and the west coast of America had not been explored above California, about 43 degrees north latitude. All the northern part of the great ocean, its eastern and western boundaries, its northern limits, and its connection with the Arctic Sea were waiting for a discoverer. The expedition started early in the year 1725, about the time of Czar Peter's death. Bering's first lieutenant was M. P. Spangberg, a Dane born in Jerne, near Esbjerg, in Jutland, who had entered the Russian service in 1720. After an exceedingly difficult journey through Siberia, which lasted about two years, Bering arrived at Okhotsk on the Okhotsk Sea near the end of October, 1726. Here, going on board a new ship, *Fortuna*, and a couple of other slips, the expedition sailed over to southern Kamtchatka, crossed this peninsula, and reached in March, 1728—that is to say, three years after leaving St. Petersburg—the lower Kamtchatka Ostrog, which was to be the base of operations. A new ship, *Gabriel*, was built, and in it Bering started on his first journey the 13th of July, and returned on the 2d of September, 1728.

Bering put back on August 16, because he was convinced that he had doubled the north-eastern point of Asia and consequently demonstrated that the Asiatic and American continents were not continuous. In a paper published in Copenhagen in 1730 we read: "Bering has found that there really is a northeast passage, so that, providing ice does not hinder, one may sail out of the Lena River, thence to Kamtchatka, and thence to Japan, China, and East India." But Bering was not aware that he had sailed through a narrow strait, for the American coast was hid in dense fog. This fact remained to be discovered by an English navigator, Captain Cook, who found that Asia was separated from America by a very narrow body of water, which he, however, named Bering's Strait in honor of the Danish discoverer. When Bering had explored Kamtchatka and the northern Kurile Islands he returned by way of Okhotsk to St. Petersburg, where he arrived on the 1st of March, 1730.

After the Russian reform party had assumed the administration of affairs upon the accession of Empress Anna to the throne, the Government consented to a proposition from Bering to survey the northern coast of Siberia from the Obi to the Lena River and the western shores of America, and also to circumnavigate Japan. But the Senate, Academy, and Admiralty changed the project, as Mr. Lauridsen shows, as the result of an interesting investigation into a much more ambitious enterprise than Bering had dreamed of, though these bodies did not consider with sufficient care whether their magnificent plans could be carried out or not. The great expedition started from St. Petersburg in February, 1733, with Vitus Bering as chief and commander, and with Capts. Spangberg and Tchirikoff as second in command. In the Russian documents Bering is called Ivan Ivanovitch Bering. At Tobolsk they built the barge *Tobol*, seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, which in May, 1734, sailed down the Irtish and Obi to the Arctic Ocean. From Yakutsk, on the Lena River, two expeditions were sent out in June, 1735, one of which was to explore the coast of Siberia between the mouths of the Lena and Yenesei, while the other was to proceed eastward, explore the waters between Asia and America, and, if possible, run down to Kamtchatka. In the summer of 1737 Bering changed his headquarters to Okhotsk, and Spangberg made in the following summer two journeys, during which he surveyed the Kurile Islands, Yesso, and a part of the east coast of Nipon. By these explorations Spangberg gave this part of the world an entirely new geographical aspect.

Having described those Arctic expeditions which were undertaken at the suggestion of Bering, and exhibited Spangberg's merits in regard to the discovery of Japan and the Kurile Islands in their true light for the first time, Mr. Lauridsen proceeds to relate Bering's voyages to America and his discovery of the Aleutian Islands. Bering's original purpose was to make a two-years' journey, spend the winter on the coast of America, then proceed to the 60th degree north latitude to the present Bering Strait, and then return home along the coast of Asia; but through carelessness on the part of his subordinates, he did not secure enough provisions for an expedition of so long duration. To this must be added that Bering's hands were not entirely free. In obedience to instructions from the Senate, he was obliged to consult the astronomer La Croyère, who, relying on a map prepared by an older deceased brother, urged that the expedition should first proceed to Gamaland, southeast of Kamtchatka. This Gamaland was given on the above-mentioned map, and was said to have been discovered by Don Jean de Gama, after whom it was named. Bering followed La Croyère's suggestion, though he was convinced that no such country as Gamaland existed; and the unfortunate result was that the expedition was carried away into the Pacific Ocean, far from the Aleutian Isles, which, like an Ariadne thread, might have guided the navigator to the coast of America.

On June 4, 1741, Bering sailed with two ships, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, from Petropavlosk, on the east coast of Kamtchatka, a town founded by Bering. The German naturalist Steller, of the St. Petersburg Academy, accompanied the expedition. On the 20th of June storm and fog parted the ships, and they did not find each other again—a mishap which was only the beginning of a series, of which the author gives a detailed

and critical description. Bering was on the *St. Peter*, and in the beginning of November he found himself near Bering's Island, east of Kamtchatka, where the sick and weary crew had the final catastrophe before them. Bering, who, since August, had suffered from scurvy, which of course greatly impaired his usefulness as commander, was here attacked by inflammation of the bowels, and died December 20, 1741, in a sand-hole on the beach of Bering Island, where he was buried. On his grave was erected a wooden cross, for which a stone monument was substituted in 1822. The description of the melancholy days spent on Bering Island is one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Lauridsen's book.

In chapter viii the author speaks of the fauna of Bering Island, and we venture to quote what he says about Steller's sea-cow, which became extinct towards the close of the last century:

"The most interesting animal on Bering Island was the sea-cow (*Rhytina Stelleri*), a very large and ponderous animal, eight and nine metres long and weighing about three tons. It was related to the dugong and lamentin of the southern seas. Its habitat seems to have been confined to the shores of the Commander Islands, where it was found in great numbers. Its flesh was very excellent food, it was most eagerly sought after, and the greed of the Siberian hunters exterminated the entire species in less than a generation. The last specimen is said to have been killed in 1768, and the museums have had much difficulty in securing perfect skeletons. In his '*Vega* Expedition,' Nordenskjöld tries to show that sea-cows were seen much later, even as late as 1854; but as he bases his conjectures chiefly on statements of the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands, who, according to what Leonhard Stejneger has recently proved, confounded the sea-cow with a dolphin without a dorsal fin, there seems to be no reason for modifying the results arrived at by Baer, Brandt, and Middendorff."

It will be remembered that Mr. Leonhard Stejneger has recently explored the Kamtchatka country for the Smithsonian Institution, and brought home several complete specimens of sea-cow skeletons, which are now in the United States National Museum in Washington.

The results of Bering's voyages the author sums up as follows:

"By Bering's undertaking a great continent was scientifically explored, a vast Arctic coast, the longest in the world, was surveyed, a new route to the western world was found, and the way was paved for Russian colonization beyond the Pacific Ocean, while enormous sources of wealth—a Siberian Eldorado—were opened on the Aleutian Islands for the fur-hunter and adventurer. Bering was for Russia what Columbus and Cook were for Spain and England—a great discoverer, a hardy, indefatigable, and honest pioneer for science, culture, and commerce."

The volume, which contains various facts never before published, and which, by the way, is supplied with four excellent maps and two illustrations, fully justifies the author's conclusions.

Renaissance in Italy: The Catholic Reaction. By John Addington Symonds. 2 vols. Henry Holt & Co. 1887.

THE two volumes of the 'Catholic Reaction' form also volumes 6 and 7 of the "Renaissance in Italy," with which Mr. Symonds closes his great work. In a note to a passage of the second volume, the author describes himself as "an Englishman, writing a popular book for English folk," and gives us herewith the key to any criticism of his work. If one approaches the 'Renaissance in Italy' from the side of the largest demands of modern scientific method, he will find it falling far short of the truest standards. It is not the result of profound investigation into minute questions of historical accuracy. It borrows frankly and freely from the work of other moderns. It has a distinctly literary aim. It proposes to be read, and it does not encumber itself with learning which would make it less acceptable to the intelligent reader. In a word, it is English, not German.

These two concluding volumes bear out the general character of the work. In the list of books employed in their preparation there are but two German titles, and of these one is that of Ranke's 'Popes,' in the English translation, and the other that of a monograph on Giordano Bruno. No better indication could be given of the method of authorship here employed. It is the method of the amateur in the highest sense of that word, of the man who is in love with his subject and would make others love it, too; who sees the great meaning and current of human life, and cares little for dull or obscuring detail; who feels keenly what he writes, and who therefore leaves on the reader's mind a vivid impression of sincerity and devotion.

In the previous volumes Mr. Symonds had shown us the splendid picture of Renaissance culture in Italy under the various phases of politics, pure learning, literature, and art. His narrative had been constantly rising into higher and higher regions of human activity, until it culminated in the splendor of the early sixteenth century. To have stopped there would have been to leave the picture incomplete. It remained to show how the forces of the Italian genius which had carried the race up to such heights of achievement now steadily gave way, or, by over-development, became productive of ruin to their own fair creation.

This is the problem of the two volumes before us. The first impulse of a man so keenly alive to beauty as is Mr. Symonds would naturally be to see in such a period only an occasion for weeping and wailing. He would have to bemoan the decay of original power, the exaggeration of beautiful instincts, the gradual flattening down of every elevation into a great dull level of capable mediocrity. The temptation was to join in with the sorry scolding of Mr. Ruskin and his imitators, and brand every production of the later Italian mind as unworthy the serious attention of thoughtful men. This temptation Mr. Symonds has resisted by seeking to discover, amid the elements of decline and decay, other elements which should give promise of a new life of men. He finds these elements in the newly awakened spirit of scientific research, the true continuation of the early Renaissance, and in one new form of art, which seized upon what was left of the old artistic instinct of the Italian, and gave it scope for a development whose height has not yet been reached—the art of music.

In treating of the decline of pure culture, the keynote of Mr. Symonds's argument is Jesuitism. That word serves him as a formula to sum up all the tendencies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that were forcing the human mind out of the path of free individual development, upon which the early Renaissance had led it, and were cramping and crowding it into certain prescribed channels. Especially hateful to his light-loving spirit is the sham learning and sham morality of the soldiers of Jesus. Words fail him to describe his detestation of their methods. The frank ignorance and brutality of the Inquisition seem to him comparatively harmless by the side of this wily and insinuating agency, forcing itself in everywhere to dim the light and to dull the edge of pure science.

But Jesuitism alone could not have conquered Italy. The Italian mind was still too vigorous and too active to admit any such control. The twin curse of Italy was foreign dominion. Spain, with no tradition of culture behind her, gave herself heart and soul to Jesuitism, and then helped it in the cruel task of enslaving unhappy Italy. This is the thesis of the first volume of the 'Catholic Reaction.' It is developed in chapters on the Spanish Hegemony, the Council of Trent, the Inquisition, the Jesuits, and the Social and Domestic Morals of the Italians. We have here little that is novel. The sources employed are those well known to students, and there is no thorough criticism of them; but the whole presentation is vigorous, clear, and telling. The last two chapters, on Italian morals, present a truly harrowing picture of public and private depravity; yet even here one sees the working of powerful orderly forces for the detection and punishment of crime, and one could wish that Mr. Symonds had gone a little more deeply into the analysis of these conserving powers.

The second volume deals with the literary and artistic life of the period, and here the author is on more congenial ground. He aims to illustrate the character of the period by giving a pretty full account of a few leading men. Tasso is given nearly a third of the volume, Bruno and Sarpi more than a quarter. The lesser names of Guercini, Marino, Chiabrera, and Tassoni are treated in a chapter; one is given to Palestrina and the origins of modern music, and another to the Bolognese school of painters. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of the whole book are those upon the leaders of mediocrity in both literature and art. The great ones of the earth have been praised and worshipped until we are a little tired of it; but so careful and kindly an analysis as is here given of an author like Marino and of painters like the Caracci, one may go far to find. Mr. Symonds does not forget that these men are the heroes of a decaying art, but he is broad enough to see that the art, even in its decay, is majestic, commanding, often noble, always Italian. His vindication of Guido and Domenichino from the absurd violence of the "pre-Raphaelites" is evidence of a judicial temper which in latter-day criticism has often been sadly wanting. Not because he is blind to their defects, but because he is able to see them in their right relation to the period which produced them, is our author able to give these men their true value. It is a grand thing to see a people producing a few supremely great men, but it is a phenomenon well worth the respectful study of the true historian to see capacity of no mean sort so widely distributed among a people that a great multitude of lesser minds have reflected in their productions the universal inspiration.

Thus rounded out by the new volumes, we believe Mr. Symonds's book will prove to be what he aimed to make it, "a popular book for English folk." Itself the product of an age of well-trained mediocrity, it gathers together better than any other single work the complicated phases of a great period into one readable and, in the main, singularly truthful presentation.

The Banquet of Dante Alighieri, translated by Elizabeth Price Sayer. (Morley's Universal Library.) Geo. Routledge & Sons.

ALL true lovers of Dante must wish to protest against the translation of the 'Convito' which Prof. Morley has introduced to the world as the work of a lady who has devoted her life to the study and translation of Dante. If this be true, we can only imagine this translation to have been made in her schoolgirl days, before she had acquired a knowledge of the language of Dante, or the power to appreciate his thought. It is characterized by nearly all the faults that a good translation should be without, and it is especially remarkable for what Mrs. Malaprop would call "a nice derangement of epitaphs." If there is one quality more noteworthy than another in the language of Dante, it is *directness*. But the translator, when in doubt which one of two or three words to use, puts them *all* in, destroying the force of Dante's terse sentences. Thus, having to translate the words *nostre brighe*, instead

of saying "our troubles," she says "our sorrows, or cares, or vexations," or, again, instead of saying "contention," she writes "strife, or contention, or opposition." Then, too, certain words in the Italian she is sure to trip over, such as *per* and *da* and *quasi*, and others of somewhat elastic significance. Dante sometimes uses the same word in different senses in different places, but the context generally shows the right meaning. For instance, the old word *onestà* he uses to mean honesty, virtue, decorum, and disinterestedness; but a little careful attention to the idea of the whole sentence makes it sufficiently evident which sense is the only proper one. Nor does it do to translate *valente* as "brave," because it generally means worthy. These are only specimens of many such errors.

Much worse are the faults of carelessness, such as translating *certi sono* (there are certain men), "I am certain" (which would have been *sono certo*); or "the predicted emperor," instead of the *aforesaid* emperor; or saying "a virgin shall be born of the stem of Jesse," instead of a *rod* (*verga*); or translating *dice Boezio, asino vive*, by "Says Boethius, Let the ass live," instead of "he lives an ass"! But worse than this, again, is it to calmly leave out whole sentences or parts of sentences, or to insert clauses not in the original, which is frequently done by Miss Sayer, generally with the result of making confusion worse confounded. What does she mean by this interpolation, for instance, where, speaking of Divine Philosophy, Dante says that "she abides with the other Intelligences in a less perfect manner, as a mistress whom no lover enjoys entirely," etc.; which Miss Sayer improves thus: "It is in the other Intelligences in a less degree, *as if platonic*, as if a virgin love from whom no lover receives *full and* complete joy," etc.? Dante says of riches, "Truly they bring no peace, but increase of greed, which would not have existed without them"; which Miss Sayer dilates into "Truly they bring no peace, but more care, more trouble than a man had in the first place, when he was without them." Such instances are many, and so are such felicitous expressions as "When I say my soul weeps, it is evident that my *soul is still on its side* and speaks with sadness." If this had read "on the ragged edge," the sentence might have had a meaning, even if it were not Dante's. What Dante wrote was, "My soul was still in the same mood." And again Miss Sayer writes: "If wax could have the spirit of fear, it would fear most to come into the rays of the sun, *which would not turn it into stone*, since its disposition is to yield to that strong operator"; whereas the true rendering is, "If wax could have the sentiment of fear, it would be more afraid to come under the rays of the sun than stone would, because its nature makes it susceptible of a more powerful impression therefrom."

It may be easily imagined from these illustrations that when it comes to a clear interpretation of Dante's metaphysics, or even to an accurate rendering of his scholastic terminology, this translator is hopelessly at sea. She talks in chapter i. of the second Treatise about "*trimming the mizzenmast* of reason to the wind of my desire," but not even that extraordinary operation (in the original it is "setting the mainsail") has enabled her to weather the many difficulties of her voyage. Why does she say "the star of Venus had twice revolved in that circle which causes the evening and the morning to appear"? The circle of Venus causes *her* to appear *in* the evening or the morning. And again: "And this is why *that first moved* —the Primum Mobile—has such extremely rapid motion. For because of the most fervent appetite which each part of it has to be united with that most Divine Heaven of Peace, in which it revolves with so much desire, its velocity is almost incomprehensible. And this quiet and peaceful Heaven is the place of that Supreme Deity who from above beholds the whole." Which should be rendered, "And this is the reason that the Primum Mobile moves with immense velocity, because the fervent longing of all its parts to be united to those of this most divine and quiet Heaven makes it revolve with so much desire that its velocity is almost incomprehensible. And this quiet and peaceful Heaven is the abode of that Supreme Deity who alone doth perfectly behold Himself."

But there is no use in multiplying such instances. They can be found in profusion on almost every page of this book. To translate the 'Convito' demands a special course of study; at least it needs a thorough knowledge of the Italian language *as Dante used it*, some acquaintance with the philosophy of his age and the meaning of such scholastic terms as "form," "substance," "accident," etc., and a capacity to rethink in English the ideas of Dante. Otherwise we get such a hopeless farrago of nonsense as we find on many pages of this book. Such a translation as this is enough to repel any one from seeking to find the many noble and beautiful thoughts which Dante has embedded in much pedantic and somewhat tiresome disquisition, but which amply repay the attentive reader. The 'Convito' was intended by Dante as a sequel to the 'Vita Nuova' and an aid to the interpretation of the 'Divina Commedia'; it contains a summary of his philosophy, his theology, and his ethics, and some of the noblest prose in the Italian language, and he might have said of it (as he did of one of the poems it contains), "O men, who cannot see the meaning of this *book*, at least reject it not, but bear in mind its beauty, which is great." And he tells us that he wrote it in Italian, and not in Latin, for fear lest some one might make it appear hideous in a translation as he made the 'Ethics' who translated it from Latin. O prophetic vision of genius!

Lectures on the Physiology of Plants. By Julius von Sachs. Translated by H. Marshall Ward, M.A., F.L.S. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1887.

In his 'Vorlesungen über Pflanzenphysiologie,' here fairly well translated into English, Prof. Sachs of Würzburg is seen at his best. Physiology is his forte, and few Germans have his gift of exposition, either with pen or tongue; so, in the redistribution and reëlaboration of the materials of his well-known text-book, he has done wisely in turning over the morphology and taxonomy to Goebel, whose volume is a decided improvement upon the original, and in leaving the vegetable anatomy to De Bary, who did the best he could with it at the time, and helped to better that in the English translation. All three works are now in English, thanks to the Clarendon Press, and in their way are doing good service in England and America. This volume of Sachs's is all the better, certainly all the more readable, for retaining the original form in which the materials were cast, that of lectures.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ashton, J. Dawn of the XIXth Century in England. Popular ed. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.
Austin, G. L. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: His Life, Works, Friendships. New ed. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.00.
Books which Have Influenced Me. Jas. Pott & Co.
Church, Rev. A. J. The Count of the Saxon Shore. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
Deland, Margaret. The Old Garden, and Other Verses. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Fairbairn, Rev. R. B. The Doctrine of Morality in its Relation to the Grace of Redemption. Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.
Frank Leslie's Christmas Book. Mrs. Frank Leslie.
Gladden, W. Parish Problems. The Century Co. $2.50.
Holmes, Dr. O. W. Our Hundred Days in Europe. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Howland, A. O. The Irish Problem. London: Hatchards; New York: Brentano. 50 cents.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. Vol. 1. T. Y. Crowell & Co. (5 vols., $7.50.)
Irving, W. Tales. (Knickerbocker Nuggets.) 2 vols. Each $1.
Jerningham, H. E. H. Diane de Breteuille. Harper & Brothers. 15 cents.
Knox, T. W. Decisive Battles since Waterloo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Kroeker, Kate F. New Fairy Tales from Brentano. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.
Malot, Hector. A Speculator in Petticoats. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.
Manning, Jessie W. The Passion of Life: Poems. Charlton, Iowa: The Author. $1.
McKenzie, A. Some Things Abroad. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Morizot-Thibault, C. De la Formation du Pouvoir Législatif dans la Constitution des Etats Unis d'Amérique. Paris: Alphonse Picard; New York: F. W. Christern
Morris, C. Half Hours with American History. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Norman, H. Bodyke: a Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Parlor Games for the Wise and Otherwise. Rochester, N. Y.: O. M. Hubbard Co. 50 cents.
Peacock, T. L. Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Phelps, Elizabeth S. Jack the Fisherman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
Pool, Maria L. A Vacation in a Buggy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Puchner, R. Aglaja. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar.
Rutherford, M. The Revolution in Tanner's Lane. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Scott, Sir W. The Betrothed, Chronicles of the Canongate. The Talisman, Chronicles of the Canongate. Woodstock. Fair Maid of Perth. Anne of Geierstein. Count Robert of Paris. Surgeon's Daughter. Castle Dangerous. 7 vols. Library Ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75 each.
Select Tales from the Gesta Romanorum. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Whist Universal. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.25.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 ; *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

Germany.

PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügern, University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. Grinnell, Iowa.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF Houses, Institutions, etc. (water supply, plumbing, heating, etc.), examined by WM. PAUL GERHARD, 39 Union Square, West, New York City, author of 'House Drainage and Sanitary Plumbing,' 'Guide to Sanitary House Inspection,' etc.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TALES BEFORE SUPPER. From Théophile Gautier and Prosper Mérimée. Told in English by Myndart Verelst. And delayed with a proem by Edgar Saltus. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 50 cts.

"The 'Tales Before Supper' belong to an order of odd and entertaining stories which can never be too plentiful for the delectation of readers who like ingenious plots, fine workmanship, and fiction that does not tax one's thinking power."—*Mr. Geo. Parsons Lathrop.*

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers
BRENTANOS, 5 Union Sq., N. Y.; 101 State St., Chicago.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY CANNED Goods, including Fruits, Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, Fruit Juices, Soups, Poultry, and Mince Meat, packed under the best conditions and free from adulteration. Fruits and Vegetables in glass a specialty. Price-list sent on application. Address ONEIDA COMMUNITY (Limited), Community, N. Y.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

AN ART NOVEL,
Entitled
John Manson: A Studio Story,
By W. J. STILLMAN,

is now running in the *Photographic Times*; commenced in Sept. 9 issue, 1887. It contains complete discussions on the philosophy of Art, which Mr. Stillman is so eminently fitted to write; and has, besides, a most interesting plot.

The *Photographic Times* is a weekly journal devoted to the theory, practice, and advancement of photography. Subscription price, $3 per year.

A sample copy free. SCOVILL M'F'G. CO., Publishers, 423 Broome, St., New York City.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Agent.

VILLAGE Improvement Associations.—How to organize. B. G. NORTHROP, Clinton, Conn.

Some Literary Treasures

For little money. Selected from the

Chandos Classics.

Published in Library style of binding—smooth blue linen, white label, at one dollar per volume.

"Such collections as Warne's Chandos Classics sift literature for the advantage of the general reader."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE LEGENDARY BALLADS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.
Compiled and edited by John S. Roberts.

DANTE (THE VISION OF).
Translated by Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M.

ENGLAND: ITS CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.
Edward I. to Henry VII. By Henry Hallam, and the Constitution of England by J. L. DeLolme.

LOCKHART'S SPANISH BALLADS.
Translated by J. G. Lockhart, and the CHRONICLE OF THE CID, by Robert Southey.

LIVES OF EMINENT NOVELISTS AND DRAMATISTS.
By Sir Walter Scott. Revised, with notes.

ESSAYS ON CHIVALRY, ROMANCE, AND THE DRAMA.
By Sir Walter Scott.

BOOK OF AUTHORS.
A collection of criticisms, ana, mots, personal descriptions, etc., wholly referring to English men of literature in every age. By W. Clark Russell.

GOLDSMITH'S POEMS, DRAMAS, AND THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

THE KORAN—THE ALKORAN OF MOHAMMED.
Translated into English from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes and a preliminary discourse. By George Sale.

OXENFORD'S FRENCH SONGS.
Including Costello's Lays of the Troubadours.

ROMANCE OF LONDON. (*1st series.*)
Historic sketches, remarkable duels, notorious highwaymen, rogueries, crimes and punishments, etc. By John Timbs, F. S. A.

ROMANCE OF LONDON. (*2d series.*)
Supernatural stories, sights and shows, strange adventures, and remarkable persons.

A CENTURY OF ANECDOTE.
A collection of the best modern anecdotes of Court, Fashionable, and Political Life, Men of Letters, Law and Lawyers, Eccentric Persons, etc., from George Selwyn to Coleridge, Sydney Smith and Rogers. By John Timbs, F.S.A.

WALTON AND COTTON'S ANGLER.
A new edition, with notes, by G. Christopher Davies, and illustrations selected from Major's beautiful edition, etc.

HERBERT'S (GEORGE) WORKS.
In Prose and Verse.

HEBER'S (BISHOP) POETICAL WORKS.

PEPYS' DIARY.
The Diary of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., from 1659 to 1669, with Memoir. Edited by Richard Lord Braybrooke.

EVELYN'S DIARY.
The Diary of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S., from 1641 to 1705-6. Edited by William Bray, Esq.

SPENSER'S FAERY QUEEN.
A vision of the great Elizabethan Poet's Masterpiece in *modern English.* With memoir, notes, and glossary

NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE (THE) AND NATURALIST'S CALENDAR.
By Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. A new edition. Edited with notes by G. Christopher Davies. Beautifully and fully illustrated.

LAMB'S (CHARLES) POEMS AND ESSAYS.
(Essays of Elia, etc., etc.) with choice illustrations, head and tail pieces, etc.

GIBBON'S LIFE AND LETTERS.
Autobiographic Memoirs and Letters of Edward Gibbon, with his History of the Crusades. Verbatim reprint with copious index. By W. J. Day.

PERCY'S RELIQUES OF ANCIENT POETRY.
Consisting of old heroic ballads, songs, etc. A new edition with glossary and Life. By Edward Walford, M.A.

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. A new edition, condensed and revised.

LORD BACON'S ESSAYS. Including his moral and historical works, Advancement of Learning, New Atlantis, etc., with memoir, notes, and glossary.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES.
The Langhorne translation revised. Four vols. Text and notes, with indexes, complete. Grecian and Roman. Four vols., boxed.
"Plutarch's Lives is worth a score of Text-books on ancient history."—*Thomas Hunter in The Epoch.*

SHAH NAMEH (EPIC OF KINGS) FIRDAUSI.
Translated by Atkinson.

PERCY ANECDOTES (THE).
Verbatim reprint of original edition. With preface by John Timbs, F.S.A. Anecdotes (classified) of the Bar, the Senate, Shipwreck, Travelling, the Pulpit, Music, Justice, etc., etc. Four vols., boxed.

SCHILLER'S POEMS AND BALLADS. Translated by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. With a memoir.

Complete lists of the series free on application.

Of all booksellers, or mail, free, on receipt of price by

FREDERICK WARNE & CO., Publishers,

20 Lafayette Place, New York.

The Irish Problem,

AS VIEWED BY

A CITIZEN OF THE EMPIRE.

BY O. A. HOWLAND.

12mo. Paper. 50 Cents.

CONTENTS.—I. Nationalism or Imperialism. II. A Purchase Scheme. III. Home Rule by Industrial Parliaments. IV. Ireland and the English Race.

"A well-written little book."—*Toronto Mail.*

"The work of a calm, thoughtful, unprejudiced mind; of one who is totally free from the provincialism, or almost parochialism, which too often asserts itself in connection with this great subject; and, moreover, of one who can express his thoughts in pure, clear, and vigorous English. . . . Perhaps the boldest part of the book is that which contains a proposal for an Industrial Parliament; and here we certainly have some very plain speaking in regard to the incompetency of existing legislative assemblies to deal with industrial questions."—*The Week.*

"The chapter on Industrial Parliaments is ably written."—*Monetary Times.*

"A plea for conciliation and patience."—*Toronto Globe.*

London: HATCHARD, Piccadilly.

FOR SALE BY

BRENTANOS,

5 Union Sq., N. Y., and 101 State St., Chicago.

FOUR of the five volumes of 'Les Miserables' being published in French by William R. Jenkins, New York, are now ready, and the work will be completed by November. Readers of French will find this edition not only the cheapest, but the best. Paper, $4.50 the set; $6.50; half calf, $13.50.

CARLYLE-EMERSON CORRESPONDENCE.

HAWTHORNE AND HIS WIFE.
New editions. Each in two volumes, with illustrations. Per set, $3; in half calf, $6.

JAPANESE HOMES. By Prof. E. S. Morse.

CHOSÖN: THE LAND OF THE MORNING CALM (Korea). By Percival Lowell. New editions. Each in one volume, 12mo, illustrated. Per volume, $3; in half calf, $6.

The Ticknor Series of Octavo Poets.—Library Edition.

The Lady of the Lake. The Lay of the Last Minstrel. Marmion. The Princess. Childe Harold. Lucile.

Six volumes, elegantly and uniformly bound, with all the original illustrations, beveled boards, and full gilt in cloth. Each $3.50. In tree-calf or antique morocco, $7.50.

These are the most famous and popular editions in existence of great poems. In their original shape they have had enormous sales, and in their cheaper form, with all their original illustrations, complete and unworn, they will have renewed popularity.

Also, uniform with the above in style and price, cheaper editions of the beautifully illustrated

TUSCAN CITIES, by W. D. Howells.

RED-LETTER DAYS ABROAD, by J. L. Stoddard.

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price, by the Publishers,*

TICKNOR & CO., BOSTON.

FOREIGN

Second-Hand Book Catalogues

will be mailed to bookbuyers, regularly as issued, on application to

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Publishers and Importers,

COOPER UNION, 4TH AVE., NEW YORK.

Book Collectors will find in these Catalogues many choice "out-of-the-way" books at low prices. We have special facilities for importing from these lists. Correspondence solicited.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready A. S. CLARK.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s

NEW BOOKS.

Our Hundred Days in Europe.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, author of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table,' etc. 1 vol. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50.

Dr. Holmes's account of his hundred memorable days in England last year is full of interest, not only for the graceful and impressive incidents it recalls, but for its abundant felicities of thought and expression.

Jack the Fisherman.

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. With illustrations by C. W. REED. 50 cents.

This little book presents in attractive form one of Miss Phelps's most powerful and pathetic stories, describing the life, labors, and temptations of a fisherman; the love and constancy of woman; and the pitiful desolation wrought by intemperance.

Knitters in the Sun.

A book of Short Stories. By OCTAVE THANET. 1 vol., 16mo, $1.25.

Freshness of subject, vigor and grace of narration, and simplicity and charm of style render this book peculiarly attractive. It is a proof of the London *Spectator's* generous remark that Americans write the best short stories.

The World to Come.

A volume of thoughtful, vigorous, readable, and devout Sermons by WILLIAM BURNET WRIGHT, recently pastor of the Berkeley Street Church, Boston, and autnor of 'Ancient Cities.' 1 vol., 16mo, $1.25.

Works of Edward Fitzgerald,

The Translator of Omar Khayyám, with some Corrections derived from his own Annotated Copies. With a Portrait of Mr. Fitzgerald, a Sketch of Omar Khayyám's tomb, by WILLIAM SIMPSON, and a Frontispiece to 'Salaman and Absal.' A limited letter-press edition. In two volumes, octavo, cloth, $10.

By those who appreciate Mr. Fitzgerald's genius, notably as a translator, these two volumes will rightly be accounted among the most important and welcome publications of the year.

Well-Worn Roads in Spain, Holland, and Italy.

Or, The Travels of a Painter in Search of the Picturesque. By F. HOPKINSON SMITH. 16mo, gilt top, $1.25.

The descriptive chapters in Mr. Smith's striking holiday volume published last year are now reprinted in a tasteful little book. At the head of each chapter is an illustration reduced from the holiday volume.

Wit, Wisdom, and Beauty of Shakespeare.

Selected by C. S. WARD. 16mo, full gilt, $1.25.

These selections have been made with excellent judgment and taste, and contain complete passages embracing many of the wise, pungent, beautiful thoughts which abound in Shakespeare.

The Works of Thomas De Quincey.

New Fireside Edition. In six volumes, 16mo, $10; half calf, $20. *Sold only in sets.*

This puts in compact form De Quincey's remarkable biographical, historical, political, economical, religious, critical, and social essays.

Gentleman's Magazine Library

Vol. 8. ROMANO-BRITISH REMAINS. Part II. 8vo, $2.50; Roxburgh, printed on hand-made paper, $3.50; Large-Paper Edition, Roxburgh (50 copies), printed on hand-made paper, $6.

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

BOSTON.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

The Week.

THE action of the Grand Army men regarding pensions at their National Encampment in St. Louis last week is the feature of the gathering which chiefly interests the general public, and its importance is such that it must command the attention of the nation. For some years past there has been a growing tendency towards converting the organization into a machine for getting pensions, and the discussion over the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill rendered its action at St. Louis of peculiar interest. Three or four years ago a movement was started in Massachusetts for securing service pensions—that is, pensions for everybody who served in the Union Army during the war, the rate favored being $8 per month. Its advocates were zealous and persistent, and they soon succeeded in carrying a majority of the Grand Army posts in the State, the State Encampment having since then repeatedly given large majorities for the scheme, and instructed its delegates to the National Encampment to push it before that body. The scandal of such a proposition was so great, however, that the National Encampment has refused to endorse it, the majority of the delegates recognizing the loss of prestige involved in supporting such a grab. The Pension Committee appointed at the last National Encampment shared this self-respecting feeling, and reported last week in favor of united effort to secure the passage of another bill, which is practically the same as the vetoed Dependent Pension Bill. This report was carried through at Thursday's session without discussion, under the operation of the previous question, and therefore stands as the official action of the body.

Although the advocates of the service pension concluded to make no fight in the National Encampment, where they saw that they were certain to fail by reason of the unrepresentative character of that body, they have organized a National Service Pension Association, which proposes to make this "overwhelming majority in favor of a service pension" felt in future. Congressman-elect Hovey of Indiana has been chosen President, and has engaged to push the scheme in Congress, and the members of the Association propose to bring all their influence to bear at Washington to secure its passage. The outrageous injustice of this proposition has been previously set forth in these columns. At the minimum rate of $8 a month it would mean the addition of much more than $100,000,000 a year to the already enormous pension roll, while it would involve a demoralization of the national character terrible to contemplate, if hundreds of thousands of men who are able to earn their own living were to get their support from the public Treasury. In short, it would be hard to imagine a measure more discreditable and dangerous than this scheme which the Grand Army Machine is now shown to favor.

The designation of William L. Putnam of Maine and President Angell of Michigan University to act with Secretary Bayard in the fisheries negotiation with the British Commissioners, settles all doubts, if there were any, as to the nature of the negotiation. There has been a great deal of pother over the question whether this should be called a Commission or by some other name. A great many people on our side of the water had imbibed the notion that no Commission could be appointed without the previous assent of Congress. This strange conception had its origin in the fact that the Senate two or three years ago passed a resolution adverse to such a Commission. The resolution was merely an expression of the Senate's opinion. It might be considered advisory, although even in this mild sense it was extra-constitutional, since the Senate's advice to the President regarding negotiations with foreign Powers does not begin until the negotiations are sent to it in due form. The name and style of the negotiators is a matter of no importance. But as the word Commission is commonly applied to such bodies, there is no reason why this one should not be known as the Fisheries Commission. The gentlemen appointed to act with Secretary Bayard are undoubtedly as well qualified for such work as any who could be found, and we are sure that they are in no wise inferior in either learning or patriotism to the British and Canadian Commissioners whom they will meet.

The letter which Mr. Oberly, Chairman of the Civil-Service Commission, has addressed to the Illinois Democratic Association, made up of office-holders in the Washington departments, declining an invitation to address them, and notifying them that he considers their organization in itself an offence against the Civil-Service Law, marks another step forward in the establishment of the reform principle. Mr. Oberly makes it plain that the establishment of such associations violates the letter of the law, as it obviously does its spirit, and he points out forcibly the scandals involved in their existence and work under Republican administrations. He concludes with this vigorous application of his sermon: "And now may I not be excused for saying that Democrats should not imitate the worst practices of the worst Republicans, by organizing the officers, clerks, and other employees of the departments at Washington into State associations, the purposes of which are partisan, and all the money collected or expended by which is money collected and expended, given, and handed over — received and applied, as the law expresses it—for partisan purposes, and for the promotion of political objects, all of which practices the Civil-Service Law denounces as unlawful, as punishable by fine and imprisonment, when the parties to the practices are persons in the service of the United States? I believe the Democrats should practise in power what they preached while out of power, and that they should not follow the evil example set them by the party they have succeeded in the administration of the affairs of the republic."

The Republicans of Massachusetts have not broken down the Civil-Service Law so completely as they supposed they had when they passed the Soldiers' Exemption Act last winter. That act has been construed by several officials with appointing powers to mean that veterans could be appointed to subordinate positions not only without examination, but without any certification of the Civil-Service Commissioners. The act provides that any honorably discharged soldier or sailor can be appointed to a position in the classified civil service without examination, but it stipulates that he shall file with the Civil-Service Commissioners, together with his application for appointment, a sworn statement of his personal and military record, habits, and moral character, accompanied by certificates of good moral character and capacity for performance of the duties of the office. The Civil Service Commissioners hold that the stipulation for filing this information with them gives them the sole power of certifying veterans for appointment, and that none such can be appointed without that certification. The point was submitted to the Supreme Court by the Governor's Council for decision, and six of the seven judges have united in an opinion that the Commissioners are right.

This decision leaves the Republicans of the State in a very awkward predicament. It will be remembered that a Republican Legislature first passed the Exemption Law during the Administration of Gov. Robinson, and that he vetoed it. At their State Convention in 1886 the Republicans adopted a civil-service plank which directly pledged the party to oppose such legislation. Last winter, however, the Exemption Bill was introduced in the Republican Legislature again, was passed, and signed by the Republican Governor. Under its provisions Republican officials have been appointing veterans to office without certification by the Civil-Service Commissioners. Now, the highest court in the State declares that in passing the law the Republican legislators have not accomplished what they supposed they had; that they have, in fact, broken their party pledge, and secured all the odium of attacking civil service reform without giving the "soldier vote" what it desired; for the soldiers who have demanded this exemption are not the self-respecting veterans who ask only an equal chance with other men, but the camp-followers, who can no more come successfully out of a character examination than they can out of one for clerical fitness.

W. P. Tilghman, who is, according to reports which have been widely published, now under arrest in Berlin for cheating and swindling, was lately dismissed from our consular service. The position he held was that of a

consular clerk, not that of a vice-consul, as has been published. Consular clerks are to be distinguished from office clerks. The former are appointed by the President, and hold during good behavior; the latter are simply employed by the consular officer and dismissed at his pleasure. The case of Tilghman furnishes an excellent opportunity to remind the President of the object of the law which called into existence a class of officers originally designated consular pupils, but now known as consular clerks. By the act of August 18, 1856, which established our consular system upon its present basis, the President was authorized to appoint consular pupils not to exceed twenty-five in number, who should be citizens of the United States, and who should be assigned to such consulates and charged with such duties as the President might think proper. The object of the law was, in imitation of the French, to educate young men of character and ability to be worthy representatives of our country abroad. In short, it meant to make of our consular system a noble profession. An appropriation act, however, two years later nipped this laudable scheme in the bud. But at last, by act of 1864, the original design was in substance restored. The officers were styled consular clerks, and their number was restricted to thirteen.

It is gratifying to relate that even then civil-service-reform principles began to manifest themselves. It was enacted that "before the appointment of any such clerk shall be made, it shall be satisfactorily shown to the Secretary of State, after due examination and report by an examining board, that the applicant is qualified and fit for the duties to which he shall be assigned, and such report shall be laid before the President." It was further enacted that no clerk so appointed should be removed from office except for cause stated in writing, which should be submitted to Congress at the session following such removal. The part, however, which relates to examinations is defective in that it does not require them to be competitive. The result has been, as any one might have foreseen, that these places have not escaped the greedy hand of the spoilsman, though the debates in the two houses of Congress clearly show that the adoption of the measure was pressed by its advocates because it "would give opportunity for the improvement of the consular service by the appointment, without regard to partisan considerations, of young men of education and character." There may have been few as lacking in character as Tilghman appointed to these places, yet no serious efforts have been made to render impossible the selection of such as he. Owing to the excellent opportunities for study afforded by such positions, and to the respectable tenure by which they are held, the best representatives of our best schools and colleges would eagerly seek them if they were thrown open to competition. Now they are monopolized by those who have Congressional influence. It is to the credit of the present officers of the Department of State that they at least require those designated at present for these places to spend months at the Department engaged in the study of our laws and history, under the guidance of a competent teacher. Would it not be still more creditable to appoint in the first place only those who had proved in open, competitive examination their entire fitness to discharge all the duties which might be assigned to them?

The vote on the prohibition amendment in Tennessee on Thursday, like that in Texas a few weeks ago, shows that a question of public policy in which men are really interested will impel them to the polls in larger numbers than any mere strife over the offices. It shows, also, that the defeat of prohibition was due exclusively to the negro vote. A considerable majority of the white men in Tennessee undoubtedly voted for prohibition, and the narrow margin against it comes from the black men. The result in Knoxville tells the story. The population of the city in 1880 consisted of 70 whites to 30 negroes in every 100 persons. The vote for prohibition was 2,312 in the affirmative, to 1,120 in the negative—in other words, 68 for to 32 against in every 100; and the despatches say that "the negro vote was almost solid against the amendment, and represents at least three-quarters of the opposition in Knoxville." It was the same way in Nashville, where the despatches say that "the negroes almost universally voted against the amendment, their cry being 'personal liberty,' which was the watchword of the 'antis.'"

Mr. David A. Wells has been writing a series of remarkable articles in the *Popular Science Monthly* on "The Economic Disturbances since 1873." The original design of the writer was, apparently, not in any sense controversial, but rather historical. Much has been written in a scrappy way about the improvements of machinery, new inventions applied to production and transportation, and the consequent cheapening of the principal articles of human consumption that have been effected within the past fifteen years. There has been no attempt, so far as we are aware, to group all these together, both in general and in detail, so as to make a picture explaining at one glance the great fall in prices during recent years. Such was evidently the author's design, and sole design, when he took up this exceedingly interesting subject. But in the course of his investigations he ran foul of the theory of the bimetallists that the fall of prices in the past fifteen years has been caused by silver demonetization and gold scarcity. This is pure dogma. Mr. Wells, finding reasons quite sufficient to account for all the decline in prices in the world of facts and outside of the land of dreams, and finding also some important articles that have not declined in price, as they ought to have done on the gold-scarcity theory, has been seemingly impelled to give a controversial turn to the later chapters of his treatise. It is evident that if bimetallism is going to stand up against this powerful attack, it must now come out of dreamland and speak a language that common people can understand.

We do not deny Chief-Judge Ruger's right to grant another stay in Sharp's case, but we are bound to say that as a rare, almost unprecedented performance, it is peculiar, and a judicial act which is peculiar is always open to criticism or question at the hands of anybody who thinks criticism or question will do any good. The difficulty there has been in getting Sharp's sentence carried out is, in fact, whoever may be responsible for it, a great scandal, and is inevitably connected in the minds of the unreflecting public with his wealth.

The Springfield meeting of the American Board promises to produce a debate more bitter, if less exciting, than the one at Des Moines last year. In preparation for it the methods of a political campaign have been freely employed. The *Independent* filled its last issue with columns of anonymous letters approving its recent course. On the other side, the *Christian Union*, almost the solitary champion of the liberal view, contents itself with pointing out the position of self-stultification into which the conservatives of the Board are rapidly bringing the denomination. This is the fatal logic of events which is sure to defeat the present policy of the Prudential Committee in the end. Candidate after candidate, pronounced by that body unfit to preach the Gospel in heathen lands, has been endorsed by councils at home, and has been received to positions of trust and influence in the American Church. This cannot last for ever, and though the conservatives have undoubtedly an immense majority in the Board, and can carry any measure they please, the time will soon come when they will have to consent to the sending of such candidates as missionaries. The thing may be done furtively, perhaps, and under cover of some high-sounding resolution to the contrary, as occurred in the case of Mr. Hume, but it will have to be done at last.

The victory of the *Volunteer* was so overwhelming that even Messrs. Watson and Bell are forced to admit that the superiority of the centreboard sloop as a racer can no longer be questioned. It is a gloomy day for cutter men, and we presume they will keep a discreet silence for a long time to come. The *Volunteer's* two victories were singularly decisive, showing so clearly as to make dispute impossible that she was the better boat in both light and heavy weather. She not only beat the fastest English cutter ever built, but beat her so badly that there was really no race after the first few miles. For this remarkable victory the American people are solely indebted to the skill of Mr. Burgess and the public-spirited generosity of Gen. Paine. We trust that this great debt will be paid in some more substantial manner than mere words. It is high time that the burden of defending the cup were taken from Gen. Paine, and borne by the large and rich yachting fraternity of the whole country.

The erection and opening of a club for conductors and other railroad employees through the liberality of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Grand Central Station is an excellent step in the direction of identifying the employees with the corporations which they serve, and making them feel that they have a permanent interest in the prosperity of the railroad, and are not mere hirelings. A year ago, when the strikes were raging on the

Southwestern railroads, and on the horse-railroads in this city, we urged upon the attention of railroad managers the immense importance of making their men feel that their employers were as good friends as the unions, and had their comfort and safety at heart. Mr. Vanderbilt has made the first great step in this policy, and it must bear fruit. It is sure not simply to give any corporation which pursues it the pick of the labor market, but to cause intelligent and self-respecting men to cling to its service, as the best thing for their own future and that of their families.

There have been two Catholic Congresses held lately, one at Treves in Germany and the other at Liége in Belgium. The German one devoted itself mainly to the discussion of the relations of Church and State in the empire, but the other occupied itself largely with "the labor problem." It discussed nearly all the solutions proposed by the innumerable lay orators and writers who occupy themselves with attempts to satisfy "Labor," such as "wise laws," coöperation, trades-unions, government socialism, collectivism, communism, anarchy, the nationalization of the land, and what not, and condemned them all. They are all insufficient because the Church plays no part in them. The true and real solution is, the Bishop of Liége said, the following: The old trade guilds must be revived and placed under the guardianship of Christian lay employers and of the clergy. Then each trade or calling must be placed under the special protection of a saint; and brotherhoods of those engaged in it, composed both of employers and workmen, must be formed for the celebration of the saint's fête and for participation in religious processions and funerals and the rendering of mutual assistance in times of need. There was, we believe, no discussion of the probability of the adoption of this solution by the working classes, and probably few, if any, members of the Congress had any expectation that Labor would pay the smallest attention to it. But in propounding a scheme which had no chance of adoption, the Congress only followed the example of ninety-nine out of every hundred who undertake to abolish poverty and discontent. Most of the writing and talking about the Labor problem has apparently no practical end in view whatever, and appears to be intended rather to ease the mind of the authors than to change the face of modern society.

The reverent meekness with which the English allow themselves to be so often lectured on their foreign politics by Prof. Arminius Vámbéry of the University of Buda-Pesth is amusing. Because, a quarter of a century ago, he travelled in disguise through a part of Turkestan then inaccessible to Europeans, and subsequently wrote a number of books on the ethnography and languages of Central Asia, he is deemed a kind of permanent oracle on affairs concerning the countries lying between the Indus and the Caspian. That his accounts of travel and philological studies have been subjected to very severe criticism—the former in Russia, whose armies have since occupied the scenes of his adventures, and the latter by eminent scholars of his own country—and that his oracular utterances are palpably inspired by Hungarian, anti-Russian animosity, has been overlooked in the friendly fervor towards him which his very partiality in matters in dispute between Russia and Great Britain kindles in English breasts. He is credited with knowing the secret springs of action in Tashkend and Bokhara, Kabul and Herat, Teheran and Meshed, Balkh and Kashgar. Afghanistan, of course, is his most frequent theme. His latest communication in the London *Times*—a most ready organ—refers to the flight of Ayub Khan from his Persian custody, which made the Professor foresee direful consequences for Amir Abdurrahman and the British order of things in Asia generally. That the "hero of Maiwand," who is still "the favorite and much regretted Prince of the Afghan nation," and "such an important factor in Central-Asian politics," has been able to escape, "cannot but be ascribed to the machinations of that very Power whose peaceful intentions . . . were of late so much spoken of in official circles" in London. Who brought about that escape? Of course, the Russian Minister in Teheran, Prince Dolgoruki, the Persian Government tacitly conniving "at the newest political trick of your continually stirring rival," O ye British! If your Lord Salisbury, in a recent "post-prandial speech," alluded to Russia's peaceable disposition, "the illustrious statesman had certainly motives in view the far lying political reasons of which we are neither entitled nor able to scrutinize." These are modest words from the mouth of an international admonisher. What saves Lord Salisbury is Ayub's ludicrous discomfiture.

A few days ago a statue of Francis Deák was with great solemnity unveiled at Buda-Pesth. The Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary, Francis Joseph, was present. The statue commemorates the man who made Austria-Hungary—the dual constitutional monarchy that now is, the ally of Germany and Italy—out of an Austria and a Hungary held together by the sword, after a terrible conflict. The sword had been half broken at Sadowa when the Hungarian statesman was called forth from his modest retreat to act as pacificator between his nation and the Hapsburg dynasty. Acting under the auspices of Count Beust, the newly appointed leading Minister of the monarch, he laid the foundation of a new order of things, which was to restore to the Magyar his ancient freedom, give each component part of the empire national autonomy, and create collective strength through voluntary union. Twenty years have passed since the work was consummated, and have tested its worth and strength. The vast majority of the nation and its ruler gratefully acknowledge its excellence. Kossuth, in his voluntary exile, and the party in Hungary which calls itself after him, alone demur, deeming the compromise of 1867 a partial surrender of the legislative independence sanctioned by the laws of 1848. As to the excellence of the man himself, as a patriot, legislator, and orator, there has never been a dissenting voice. When he died, in the beginning of 1876, "the Aristides of Hungary" was honored by a national mourning equalling the mourning over Washington or Lincoln. One of the three men who created or recreated great States in our time, Deák has the advantage over Cavour and Bismarck of having achieved his work by mere suasion and moral guidance, without an army, a treasury, or an ally, without shedding a drop of blood in battle or insurrection, without so much as a stratagem or a threat. Mazzini and Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III., worked for Cavour; Bismarck wielded the sword of Moltke and Prussia's entire wonderful machine of State; Deák had only passive resistance and the logic of events for his supports. Strangely enough, the three great men, who never acted in unison, did one work collectively: Cavour broke Austria's power in Italy, Bismarck drove her out of Germany, Deák gave her a new centre of gravity in Buda-Pesth.

According to the message of President Diaz to the Mexican Congress, there is no little tension in the relations of Mexico with Guatemala. Early in the year, it seems, the Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Central America was assaulted by a citizen of Guatemala, and the latter when brought to trial received a punishment far less than the laws assigned in such cases. The Mexican Minister was at once ordered to demand that the magistrates responsible for the evasion of the legal penalty should be dismissed from office. While the affair was pending, the assumption of the dictatorship by Barillas took place, who immediately sought recognition from President Diaz. This was refused by the latter, however, and has not yet been granted; the Mexican Government professing to be ready to recognize any Government established by the people of Guatemala, but doubting if the dictatorship was in accordance with the popular will. Meanwhile, a second assault upon the same Secretary has occurred, and the demand for satisfaction has been met very chillingly. Gen. Diaz's references to the affair amount to a distinct threat that Guatemala must move promptly or expect decided action on the part of Mexico. Those passages of the message bearing upon the financial situation of the country are of interest. The President reports a decided increase in the revenue for the year ending June 30, the total being $28,700,000, as against $26,700,000 in the year before. The difference between this augmented income and the supplies voted by Congress for the same period, $33,000,000, is, the President admits, "alarming," though he says that a severe economy has enabled him to bring the expenses so far within the estimates that the deficit is not so great as the figures just cited would indicate. He says that the new tariff in force since last July has been favorably received by the country, with the exception of the part reducing the duties on cotton goods; that part, he intimates, may soon be changed to meet the wishes of Mexican manufacturers. During the two months of its operation the new tariff has witnessed, the message asserts, a marked decrease in smuggling and a distinct impulse given to commerce.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 28, to TUESDAY, October 4, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland and a small party of their friends left Washington on a special train September 30 to visit the West and the South. They stopped first at Indianapolis, where they received a hearty reception, and on October 1 they arrived at St. Louis, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained until October 3 by Mayor Francis. Thereafter he held a series of public receptions and went to Chicago October 4. The demonstration in St. Louis in his honor on October 3 will long be memorable in the history of the city. In the Merchants' Exchange he addressed some 10,000 persons, and at the hour of the public reception at the Lindell House 40,000 persons filled the adjacent streets. Another great crowd filled the Exposition building and its approaches when the Presidential party arrived there in the evening. The parade in the evening called out some 20,000 men.

The President has appointed William L. Putnam of Maine and James B. Angell, President of Michigan University, to act with the Secretary of State in the negotiation for a settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the fisheries question. Both have accepted. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat and Mr. Angell a Republican.

The Treasury Department issued instructions to customs officers October 4 in regard to the collection of duties on merchandise arriving by parcel post from Jamaica, in accordance with the terms of the postal convention with that country which went into effect October 1.

The United States revenue cutter *Bear* arrived at San Francisco from Alaska October 2, and reported that on August 24 she seized the British sealing schooner *Ada*, with 1,900 seal skins, and the American schooner *Allie I. Alger*, with 1,600 skins, and a few days later the American schooner *Handy*, with 1,700 skins. Among the passengers was J. B. Vincent, the only survivor of the thirty-six men on the whaling bark *Napoleon*, which was wrecked in the ice in the Arctic in May, 1885. From that time until he was rescued he lived with a small band of Indians on the Siberian coast.

The Naval Board appointed to estimate the cost of building the 6,000-ton armored battle ship designed by the Barrow Ship-building Company of England, reported September 29 an estimate of $2,376,000, which is $124,000 less than the sum appropriated by Congress to build it.

Gen. Crook, in his report to the War Department on the recent trouble with the Ute Indians in Colorado, says that from the outset, with but one slight interruption, the Indians were pursued incessantly, that in every case the whites were the aggressors and fired first, and that Colorow had no desire to fight, and made use of his weapons only in self-defence. Twelve Indians were wounded, and five of them died.

The majority report of the Utah Commissioners published October 2 shows that the Mormon population of the Territory on April 1, was 132,297, the non-Mormon being 55,000. The Gentiles now own of the assessed property of the Territory nearly one-third, exclusive of railroad property. Since the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882, 541 persons have been indicted for unlawful cohabitation, and 279 of these were convicted. The number convicted of polygamy was fourteen. The first annual election under the act of Congress, prescribing a registration oath for voters, was held on August 1. The Mormons elected ten councillors and twenty-one members, the non-Mormons two councillors and three members. The Commission regards the movement to secure admission into the Union as an effort to free the Mormon Church from the toils which the firm attitude of the Government and the energetic course of the Federal officers have thrown around it, and opposes its consummation. In conclusion, the Commission declares that the results which have followed the passage of the Edmunds act have been beneficial to the Territory.

The Illinois Democratic Association of office-holders in the departments at Washington invited Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly to deliver an address to its members. He declined, and wrote in his reply, September 29: "A Civil-Service Commissioner or a civil service examiner as a member of a political committee, or as a member, patron, or encourager of a political association composed of persons in the public service, all members of one political party, organized for the purpose of putting certain political partisans into and excluding certain other political partisans from office, would certainly be out of place, and the public would be justified in the conclusion that, in the discharge of his official duties, he might bear unfairly against political opponents and lean partially towards party friends. I believe the Democrats should practise in power what they preached while out of power, and that they should not follow the evil example set them by the party they have succeeded in the administration of the affairs of the republic."

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on September 28 gave an interpretation of the Soldiers' Exemption Law enacted by the last Legislature, whereby veterans were made exempt from competitive examinations for positions in the State civil service. Their interpretation is that those who are exempted by the new law from the requirements of the regular examination nevertheless "cannot be preferred for appointment to office . . . without having made application to the Civil-Service Commission." This leaves in the hands of the Commission the sole power of certifying veterans for appointment.

The Republican Convention of Massachusetts September 28 renominated Gov. Oliver Ames, Lieut.-Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, Secretary of State H. B. Pierce, Treasurer Alanson W. Beard, and Auditor Charles R. Ladd, and nominated A. J. Waterman for Attorney-General. The platform favors the protective tariff, "liberal appropriations for the reconstruction of our navy, for internal improvements, and for proper national aid to education, and pensions for disabled soldiers and sailors," and declares that "the time has come for Congress to carefully consider the question of the internal-revenue system and of the tariff on sugar." The National Civil-Service Law is approved, but the President's record in enforcing it is condemned. The plank on temperance legislation has a strong prohibitory leaning.

The Democratic State Convention of New York, September 28, nominated for Secretary of State Frederick Cook, for Comptroller Edward Wemple, for State Treasurer Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, for Attorney-General Charles F. Tabor, for State Engineer and Surveyor John Bogart. The platform "reiterates" support of the civil-service laws, national and State; but "in view of the radical change in administrative methods which grows out of the civil-service laws, and the differences of opinion which exist in relation thereto, we deem the subject one which might appropriately be submitted to the popular vote." Its demand for revenue-reform legislation is more than usually emphatic.

A mass meeting of Independent Democrats of Baltimore was held September 30, and an address was issued "to the Independent Democrats of the State of Maryland and city of Baltimore," wherein the signers said: "We do, therefore, as *Democrats*, disown allegiance to the so-called 'Democratic' party in this State as a sham and a fraud, and we call upon every true Democrat to join with us this year in defeating the candidates, State and city, of this self-constituted organization. We believe that a real Democrat can be engaged in no better work at this time than in relieving the party from such an incubus and the party name from disgrace."

At an election in Tennessee on September 29 a proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was defeated by about 15,000 votes. At Nashville, on election day, the church bells were rung and prayer-meetings were conducted in the churches by women. Every saloon was closed, and there was a practical suspension of business. There were similar scenes in other cities. The greater part of the colored vote was cast against the amendment.

The report of the Committee on Pensions, presented to the Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis September 29, was adopted with some opposition. It recommends the continuance of an earnest effort in favor of the bill prepared by the Committee, granting pensions to all veterans now disabled or in need, and to mothers and fathers from date of dependence; the continuance of pensions to widows in their own right, and an increase for minor children; a pension of $12 per month to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war; increased pensions for the severer disabilities, as presented in the bill prepared by the United States Maimed Veterans' League; pensions for the survivors of rebel prisons, as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War; increased pensions for loss of hearing or eyesight; a re-enactment of the Arrears Law; and an equitable equalization of bounties. A resolution that by his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill "the President has violated his pledge made to the soldiers when they flocked to the standard of their country at the time of her greatest peril, has thwarted the express will of a grateful people, and has inflicted irreparable cruelty upon those who should be the objects of the tenderest consideration," was defeated by a large vote

The General Convention of the Knights of Labor assembled at Minneapolis October 3. The Secretary of the General Executive Committee reported that at the last Convention, which was held at Richmond, Va., the order had about 702,000 members, 30,000 of whom were not in good standing, but that this year there are 560,000 men in the organization, every one in good standing. The Secretary during the past year suspended more than 2,300 assemblies for non-payment of dues, but a great many of them have been readmitted.

The dismissal of a foreman in a New York shoe factory, named Haitt, was caused some time ago by the Knights of Labor for dismissing a Union workman. Haitt went to Baltimore, but had no sooner got work than the Knights there caused his dismissal at the request of the New York Knights. He returned to New York and had the Executive Committeemen here who had caused his dismissal arrested. An application for the release of one of them was made to Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, who decided, September 29, that the case should be presented to the Grand Jury because it seemed to him to be a prima-facie case of conspiracy within the meaning of the New York statutes.

A fine and well-appointed building for the use of the employees of the Vanderbilt roads which run into New York was opened October 4, a gift of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt which cost more than $100,000. It is devoted to the uses of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the only condition required of any employee of these roads who uses its reading-rooms, gymnasium, baths, and other comforts and conveniences, is the payment of a specific sum, from 10 cents upwards, per month, for at least a year from the date of application.

The increase in the cost of coal in Vermont caused by the Inter State Commerce Law has forced large consumers there to test other kinds of fuel. A manufacturing concern at Bellows Falls, which formerly used 130 tons a week,

by mixing sawdust with different qualities of soft coal, now uses less than twenty-five tons. A firm at Putney is using crude petroleum.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met at Springfield, Mass., October 4. The Treasurer's report shows that $679,376.90 had been spent during the year for foreign missionary work. The Board will again take up the controversy about probation after death.

The second race by the Scotch cutter *Thistle* and the American sloop *Volunteer* for the *America's* cup, which was set for September 29, but not sailed for lack of wind until September 30, was won by the *Volunteer* by 11 minutes 47¾ seconds, corrected time. This race was outside New York Bay, and the *Volunteer's* victory settled the contest for this year. On October 1 Mr. Muir of Dumbarton, Scotland, the owner of the yacht *Mabel*, published his determination to build a ninety ton cutter to compete for the cup next year, unless Mr. Bell, of the *Thistle*, again challenges for it.

At Brownsville, Tex., and above that point the overflow of the Rio Grande River has caused the loss of crops and much property.

Chief-Judge Ruger of the New York Court of Appeals September 29 granted another stay of the execution of the sentence of Jacob Sharp, to the very great surprise of the public.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde and Arthur O'Connor, members of Parliament, arrived at New York October 3, to speak in the United States in favor of home rule for Ireland.

Dr. Edward D. Kittoe died at Galena, Ill., September 29, in his seventy-third year. He was a surgeon on Gen. Sherman's and afterwards on Gen. Grant's staff during the civil war. William Russell Sever, the oldest graduate of Harvard College, died at Plymouth, Mass., October 2, aged ninety-six years. He entered Harvard in 1808 and was graduated in 1811. Ex Gov. Alexander H. Holley of Connecticut died on the same day at the age of eighty-three. John B. Finch of Nebraska, the well-known temperance lecturer, died suddenly in Boston October 3.

FOREIGN.

Signor Crispi, Italian Prime Minister, had a conference of two days at Friedrichsruhe October 1–2 with Prince Bismarck, and this meeting has been a subject of comment at all the European capitals. The belief is general that the conference is a peaceful omen.

Signor Crispi, in an interview at Frankfort, October 4, said that the invitation to the conference with Prince Bismarck came from the Prince. The negotiations did not include the Roman question, which Bismarck regards as a matter for the consideration of Italy herself. "Italy demands," he continued, "the maintenance of the European balance of power and of peace—like our allies Germany and Austria." It is reported from Pesth that the interview was held with the full knowledge and sanction of Austria, and that the triple alliance thus cemented cannot fail to have a startling effect on those Powers which appear anxious to disturb the peace of Europe.

The Pope's jubilee receptions were begun September 28. The Roman police seized the jubilee medals, which are inscribed: "Papa Leo XIII. Pontifex et Rex."

The Odessa garrison has been reduced to its normal strength, and the reduction is regarded as proof that Russia has abandoned the idea of armed intervention in the Balkans.

It is reported that Russia will not reply to the Porte's last note suggesting that Turkey and Russia each appoint a commissioner of princely rank to govern Bulgaria for three months, and to convoke a new Sobranye for the election of a prince, until the Czar returns to St. Petersburg.

Several French princes have purchased estates at Cracow, Russia, and intend to become Russian citizens and to enter the army.

It is reported from Baku, Russia, that several new petroleum wells give such an abundant supply that large quantities are sent to Bombay at half the price of American petroleum.

The St. Petersburg *Grashdanin* condemns the optimism of the French with reference to the mobilization of their troops, and points out defects in the recent manœuvres, saying that the most successful operations were purely artificial. "If the Germans," it adds, "admitted that the French mobilization was a success, it was simply to leave the French ignorant of their inferior military organization."

M. Ferry, in a speech at Épinal September 29, said that the Republic regarded the manifesto of the Count of Paris with contemptuous indifference. The people did not fear pretenders. They made it a point of honor to leave their enemies full liberty of attack. The manifesto would doubtless furnish a pretext for attacking the Cabinet, and possibly some Republicans would avail themselves of the chance to desert the party. "If a crisis arises," he concluded, "it will be difficult to solve it. Therefore let us be prepared for all evils."

The contention about the shooting of a French sportsman and an attendant by a German guard on the frontier is whether the French party when the shots were fired were on French or German soil. Blood was discovered on the French side of the line, but the German contention is that the wounded man was shot on German soil, and that he dragged himself across the line. In spite of the conflict between the German and French reports an amicable settlement is expected. September 30 Count von Münster informed M. Flourens that the German Government, without awaiting the result of the judicial inquiry, had decided to grant an indemnity to the widow of the gamekeeper that was killed.

The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to grant 5,000 francs to the widow of the gamekeeper, and to protest against her accepting any indemnity from the German Government.

The French lad Schnaebelé, the arrest of whose father by German police on the Franco-German frontier last spring came near being a *casus belli*, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment at Metz, September 28, for nailing a French tricolor on a tree on German territory. An appeal was made to Emperor William for clemency, and he was released September 30.

The Public Prosecutor in Paris has ordered that an action be begun against the manager of the Opéra Comique, two assistants, and two firemen, whose culpable negligence caused the destruction of the theatre and the loss of many lives.

The Hungarian Parliament was opened September 29, and in the imperial message it was declared that friendly relations continue with all the Powers, but that the general situation requires the perfection of the army. Surprise was expressed that no reference was made to the alliance with Germany.

A statue of Francis Deák was unveiled at Pesth September 29, in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph and representatives of several foreign governments. Count Louis Tisza delivered a eulogy.

J. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is the proprietor of several newspapers, and William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, have been summoned to appear at the Police Court at Dublin to answer to the charge of publishing reports of proceedings of the suppressed branches of the National League. They subsequently held a large League meeting on the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Luggacurren. Mr. O'Brien advocated the vigorous continuance of the plan of campaign inaugurated by the League. The Commission appointed under the Land Act had received, October 1, 16,000 applications for revision of rent. Sir West Ridgway, late head of the Afghan Boundary Commission, has been appointed Under Secretary for Ireland, to succeed Gen. Buller, resigned.

A score of League meetings were publicly held in different parts of Ireland on Sunday, October 2, several in the Mitchelstown district. To attend one meeting, people evaded the police and went to a fortified house outside the town. A mass-meeting, which was attended by 10,000 persons, was held at Tower Hill, London, on the same day, and speeches were made from six platforms. The speakers condemned the Government's Irish policy and the conduct of the police at Mitchelstown.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham September 29, said that no one was more sincerely animated by friendly feelings towards Americans than he. He regarded the appointment of the Fisheries Commission as affording an opportunity for cementing the union of Great Britain and her colonies. "We granted Canada a Constitution," he said, "making her an independent State save in one respect: we reserved control of her foreign policy. Therefore we are bound to see that the last link that binds Canada to England is not weakened and severed, as it easily might be by our neglect of Canada's interests or indifference to her just rights."

Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has had a stroke of general paralysis, but her mind is reported to be unimpaired.

Polydore de Keyser, Alderman for Farringdon Without, and a Roman Catholic, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Swiss Bundesrath has decided to subsidize railroads to enable them to run night trains for the accommodation of tourists.

A shock of earthquake was felt throughout Greece October 4.

The death of the Sultan of Morocco was reported October 2. Six thousand Spanish troops were despatched to Morocco October 3 to protect the interests of Spain in case of disorder.

The last news received from the Upper Congo is that Stanley was pushing forward, and the only difficulties he met were the natural obstacles of the country.

By a steamship from Yokohama, which arrived at San Francisco October 3, information was brought of an arrangement between the Chinese Government and the Great Northern Telegraph Company for an extension of lines, which will give a direct telegraphic route from China to the Continent of Europe and Great Britain. Later reports respecting the China-American banking and telegraphic syndicate are conflicting. It is stated that the President of the Chinese Board of Revenue has petitioned the Empress not to grant the proposed concessions, and the China Merchants' Company has repudiated all connection with the syndicate. The English interests in China have been endeavoring to prevent the final consummation of the grant to Americans.

The Corean Government has appointed Ministers to the United States, England, France, Germany, and St. Petersburg.

The deposed King Malietoa of the Samoan Islands has been taken on board a German gunboat and detained, because he did not prevent his subjects from robbing German plantations.

The information brought from the Hawaiian Kingdom September 28 by the steamship *City of Sydney* is, that at the election held September 12 all the members of Parliament, except two representatives in remote districts, were elected on the platform of the reform party, supporting the new Constitution and Ministry.

The trouble between the Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Dominion Government about the building of the Red River Valley Railroad, to compete with the Canadian Railroad, ended abruptly October 1, when the contractor of the new road gave notice to subcontractors to quit work, because he had not received payment. Great disappointment is reported in the province.

THE POWER TO PURCHASE BONDS.

THE conference between Secretary Fairchild and a number of bankers on September 28 had reference to the possible conditions of the finances after the requirements of the sinking-fund are met for the current year, and after that mode of egress for the surplus funds of the Treasury shall have been stopped.

The Sinking-Fund Law was passed February 25, 1862, being a part of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of the so-called 5-20 bonds. It provided that the money received from customs duties should be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and second—

"to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, which is to be set apart as a sinking-fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct."

The sinking-fund, it will be observed, consists of two parts: (1) 1 per cent. of the entire debt; (2) the interest on the debt embraced in the sinking-fund. The two sums together amounted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, to something over $35,000,000. For the current fiscal year the amount is something less, owing to the rapid redemption of the principal during the past twelve months. In fact, the Secretary's recent offer to buy $14,000,000 of bonds at a fixed price was intended to fill the requirements of the sinking-fund for the year ending June 30, 1888. What next? The inflow of surplus revenue is not going to stop when the sinking-fund is full. The same causes which are operating now to draw money out of business channels and lock it up will continue to operate.

In the latter part of Secretary Sherman's administration of the Treasury, Congress passed a law to meet the emergency of an excess of revenue over and above the requirements of the sinking-fund. This was a section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, approved March 3, 1881, viz.:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds; provided,

"That the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking-fund, but shall be cancelled."

It would be impossible to write the English language more plainly than it is here written, and if we turn back to the time and circumstances in which this law was passed, we shall find that the intention was to prevent an undue accumulation of funds in the Treasury. A considerable part of the public debt was falling due in 1881, and it was not known how it would be met or refunded. It was actually met by Secretary Windom's plan for extending the bonds at a reduced rate of interest, and making them payable at call. At the time when this act was passed it was necessary to provide for all contingencies, including that of a possible gorge of money in the Treasury.

This exigency did not arise in 1881, but it is certain to arise soon. It is extremely fortunate that there is such a law. It is quite certain that if there had been no such power in the Secretary's hands, Congress would have conferred it upon him last winter. The subject was considered with much circumspection in the Senate, and the conclusion of the most experienced financiers in that body was that the power to buy bonds, over and above the sinking-fund requirement, could not be conferred more explicitly than it had been by the act of March 3, 1881.

The only objection that has been urged to the exercise of the power is that it is a dangerous power. The answer to this is two-fold: (1) that Congress took account of the dangers when it passed the law, and must have assumed that the danger of not having it was greater than any other dangers in the premises; (2) that it is dangerous only in the hands of a dangerous man. We presume that Secretary Fairchild does not account himself such. But what are the dangers? What do they consist of? Nothing but this, that a bad secretary might use this power for purposes of speculation. Now, the Secretary is fully able to control himself in this behalf, and we may add that he is not under suspicion, even in the smallest degree. But is this danger any greater in the case of purchases under the act of March 3, 1881, than under that of February 25, 1862—the Sinking-Fund Act? To us they seem to be precisely alike. Anybody who can buy bonds under the one without danger can buy under the other. All public officers should, of course, be careful of their reputation, but there is no better protection of reputation than innocence.

But are there no dangers on the other side? Is not the existing state of the public finances itself a menace to all business? If it is not such, why has the sinking-fund requirement for a whole year been filled in the space of two months? Is not that a confession of a class of dangers much greater than any danger arising from the exercise of a power conferred upon the Secretary by Congress after full deliberation, and in view of exactly the state of affairs which has now come about? If there is any other danger in the exercise of this undoubted power than the one we have indicated, we have never heard it mentioned, and we cannot imagine what it may be.

KEEPING THE TREASURY OUT OF WALL STREET.

THE present posture of the Treasury as an absorber and hoarder of money not wanted by the Government has led to some discussion in the press of plans for depositing the public funds in banks, as is the custom in other civilized countries, and as was the custom here until Gen. Jackson's quarrel with the United States Bank led to the breaking down of that institution and the establishment of the sub-treasury system. Very little argument is needed to show that the excess of public receipts over disbursements, whether large or small, ought to be kept at the service of the public, and not hoarded. Whether the hoard be public or private, it is equally deleterious and unscientific. The progress of civilization has nearly done away with private hoarding, which at one time, and not so very long ago, absorbed a large part of the money of Europe. The establishment of banks of deposit and savings has gradually drawn upon the secret receptacles of money in the Old World, and put at the service of mankind immense sums that were formerly hidden behind chimneys or buried in the earth, and not seldom lost altogether by the death of the hoarders, who carried their secret with them to the grave.

Public hoarding is in some respects more deleterious than private, for the reason that it operates upon the imaginations of the business community, and tends to promote distrust and fear. Such has notably been the effect of the small accumulation of money since the last of the 3 per cent. bonds were paid off. The apprehension of danger was greater than the danger itself. Statesmanship has to take account of apprehensions quite as much as of the facts they rest on, and it is pretty certain that there will be a large stock of alarms, whether well or ill founded, until a substantial equality between public receipts and disbursements shall have been reached. But can such substantial equality be reached while there is still upwards of a thousand millions of public debt, redeemable at different periods of time, outstanding? It would be hardly possible to bring about an exact "balance of the budget" even if there were no debt outstanding, the reduction of taxes being complicated with protectionism on the one hand, and with a rapidly growing population and a corresponding "elasticity of the revenue" on the other. When we take into account the still outstanding debt, and the need of preserving sufficient taxes to pay it off when it falls due, we shall see that the jerkiness of the Treasury, of which we are now having a taste, is not likely to be stopped by the magic of a single tax-repealing bill. The readjustment of taxation to the public needs will be a protracted job. In fact, it is the one job that never ends, because the conditions of society and government, of which taxation is a necessary accompaniment, are ever changing.

The need of a public depository of surplus public funds has not hitherto been felt, because the national debt has answered every purpose of a national bank. It has taken the excess of the Treasury's income, whether large or small, and paid it to those who were compelled to turn it over and over in order to make their living. Before the war the receipts and disbursements were so closely calculated to balance each other, and were altogether so small, that no public depository was required. The situation is now changed, and so much changed that consideration must be given to some means for "taking the Treasury out of Wall Street." For it is obvious that so long as the Treasury takes in more money than it pays out, the Treasury is in Wall Street. It only gets out of Wall Street when it gets rid of its surplus. Taking in an excess and getting rid of it is exactly what keeps the Treasury in Wall Street, and there it will be and remain as long as there is a surplus.

Other countries keep out of their respective Wall Streets by depositing all their moneys in a bank of sufficient capital and responsibility to insure safety to the funds. So did we until Gen. Jackson's quarrel with the Bank of the United States. The memory of that great political struggle and its unfortunate ending—unfortunate to all the parties concerned—has

created a prejudice against the very name of a United States Bank. But it is the judgment of impartial history that the first Bank of the United States (Hamilton's) was a wholly beneficent institution, and that the second one was such until Jackson made his attack upon it. The attack was unprovoked, unjust, unstatesmanlike, and unbusinesslike. It is altogether one of the most shameful chapters in our history. Yet the popular conception is that Jackson was right, and that the bank was a "monster." So completely has this idea laid hold upon the public mind that probably no step could be taken at present towards the establishment of such a bank on any terms. Yet the underlying idea that there should be some means by which public moneys may be kept at the service of commerce when not needed by the Government, and yet without involving the Government itself in the business of banking, is sound, and must, we think, force itself more and more upon public attention as years roll on.

A LINE OF DIVISION APPEARING.

THE most striking feature of political developments during the year 1887 is the appearance of a line of division between the two great parties on fundamental issues. Such a line once existed and was clearly defined, but during the last years of Republican Administration it gradually faded out. There was no great question upon which men took sides as Republicans and Democrats so that one needed only to know which party a man favored to know what policy he supported. As regarded pensions, for example, Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in championing the most extravagant measures. So as to the tariff, both parties in their national platforms of 1884 inveighed against the surplus as an insupportable evil, and Republicans as well as Democrats pledged themselves to reduce it by abolishing the unnecessary taxation which produced it. On the question which underlies all others, of the proper scope of the Federal Government, many Democrats had so far abandoned the traditional attitude of the party that membership of the organization did not prevent them from voting for a measure so glaringly unconstitutional as the proposition to take money from the National Treasury to support State schools, or to grant allowances from the same fund for the purchase of seeds for farmers in any State which had had a run of bad luck.

The first clear indication of a change came with the President's vetoes of the Pauper Pension Bill and the Texas Seed Bill last February. Both bills had been very generally supported by Democrats as well as Republicans, and a veto of neither was anticipated at the time of its passage. The exigencies of party discipline forced enough Democratic Congressmen to sustain the Democratic President in these cases to make his vetoes effective, while the Republican managers, despite the general support of Mr. Cleveland's action by Republican newspapers, decided to cast a solid party vote against him. The Republicans thus committed themselves to extravagant pension legislation, while the Democrats, aside from a small contingent of demagogues, ranged themselves alongside of their President in opposition. These respective attitudes of the two parties in Congress have been so fully endorsed by the organizations of the two parties throughout the country, that it is now evident that the only hope of escaping the wildest schemes of the pension grabbers is in a Democratic Congress, or, failing that, a Democratic President ready to exercise the veto power; the Republicans being now committed to compliance with any demand which may be made upon them.

The pension question is only one phase of the wider question of extravagance or economy in the administration of the Government. So recently as 1884 the Republicans still clung to the position formulated in their platform of 1868, that "the Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy"; but in 1887 they have entirely abandoned it. Not a word in favor of economy is now ever heard in Republican platforms. Extravagance, thinly veiled under the euphuism of "liberal appropriations," is now the demand—the Ohio platform phrasing it, "liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways, and national aid to education," while the Massachusetts platform puts it thus: "We favor liberal appropriations for the reconstruction of our navy, for coast defences, for internal improvements, and for proper national aid to education; also, adequate pensions for our disabled soldiers and sailors."

The support of extravagance as a national policy in the future is accompanied by the failure of the Republican party longer to advocate a reduction of the tariff. In 1884 its national platform protested against "the burden of unnecessary taxation," which is as heavy now as it was then, and declared that "the Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus." Now the *Tribune* declares that "no body of citizens anywhere asks for a reduction of the tariff unless in conventions packed by office-holders," and the statement is true as regards Republican conventions. The Ohio platform only recognizes the existence of any surplus, after its "liberal appropriations" are made, as a remote possibility, in which case it favors the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco. The Massachusetts platform also regards the existence of any surplus, after its "liberal appropriations" are made, as problematical, and contents itself with the mild suggestion that, "to meet further the question of a Treasury surplus," a reduction of internal-revenue taxation is recommended, and that the time has come for Congress to "carefully consider" the tariff on sugar. The New York and Pennsylvania platforms do not admit the necessity of any reduction of the tariff. Indeed, the plain intention, as it would be the necessary result, of the policy of extravagance is to do away with the surplus produced by "unnecessary taxation" through unnecessary spending, so that there may be no surplus to bother over.

As a part of this policy of extravagance, a dangerous extension of Federal authority is now taken up as a party policy by the Republican managers. Despite the earnest protests of a few Republicans like Senator Hawley against the grossly unconstitutional nature of the proposition, the Republican platforms this year are endorsing the scheme of national aid to education, by which Senator Blair proposes to dispose of $77,000,000 of the surplus. Nor is this all. Here in New York the Republican party proceeds a step further, and asks the general Government to interfere in the matter of State canals in these words: "National support of the Erie Canal, the great highway for the products of the West to the seaboard, is favored and invited."

On all these issues the drift is as strong the other way among the Democrats. While some of the Southerners have been seduced by the $77,000,000 bribe into supporting the Blair bill, the better portion of the party in Congress is against it, and nobody doubts that the Democratic President would veto it as quickly as he did the Texas Seed Bill if it should ever reach him. While a small wing of the Democrats in Congress have hitherto blocked tariff reform by voting with a nearly solid Republican party against it, the bulk of the party is sound on this issue. On the proposition further to extend national authority, as in the Erie Canal aid scheme, the Democrats are as positive as could be wished, their platform declaring that "the State of New York needs and will accept no Federal aid for the improvement or maintenance of its canal system."

It is thus obvious that there is at present a strong drift towards a well defined line of division between the parties on fundamental issues in the campaign of 1888. If the drift continues for twelve months to come, the next Presidential election will be a contest involving great questions of national policy.

THE ASSESSMENT EVIL.

THE annual sale of offices to the highest bidder is now in progress in this city, and we wish very much that public attention could be so concentrated upon the transaction as to create a popular demand for the radical reform of our entire election machinery. There is much talk in the newspapers about various candidates and their strength before the people, but every intelligent student of our system of nomination knows that a controlling test of every candidate is, "Can he pay the assessment?" If he cannot pay it, has he a "hall" that will pay it for him? If the assessment is not forthcoming from some source, the man cannot be nominated, no matter how great his strength may be. If the office to be filled is a Supreme Court judgeship, the price of a nomination ranges from $10,000 to $20,000; if it be a Comptrollership, the price is $10,000; for a united nomination for District Attorney it is $5,000 to each of two "halls"; and for nominations for the minor judgeships, State Senators, and Assemblymen, it ranges from $500 to $10,000.

Unless a candidate for a nomination can pay the price asked, or can get somebody else to pay it for him, he cannot be nominated. This is a scandalous state of affairs, but who is

responsible for it? Not the halls and the politicians, but the people of the city and State. It is the people who, through their law-makers, have failed to make any provision for defraying the expense of printing and distributing the ballots on election day, that are responsible for this annual sale of offices. The State provides for the registration of the vote and for its reception and counting, but makes no provision whatever for the printing and distributing of ballots. What the State has failed to do, the political machines have been built up to do, and as a matter of course they do it in the way best calculated to further their own interests. They meet the expense by a tax levy upon the candidates, and the candidates recoup themselves from the public treasury after election, either by means of exorbitant salaries, or by resorting to some of the methods of indirect pilferings which are so familiar to politicians. If a candidate's assessment is paid by a "hall," he pays back the obligation by quartering a sufficient number of "workers" upon the city pay-rolls, or in other ways enabling them to get living at the city's expense. Every general election in this city, involving the choice of a Mayor and other high officers, requires an assessment fund of at least $400,000. This year it will not be so large, but it will be at least half that sum. Why should the candidates be called upon to pay this tax, which belongs to the city as clearly as the tax for poll clerks and inspectors?

Any man can see that the necessity for such a tax must inevitably affect the character of the candidates. It bars out all but the rich or those who have the support of the "halls." The poor man who stands outside the "halls," and whose personal friends are unable to put up the money for him, has no chance. Even if he were to receive a popular nomination, he could not hope for an election, because there is no existing machinery by which he can get his ballots distributed at the polls. We have a case in point here now. Mr. Nicoll has made a most creditable record as Assistant District Attorney. There is a distinct and gratifying public sentiment in favor of his nomination for the head of the office. But it is a moral impossibility for him to get a regular nomination, and equally a moral impossibility for him to get an election on an irregular nomination. He stands outside the "halls," he is not connected with either of them as "their man," and their leaders will not hear of his candidacy. Suppose, now, that there should be a citizens' movement to take him up, or suppose the Republican Machine were to consent to make him their candidate. If he were the citizens' candidate, an entirely new machine would have to be organized to distribute his ballots on election day. It would cost as much to do this as it has in previous years to run an independent candidate for Mayor—that is, between $60,000 and $100,000. Even with that outlay, the chances would be ten to one that he would be sold out at the polls by the very men who were hired to distribute his ballots; for every one of the 37,000 workers of the various machines, whose business would be at stake in the contest, would be his bitter and most wily enemy from the start. If he were to be the candidate of the Republican Machine, his case would be even more hopeless, for he would be nominated solely to be "sold out."

With an election law providing for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense, and allowing the candidacy of any man who could be named for a position by a specified number of citizens, this could all be changed. Mr. Nicoll, or any other capable official, could snap his finger at the "halls," and could take the field as a candidate without submitting to an assessment and without fear of "knifing" at the polls. It is the grossest neglect of our own interests for us as a community to go on year after year under the present system. It is putting a premium upon misgovernment. It bars from office the men most fit, and opens wide the door for dishonesty and extravagance. We cannot get more than two or three honest men out of the thirty-one which represent us at Albany each year. The others buy their nominations for from two to ten times as much as their salaries amount to, and get their money back by selling their votes or by favoring the most vicious kinds of "hall" legislation.

The project for a new election law, which attracted so wide attention through the debates of the Commonwealth Club last winter, is to be revived this year, and we are assured that a carefully prepared measure, applying to the large cities of the entire State, will be presented in the next Legislature soon after it comes together. A more laudable work could not be undertaken, and every citizen, whatever his politics, who has the welfare of popular government at heart, ought to give it his most earnest support.

THE DREAM OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

THE great vision of the Comte de Paris, the narrative of which he published two or three weeks ago in the form of a manifesto "to the representatives of the Monarchist party in France," may thus be epitomized in his own moods and tenses: France will pass through one of her periodic violent crises. This crisis will be the work of Republicans, when demagogy shall have led to civil strife, or faction attempted the seizing of the supreme power by force. The monarchy will be hailed as the restorer of order and concord. That monarchy will not mark a retrograde step. It will but steady French democracy. It will renew the old pact between the nation and the Capet family. This pact will be recalled into force by a constituent assembly, or by the more solemn agency of a popular vote. As an act for ever, it will be carried out on the basis of universal suffrage. The country will desire a strong government. To fit this the method of election will have to be modified. The King will govern with the concurrence of the Chambers. The Senate will be in part elective, and have equal authority with the Chamber of Deputies. By both royalty will be enlightened and guided, but not enslaved, leaning for support on either the one or the other. The budget, instead of being voted annually, will be an ordinary law. The annual financial project will contain only modifications of it. New taxes will require the consent of the representatives of the nation, who will also have the right of discussing all subjects of national interest and of listening to complaints of abuses. The monarchy—thus the story of the vision goes on—will have to reestablish financial economy, administrative order, and judicial independence. It will have to raise by peaceful means the position of France in Europe, to make her respected and her alliance sought after. The Ministers will in this work be free from the fear of an omnipotent Chamber, as they will be responsible to three branches of legislative power. The monarchy will be strong abroad, and yet able to relieve ruinous military burdens. It will protect all religions, guarantee respect to the clergy, restore the freedom of Christian education, and insure liberty to religious as well as secular institutions. It will raise the discipline of the army. It will study industrial problems, work for the amelioration of the lot of the laboring classes, endeavor to bring about social pacification, leave the new strata of society in the enjoyment of the advantages recently obtained, maintain universal suffrage, and leave unpretending and honest Republican office-holders in their positions. That the King will be the first servant of France is the last word of the dream.

M. Ferry, in a speech on Thursday, declared that the Republic regarded this dream with "contemptuous indifference." If he had said "ignorant indifference," it would doubtless be true of the country at large, because we presume nine-tenths of the provincial voters do not even know who the Comte de Paris is. But he admits that it is not true of the Chambers, for he says it will probably be made a pretext for attacking the Cabinet, and an excuse by some Republicans for deserting their party, and expresses a fear that a ministerial "crisis" may arise out of it. The meaning of this is, that the Cabinet has owed its capacity to hold its own during the past six months to the support of Royalists who had come to the conclusion that the weakness of successive ministries, the facility with which they were overthrown, and the instability thus introduced into the management of public business, constituted a great danger for the country. It is feared that the Comte de Paris's manifesto may have sufficient influence on these men to make them feel that they ought not to do anything further to save the Republic from discredit or danger, and that as soon as they fall away from the Ministry the Radicals will attack it fiercely for ever having had their support.

On the other hand, the manifesto, in adopting the Bonapartist plan of substituting the popular vote for divine right, or "the grace of God," as the source of sovereignty, has profoundly afflicted a large body of the Monarchists, while it has filled Paul de Cassagnac and the other surviving Bonapartists with glee as a grand vindication of the main plank in their own platform. The adoption of it is certainly the most serious step, and at the same time the most absurd, that the head of the house of Bourbon has ever taken, for it is clear that no two things can be more opposed than the hereditary principle and the bestowal of the crown by popular vote. If the Comte de Paris were restored to-morrow by a plébiscite, he might be the choice of the majority as the best man available for the chief magistracy. If his son were to succeed him by inheritance, however,

without obtaining the confirmation of a popular vote, it would be a violation of the principle of popular sovereignty. If, on the other hand, every heir to the throne had to be elected, what would become of the hereditary principle? And then there would be something manifestly absurd in asking people to vote simply to put on the throne a particular man who was always designated beforehand by his father, or grandfather, or uncle.

This curious combination of two irreconcilable theories was a device of Napoleon III., but he had no chance of putting it into practice. Nor would the Comte de Paris have the chance, even if he got back to the throne of his ancestors. If the people are allowed to elect monarchs at all, they cannot be compelled to choose the candidates always from among the members of a particular family, and still less to vote only for the eldest male of a particular family. No such device would ever have been thought of, in fact, in any country in which the monarchical tradition had any strength, and nothing is more certain than that the popular vote cannot in our day make what kings call a king. It can make dictators and Presidents, but it cannot make that curious mediæval magistrate whom people reverence and obey, without reference either to his character or capacity, on simple proof of a certain descent. There is something pathetic in the Comte de Paris's attempt to get the French majority to crown him as a descendant of Louis XIII., for he is an able, conscientious, and honest man, who would make an excellent chief magistrate, but the bulk of Frenchmen have ceased even to understand the royalist claim. They understand the claims of a ruler who has an army at his back, and has "got the drop on them," as they say in the West, or of a ruler whom they have chosen because they consider him the best man for the place; but they do not understand the claims of a man who says they ought to crown and obey him, and pay him a large salary, because he was born of certain parents.

THE ETHICS OF LITERARY CRITICISM.

"WHAT ought a writer to do when another mutilates, falsifies, and radically misrepresents his ideas, and then, after having made him out different from what he is, falls upon him for the purpose of bringing his character under suspicion?"

"What ought we all to do to the end that the effort to get at the truth, the effort which inspires our scientific research, may also at last become the guiding star of our literary criticism?"

These are the two questions to which Wilhelm Wundt, the well-known professor of philosophy, addresses himself in a recent brochure entitled "Zur Moral der literarischen Kritik." The pamphlet is interesting less for its substance of doctrine or for the novelty of its results than for its mode of treatment. The "case," as stated by the pamphleteer and by him made the starting-point of a general discussion which has interested us, is this: In the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for March, 1887, appeared an article by Hugo Sommer upon "Wilhelm Wundt's Ethical Evolutionism." In this essay, written by a professed representative of Christian ethics, the writer commits, as Prof. Wundt pretty conclusively shows, nearly all the gravest sins of which a critic can be guilty. He writes without any adequate knowledge of the book he is criticising; ascribes to his author views which the author not only does not hold, but has been at pains to criticise adversely; adduces expressions of opinion and omits essential qualifications; manufactures quotations, either out of whole cloth or by garbling the text, patching together sentences and phrases that do not belong together, changing important words and interpolating matter of his own; charges his author with ignoring or having no conception of matters which the author has in reality discussed at length; gives, in short, an utterly false and distorted impression of the man he is talking about, and then indulges in intimations calculated to injure him with certain portions of the public.

After having thus set forth the facts, Prof. Wundt invites his assailant to a calm consideration of the case as an ethical problem. Come, he says, let us inquire what a man ought to do who has been treated as you have treated me. Let us reason together, your ethics against mine (Herr Sommer is the author of a book, 'Conscience and Modern Culture'); you who think that the idea of evolution is for ethical purposes empty and worthless, and I who think it of the greatest importance; you who hold in substance that the advent of Christianity said the last word in the process of man's moral improvement, and I who think that it was only the beginning of a new era; you who represent individualism and passive submission to the will of God, and I who stand for evolutionism, and look for improvement in the future through active resistance to evil.

Having thus laid out his work, the author first gives us a chapter entitled "The Test of Individualism," the philosophy of which he reduces to something like this: It is all of no use, things will only go on as they were going before; we should submit to the inevitable and get what comfort we can from the consolations of religion. Prof. Wundt disclaims any intention of casting a stone at the consolations of religion; but making, as he does, a sharp distinction between religious motives and ethical ends, he finds that this philosophy holds out a cheerless prospect. Applied to the case in hand, he argues, it will simply help to bring on an era in which the malicious or ignorant critic shall go on doing his wretched work without let or hindrance, and in which the attacked party shall seem always in the wrong. Such a state of affairs must react unfavorably upon the progress of knowledge, particularly where the critic is an acknowledged authority, and the object of his attentions a writer who has yet to win his spurs. In such cases criticism may do immense harm by chilling the ardor and poisoning the life of those who might otherwise do creditable work. It is of little use, so Prof. Wundt thinks, to say, as is so often said, that if the writer's work really be good, hostile criticism cannot in the long run harm him. This is cold comfort, because we are not here for the long run, and one of the most potent incentives to good work is the approval of contemporaries. Naturally our author concludes at the end of his reflections that the "test of individualism," the philosophy of quietism and passive submission, fails. For ethical purposes, and as applied to the case in hand, it declares its own bankruptcy in advance.

Then we have the "Test of Evolutionism." Under this head the writer glances at the evolution of the literary conscience as we now know it; remarks upon the history of plagiarism, forgery, and such like frauds; also upon piracy, and upon the change that has taken place quite recently in the tone, if not in the spirit, of literary controversy. From all this he concludes both that there has been great improvement in the past, and that this improvement is, in part at least, due to well-directed effort. The final upshot of the matter is, therefore, that it is the duty of a person circumstanced like himself to reply to his critic, expose falsifications, and restore the defaced image of the truth; not, indeed, in the hope of convincing his censor or turning him all at once from the error of his ways, but in the hope of inspiring in him a faint sense of shame, which may perhaps serve to render him a little, even were it but infinitesimally, more careful the next time, and which, being then duly passed down to his children and his children's children, may at last grow into a thrifty and sensitive literary conscience.

As before remarked, there is nothing novel in this conclusion, considered as a practical maxim of conduct. It simply recommends the course which writers are very generally in the habit of pursuing when they deem themselves unfairly treated by a critic who is worth replying to. And evidently, in applying the rule, this last consideration cannot be left out of the account, since, if authors of repute should, out of tender solicitude for their misguided critics and for future generations, undertake to reply to every criticism which seemed to them unjust or something worse, many of them would have little else to do, and original production would languish.

From the above outline, which is tolerably exhaustive, it will be seen that our German philosopher is not a pessimist and not a radical. He sees hope, and sees it this side of the guillotine; and so we venture to commend him to those of our Anglo-Saxon friends who take so dark and even desperate a view of the critic evil. How deeply many people feel on this subject is well known. Of what use is your critic anyway? we hear them asking from time to time. Are not his praise and his blame alike impotent to affect the course of events? Does not the world go on its way precisely as if he had not been? Does not the arbiter of letters at any particular time become, with all his personal rules and standards and decisions, simply a more or less amusing reminiscence for the next generation? What importance can possibly attach to the dicta of a guild whose craft is in such a condition that if you take three representatives of it, all of them apparently equally competent, and submit to them the same work, the work will very likely touch the heart of one, the spleen of another, and leave the third untouched? And then, is it not nobler to have made the poorest original effort than to have written the best imaginable criticism of it? Is not this business of *talking* about what other people have *done*, a tiresome and foolish business, which it would be well to do away with?

Questions of this kind are most likely to arise when the mind is overheated and in a state of ferment; and for the purpose of cooling and clarifying the mind, nothing is better than the study of history. To the mind thus calmed, it can but seem rather foolish to regard anybody's opinion as worthless simply because the next generation has no need of it. The opinions of critics about books are, in the process of the suns, neither more nor less nugatory than the opinions of other people about other subjects. The opinions are themselves a part of the historical process. Nor is it very philosophical to try to cast contempt upon the critic as a parasite, a being who lives and thrives upon what is given him by others. We are all of us the children of those that have gone before, and criticism at its best is a fine art which is just as truly creative as any other art, and is also, like other fine arts, capable of affording a high kind of intellectual enjoyment. This is the right point of view from which to look at the subject.

But when is criticism at its best, and what is to be done to better it? It is of no use to indulge in outbursts of despair which hint at no other

remedy than the total abolition of the critic tribe. Abolition is impracticable. The critic is here, and he can neither be legislated out of existence nor led up by remonstrance to the point of self-extinction. The only thing to do is to improve him by cultivation. Among practical suggestions looking to this end, the favorite one at the present day is to convert him into a reporter, whose business it shall be to depict, and if necessary explain, but not to pass judgment. Now there is undoubtedly some plausibility in such a recommendation, from the very fact that the world seems to be actually moving in that direction. Much of what passes for the best criticism in our day is little else than portraiture and what is called historical interpretation. Taking the literary world as a whole, and allowing for occasional exceptions, which may be scientifically classed as atavisms, we are certainly drifting away from that dogmatic and self-assertive *Besserwisserei* which our fathers looked upon as the perfection of the art critical. And so it is perhaps natural that we should allow the imagination to range forward to the time when this process of evolution shall have been completed, and a literary millennium shall have arrived in which the critic, and even his humble cousin the reviewer, shall appear as a simple reporter engaged in telling the public, as gracefully and as urbanely as possible, what certain authors are and how they came to be so, and studiously keeping aloof from the delicate questions of what the said authors ought to be and how they might improve themselves.

But really we cannot persuade ourselves that this dream is likely to be realized. The recent past has been characterized by a marvellous awakening of the scientific historical sense. The best minds all at once found before them a new and enormous task in the effort to understand the course of intellectual phenomena, and this task has proved vastly more captivating than that of dealing out praise and blame. But the scientific work is only of the first importance; it is not everything. When it is done, and even while it is doing, there is everywhere room for personal opinions, and there is no occasion for keeping these opinions back. They may become antiquated in a decade, but none the less they are, as was remarked before, a part of the historical process, and it is the resultant of their clashing which largely creates what we call the historical perspective. They will not affect the past, yet they will, though perhaps in unseen ways, affect the future. In dealing with contemporary work, moreover, a critic or a reviewer may always indulge in a reasonable hope that his opinion, if capable and honest and based on stated grounds, may be at once and directly serviceable to the author criticised as well as instructive to the public at large. The world is full of writers who do not hesitate to acknowledge their indebtedness to their critics.

In short, the best criticism will continue to be hereafter, as it has been heretofore, the candid and well-expressed judgment of a good judge. It is not the critic's opinions that are objectionable, but his dishonest or ignorant opinions, or perhaps his offensive way of expressing himself. To correct his dishonesty he needs more conscience, and here, as Wundt suggests, an occasional flagellation may be useful, even if the remedy act but slowly. To correct his ignorance he needs knowledge, which comes of research. To improve his mode of expressing himself he needs many things, but chiefly, perhaps—well, to avoid a simple repetition of Mr. Matthew Arnold's familiar prescription, let us say that he needs—horizon. It may be that in the very plenitude of his knowledge, and with all his devotion to truth, he will fail occasionally to lay hold of and take home what there is of truth in these words of Wilhelm Scherer, himself a great scholar as well as a very capable critic:

"Scholarship sometimes renders men proud, self-sufficient, jealous, and cantankerous. It is apt to destroy plain common sense and clearness of vision. It propagates intellectual subtleties and its own artificial taste. It has poisoned entire literary epochs by its boastful assumption of superiority and its conceited exclusiveness. It creates false standards for men, and, employing the delusive name of culture, it estimates a quantity of some particular kind of information at a higher value than the old mysterious power of the heart."

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF AN IRISHMAN IN ENGLAND.

AMBLESIDE, August 28, 1887.

IT is difficult to exaggerate the interests of travel in England to an English-speaking person of mature age, whose mind is open to unbiassed impressions. The thorn in the flesh which most Irishmen have hitherto carried about with them, and which naturally rankled most when in England, is being rapidly removed by the good sense of the English masses aroused by the present agitation, and an Irishman comes here now in a state of mind to appreciate and enjoy as he never could before. Here he finds a perfected civilization, order, progress. At home, little is settled or determined. Ireland is, as it were, a country in which a harrow had been drawn over the land and over the surface of society every few generations. Most that is old is crumbling into ruin or rotting in decay—most, save the vigorous life of the Roman Catholic Church, now asserting itself in all directions under the perfect religious equality we enjoy.

These facts were renewedly and painfully borne in on me some weeks ago by a visit to old haunts in the County of Wexford—one of the most interesting counties in Ireland, strangely neglected by ordinary tourists. The land itself looked lovelier than ever, the people (those that remain) better off than of yore; but the hand of ruin was apparent everywhere. The bad old order of things has passed away; a new has not shaped itself. On all hands appeared neglected and deserted farms, crumbling homesteads, deserted highways. No one that remembered the district forty-five years ago could shut his eyes to the change that has passed over it. Changes are most perceptible in localities visited at long intervals. Perhaps it was even more apparent to one brought up a member of the Society of Friends, who found the meeting-houses of his youth deserted or in ruins, the graveyards covered with weeds, the sect almost unknown in a portion of the country once largely inhabited by its votaries.

Society has not as yet found its level and its basis in Ireland. In my opinion Ireland was behind the rest of western Europe when it was occupied by the Anglo-Normans. It was not their interest there to settle down as they settled down in England. They broke up what remained of the old Celtic civilization, they effectually arrested its possible growth without implanting a civilization of their own. The castles and churches they built over the length and breadth of the land were, for the most part, poor imitations of the piles with which they beautified England, and which have remained the pride and glory of succeeding generations. The resources of the country were from the first applied to the building up of another nation. Then came the Reformation. The Irish people held on to the old religion. Their conquerors, who adopted the reformed, were strong enough to prevent them from using the church buildings which they themselves were not numerous enough to occupy. These buildings went to decay. The wars of the seventeenth century did for the residences of the upper classes what the oppressions of the Tudors had done for ecclesiastical property. The Cromwellian and Williamite settlers, among whom the land was parcelled out, then built towns and villages and country residences. The people emerged from the bogs and mountains and from beyond the Shannon, erected their mud hovels, and commenced the reclamation of the country for which they and their descendants had to pay in increased rents. The penal laws laid their heavy hand on Ireland. The jealousy of English competitors threw its manufactories into ruins. A brighter day again appeared dawning. The Union again threw everything into confusion. Steady progress was impossible in a society which did not rest upon the good-will of the masses. Ireland became the plaything of English parties, the sport of political experimenters. And so it has come to pass that as the land is covered with the remains of the raths and stone monuments of pagan times, so is it dotted with the ruins of castles and churches, and of the mansions and manufactories and cottages which each succeeding experiment and system has called into being and cast into decay; and this material ruin is but a type of the social and political chaos which exists. In Ireland one sees but the broken, elementary fragments of that high form of civilization which exists in England, and which doubtless it was the desire of many of her statesmen and many of the bands of settlers that crossed the Channel to implant in the sister island.

I have every confidence in our future. In many respects, the social order that will be evolved by Ireland will be different from that existing here. What forms it will take, it is impossible to predicate. In the spiritual nature and many noble characteristics of our people, left free to develop themselves under self-government, amid the difficulties and breezy influences of competition with other peoples, which cannot be evaded in the present age, we surely have grounds to hope for something high and good.

Travel where you will in England, unless in the slums of her great cities, you feel that you are in a long-settled land, one of "old renown," where freedom has "slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent." And if you study the criminal and educational statistics, look at the Board schools everywhere, and can compare the appearance and demeanor of the masses with what they were forty or even twenty years ago, you will realize the immense strides she has of late made in civilization, and the greater possibilities of the future. At the same time, we must guard against being too much carried away by outward appearances. It is out of these lovely old villages, with their abounding flowers, bright window-panes, snowy curtains, and spotless doorsteps; from out of the shadow of these cathedral closes, fresh from the influences of church, and grammar and Sunday-schools, and a thousand ennobling and hallowed associations, have come the politicians and soldiers, ready for any unjust and bloody work abroad, among subject races and peoples of lesser intelligence, when the supposed material interests of England were concerned. And those intimately acquainted with the social life of the masses in Ireland and in England will tell us that beneath all this fair exterior there are at work debasing influences and characteristics existent in but a small degree in Ireland, under all our discouraging externals. Nevertheless, we must not compare the English people with our ideal of what a great people should be, and what doubtless they will yet attain to, but with the spectacle presented by other equally great and vigorous peoples in the past and present who have had equal opportunities of influencing the world for good and evil. And we in Ireland shall make a great mistake if we let self-satisfaction at certain qualities upon which we justly

pride ourselves, blind us to the incontestable superiority of the English in many respects in which it is within our power to imitate them. I look forward to that as being one of the greatest benefits that will be conferred upon us by the withdrawal of English interference in Irish local affairs—that we shall then be ready to admire and imitate all that is great and good and admirable in them.

Travelling is cheaper here than in Ireland. The third-class carriages attached even to nearly all express trains are as comfortable, and for the most part, more comfortable, than most of our second-class. We have travelled by none other, and have met but cleanly and decent people. And here smoking and its unpleasant concomitants are confined to special compartments. In personal cleanliness the masses of the English people are as yet infinitely before ours. In Ireland there are good (in the British, not in your or the Swiss sense) first-class hotels in the larger towns and most of the tourist centres. It is never safe, without special information, to try a second-class establishment. Generally speaking, our hotel accommodation, often dear, is of the worst quality. Lodgings for short periods are not to be had; and for long periods, of a satisfactory kind, difficult to procure. Unless we mend our practice in these respects, we shall, with all our magnificent scenery and charming health resorts, lose much of the tourist custom even of our own people. Everywhere in England we have found clean and cheap second-class hotels. The increase of the number of comfortable temperance hotels and refreshment rooms is significant of the increase of temperance habits among the people. For a stay of three or four days, as at Oxford, Cambridge, and here, we have without difficulty procured cleanly and comfortable lodgings for a very moderate charge. One cannot but admire the self-respect and decency of these English lodging-house keepers. The results of their incessant striving are delightful; but it may be they are attained at almost too great wear and tear of body and mind. They look more anxious and worn and old, according to their years, than those of the same class with us. Life must be one long toil. Have we a right to expect such results at such a cost? Is there not something in the plan of life of the Italians and French, and even of many of our people, more in accordance with reason and nature? Take our landlady here. We were never in a more exquisitely clean little house. She is at all times correspondingly neat in person. The kitchen is like a parlor. The fuchsias and geraniums in the windows would do credit to many a greenhouse. The little garden is full of lovely flowers. The husband is a journeyman shoemaker. He cleans the boots and trims the lamps. Beyond this, she appears to do all the work. This Sunday morning she was on her knees washing out the flagway in front before breakfast. Her three little girls have just passed out to Sunday-school as fresh-looking and prettily dressed as need be. There is another lodger. During winter, she tells us, when there are no tourists, she takes in plain sewing.

Not alone in railways and hotels, but in many extras, is travelling cheaper here. Much wear and tear and annoyance is avoided, in that you can generally ascertain the full cost of everything beforehand. Our experiences upon this tour confirm us in the conviction that the English are, mainly from their past history and present circumstances, a more open and confiding people than we are.

These considerations forced themselves upon me as I sat down intending to give some of my impressions regarding a few of the less generally visited, and yet deeply interesting, localities in England. Such I must now reserve for a future occasion. The scenery of this lake district surprises and delights us. It is more like Switzerland than any place we have ever seen out of Switzerland. True, there are not snow-peaks or glaciers; but how many of the most crowded resorts in Switzerland are out of sight thereof. Scenery depends more upon the balance and proportion of its component parts than upon actual measurement, and such balanced proportion is here in a high degree. D. B.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INSECTOLOGY.

PARIS, September 8, 1887.

WHILE the time-honored orange trees of the garden of the Tuileries are still left out to profit by the autumn sun, their house, situated on the terrace bordered by the Seine, has been loaned to the Society of Agriculture and Insectology for the purpose of an exhibition of insects hurtful and useful to natural products. This is the seventh exhibition since the organization of the Society. Four years have elapsed since the last one took place in one of the obscure rooms of the Palais de l'Industrie, which attracted little notice and few visitors. Great improvement is remarked this year in the interest of the public as well as in the attendance. This is due to other causes than the more agreeable site of the exhibition. Firstly, the exhibits are much more complete, which is partly owing to the increasing zeal of certain country schoolmasters, who of late years have shown themselves desirous of becoming savants, and who have contributed largely to the most interesting specimens of the exhibition. Then the public has become more interested, and begins to understand that insectology does not mean a collection of *bugs* with high-sounding names without appropriateness.

A striking feature of this exhibition, and the *point de mire* of every visitor, is certain collections accompanied by voluminous copybooks in which all the families of insects exhibited are duly classed and registered; and as these copybooks are the result of the researches of very young school children, they produce a profound impression and arrest respectful attention. Some of these collections—according to a distinguished naturalist with whom I talked—are far above the learned amateur, and deserve a word of homage from the gravest savant. The patient schoolmaster who imparts to his pupils, mostly destined to become farmers, the practical knowledge of natural history by the interesting method of illustrating thus their own researches, deserves the rank of a naturalist along with the great ones. It is pleasant to remark the appreciation of these faithful men by the French Government. To reward and encourage teachers showing a disposition for agriculture, the department to which they belong will send them, free of expense, for a year to an agricultural school or a training farm before being placed in charge of the country class they are to direct. It is easy to see what services they will be able to render in agricultural districts in primary teaching.

But to return to the collections displayed under the name of teacher and school: those of the schools of Toury and St.-Cyr-sous-Dourdan, and that of the pupils of M. Cazet from the Côte-d'Or, are really above par. The classification adopted by the latter is the double division of "useful" and "destructive," which, if a variation of the order followed in natural history, is a very harmless one, and helps the not over-learned visitor to understand more readily the contents of the glass cases thus labelled. It will please him to be able to comprehend at a single glance those insects destructive or protective of man's hopes. Thus he will see that the family of *Carabides* are labelled "useful" because they feed on caterpillars, larvæ, and slugs; while with another glance at the cases labelled "destructive," he will recognize the *Sylpha obscura*, enemy of beet-roots, the *Sitophilus cossonus*, the damager of wheat, or the *Zabrus gibbus*, that dwells in the marrow of the stem of wheat.

I must say that in a great measure it seems to have been a point of endeavor with the collectors to present the insects in what might be called a picturesque and illustrative scene. Such is the collection of M. Falleu, who shows pieces of natural wood on which, or in which, the destroying insects are at work. The inroads of the larvæ of the *Cossus* on the poplar, the tunnels of the *Cerambyx Cerdo* in the cherry tree, and the scars of the *Cryptorhyndus Lapathi* in the oak, are vivid reminders of what can arrest the flourishing growth of trees. One forgets to be grateful to the woodpecker who, when accomplishing his mission of preservation, augments the damage with the augur-like hole he bores in the tree. In that same department, however, I noticed a very simple and efficient remedy to rescue a tree, promising to be valuable either for timber or fruit, when attacked by those insects. A small wad of cotton steeped in unclarified benzoin is forced, with the aid of a small wire, into the hole, which is stopped with a cap of cement to prevent contact with air.

The Savard collection attracts great attention on account of that picturesqueness of presentation to which I have alluded. Only it has the fault of not illustrating direct utility: too many of the specimens are borrowed from Asia and Africa. So the useful galls productive of dyes are not quite what would greatly enrich the knowledge of the young French cultivator. This leads us to mention as a typical and unique work the collection of M. Daguin, which, under the label of his Department, Haute-Marne, is a perfect monument of the fauna of this district. Every specimen has been his own capture, and, heedless of the numerous curiosities he often met in neighboring districts, he resisted adding them to this collection, which is a perfect guide-book for the agriculturist who operates in this Department. All are there—coleoptera, lepidoptera, othoptera, hemiptera—besides molluscs. This collection bears an uncommonly scientific aspect, not only from its exclusiveness, but because there is a catalogue adjoined which gives, independently of the Latin or dictionary names, the vulgar appellation of the insects—an appellation as indispensable to make the insects recognizable to the countryman as the notes indicative of habits.

There are other collections seeming more important—that of M. J. H. Menier, for instance; but I doubt if they impress the connoisseurs with such respect as the one from the Haute-Marne. Dr. Trouessart, a well-known correspondent of American scientific papers, sends a modest glass case, flanked by two ponderous portfolios of text, to initiate the real gourmet into that as yet so little observed and so little talked of variety of Acarus called the *Sarcoptidæ*, the parasite of fowls.

I may safely say that admiration is complete in the chapter of silk-worms. This may be a little unfair, as many of them are alive and at work, and for that reason excite more interest. Those in glass cases, in every grade of transition and of every variety of family, by the side of their spoils, form a museum next to which even the lively bees have no chance.

Of these much has been said in *conférences* which take place every other day in a private room next to the exhibition hall. These lectures are the complement, or indispensable embroidery, of what one sees. The next topics announced are the cockchafer, the classification of insects according to the unexplained law of Linnæus, and

the phylloxera! I had the good luck, on the day of my visit to the exhibition, to be present at an altercation—if I may use that word—which shows how far one may still be from certitude in the means of combating this formidable foe, and how irascible those sternly interested in the subject may become when suspecting that a rival is closer to the real remedy. Let the reader draw his own conclusion. I will simply ask leave to call his attention to one of the tables in the exhibition, which, instead of supporting glass cases, is ornamented with three pairs of very fine china vases filled with strawberry leaves. On close inspection the strawberry leaves bear the stains indicative of the phylloxera. I had just stopped to consider the tainted foliage when a gentleman near me remarked: "Ah, the phylloxera!" "Yes, sir," promptly answered an elderly lady who was sitting near, "the phylloxera on the ananas strawberry, where the trombidium dwells ready to kill it." The gentleman looked somewhat astonished. "The trombidium is his natural foe. Each *puceron* has its parasite; the trombidium is that of the phylloxera." "But, madame," said very calmly the gentleman," it is recognized that the phylloxera is also eaten by the *Tyrophylus phylloxeræ*, which Dr. Charles Riley, the American entomologist, discovered and gave specimens of to M. Planchon to experiment with on French vineyards afflicted with phylloxera. This was in 1873. You know with what results." The lady very authoritatively answered that the tyrophylus was an acarus and the trombidium an arachnid. She pointed to the small diagram of the trombidium, which clearly outlined a spider. After this the gentleman had but to ask what relation there might exist between the trombidium which inhabits the strawberry and the phylloxera which dwells on the root of the vine.

I will repeat the theory of Mme. de Bompar, which is beginning to receive more attention. In 1852, after the declaration of free trade, the farmers transformed their culture and planted vines. Belonging to a vine-growing district, Mme. de Bompar noticed that vineyards where the strawberry was planted with the vine did not suffer from phylloxera. From the remotest antiquity, strawberry intermixed with the vine is recorded; but in those districts which changed their mode of culture, they omitted to plant the strawberry, and in due time all were attacked. She strengthened her observation by canvassing numerous municipalities, writing letters to the mayors, who invariably replied that where the strawberry was planted phylloxera was unknown. Further, she saw that in Corsica, Italy, and parts of Switzerland, where strawberries grew with the vines (or even in neighboring fields), there was no phylloxera. But it was not until 1879 that she discovered the trombidium on a strawberry leaf, and in 1882 the winged phylloxera on the strawberry leaf also. Previously to this, she had placed two or three trombidiums on a vine root severely attacked by phylloxera, but her microscope was not of sufficient force to allow her to watch satisfactorily the result. Under a more powerful lens, she discovered that the trombidium is wonderfully efficient in killing the phylloxera—ten-fold swifter than the tyrophylus of Dr. Riley, since it does not eat, but sucks the coloring matter of the *puceron*. Experiment proves that in twenty seconds he pierces fifty phylloxera!

The gentleman asked, with despairing civility, if the lady was well acquainted with the habits of the phylloxera. "Enough to state that the ananas strawberry rids the vine of its presence," she answered, "in this way: The strawberry harbors the trombidium, which weaves its meshes on the fuzzy side of the leaf. The phylloxera, when full grown, prefers this tender leafage to the grapevine, and in autumn ascends the strawberry to deposit the winter egg. The trombidium sucks his coloring matter, and thereby kills it. As for those larvæ which have escaped the enemy and descended to the roots of the vine, they are pursued under ground by the trombidium in June, July, and August, as he seeks them for food. In September the phylloxera, full grown, reascends on the new leaves of the strawberry, and about the same time the trombidium reappears also. Thus vine and strawberry have the same *puceron*, and it is on the leaf of the strawberry that nature has taught him to deposit his egg, and not on the stem of the vine."

This theory widened the gulf between the two searchers. The gentleman, who advocated the Algerian remedy—that of drenching with poison a plant when a prey to phylloxera—was not to be convinced that the enemy was first to be attacked above ground, especially by an agent that has no relation with chemistry. Words of incredulity on one side were combated with very earnest belief in the laws of elimination; and the lady, disdaining to bring forth other arguments, concluded: "Ah! I see what you are: you are an inventor."

By the way, it is noticeable that few inventors exhibit at the Exposition means of combating destructive insects. A number of successful experiments, dating from 1887, are advertised by the Compagnie Phylloxérique Française. A chemist of Versailles shows how sulphide of carbon can be dosed and distributed in the ground, without loss or danger in manipulation, through the medium of capsules weighing five, ten, or twenty-five grammes. For horticulture and greenhouses, a liquid, of which ten centilitres are put in a litre of water, sprinkled over the plants with an atomizer, is an easy and cheap remedy against hurtful insects. For fruit trees, a preparation to be applied with a brush rids them of the *lanigère*, so destructive, especially to the apple tree. Besides these, a fertilizer, with a basis of mineral tar, which has been applied in a public garden at Marseilles at the rate of two kilogrammes per square yard, has renovated lawns, shrubbery, and flower-beds which for years had been abandoned to the moles. And, lastly, a preparation christened Bromine, hitherto experimented with in market gardening, is, in a new form, to be applied to agriculture. This will be profitably combined with superphosphates without much increasing the price.

In the midst of the scientific investigations of man, we recall what the poet Lamartine said, that "an insect is worth a world." Let those who seek the remedy for evil remember this. Research has proved that in every country each species has the same duties—*similia cum similibus officiis*. Then, does it not seem that the smallest agent—if brought again where nature willed it—would soon restore those disorganized laws of equilibrium that have for years baffled man's calculations? L.

Correspondence.

THE TARIFF ON BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The sentiments expressed by your correspondent with regard to the tariff on foreign books of a learned character will meet with the hearty approval of all scholars, as well as of those anxious for the advancement of scholarship in this country. It is a well-known fact that learning can only flourish where learning is encouraged. In Europe it is the governments that uphold the great institutions of learning. With us, what encouragement has been given to science and art has come almost exclusively from private sources, while the Government has put an obstacle in the way which is more serious than may appear on the surface, by taxing unduly those who choose to devote themselves to pursuits which, from a material point of view, are most unprofitable.

Let me give an illustration to show how unjust it is, besides, to tax imported books according to the *purchasing* price. Some months ago I received from Germany a book of 118 pages, on which I had to pay a duty of $1.75. The book was printed, for the greater part, in plain Latin characters, and the only unusual feature about it was that it was quite liberally interspersed with cuneiform (and some Hebrew) characters, which could not, however, have added very materially to the expense of printing. Ordinarily, such a book would be published in Germany at a cost of $1.50, but this book could not be purchased for less than $7. Why? Simply because the sale of the book was necessarily a very limited one, and the publisher was obliged to cover his expenses with, say, seventy-five or a hundred copies. But is that a sufficient reason for the Government to make me a double sufferer, except on the principle that a greater folly deserves a still greater punishment?

In conclusion, permit me to make a practical suggestion. The Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent meeting in New York, passed a resolution in favor of memorializing Congress on the very same subject brought forward by your correspondent. Would it not be timely for other literary and scientific bodies to endorse officially the action of the A. A. A. S., and thus strengthen a cause which can only be won by united action?—Very respectfully,

Morris Jastrow, Jr.

University of Pennsylvania, October 2, 1887.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Apropos of the fate of the national banks, a feasible plan has occurred to me for continuing them with something of the security they at present enjoy. The method was suggested to me last winter by a study of the old State banks, in connection with our present system, but I did not feel confident of its merits. This summer I casually mentioned it to two bankers, who were impressed with its possibilities, and I venture to reproduce it here for consideration and criticism, hoping that some one may find it worthy either of approval or of condemnation.

The method was suggested by the "New York system," as it is generally known, and which has some claim to the parentage of the national banks. That system required a deposit of bonds, stocks, etc., to secure the redemption of the paper issued. But it is notorious that this arrangement was almost as bad a failure as the one it supplanted, although designed to correct or prevent the evil so successfully overcome by the present system. The national debt will not much longer allow the extension, and its liquidation will prevent the continuance, of the national banks, so that in a near future we must face the problem of reorganizing the banking system of the country in some way to preserve the admirable efficiency of the present system and the stability of the currency. When the national debt can no longer be depended upon for security, we suggest the old "New York system," but with three important modifications, which are designed to remove the defects incident to its former application. They are:

(1.) The limitation of its control to the Federal Government.

(2.) Redemption and issue at specified periods, according to the changes in the market value of the securities on deposit. Redemption must be compulsory in case of a decline in values, but

new emissions may be left to the pleasure of the bank, although carefully regulated by law.

(3.) In cases of insolvency, advanced redemption by the United States Treasury, and sale of securities under circumstances which will prevent loss by decline in their value.

The first of these conditions needs no comment. As to the second, I have not seen anywhere that the old "New York system" made any provisions against the contingency of loss by a fall in the value of the security. The condition requiring at least a portion of the issue to be redeemed at special periods, if the value of the securities has declined, will keep the issue within the limits of the value of the deposit, and loss may be as successfully prevented as at present. In the third case, when insolvency occurs, the advanced redemption by the Treasury, with a loan from itself, will prevent that decline in the value of the securities which is incidental to a sudden and enforced sale.

You, Mr. Editor, may be able to discover defects in the method above proposed, and, if so, I hope they will be pointed out. It is, perhaps, anticipating a discussion of the problem to mention it at the present time; but the favorable reception given the method by the two bankers referred to is the apology for bringing it into wider notice. Carlyle somewhere remarks that a man's opinion gains infinitely when he gets some one to agree with him; so I wish to know whether I can have a vote of confidence or not.

J. H. HYSLOP.

NEW YORK CITY, September 26, 1887.

[The question here raised is mainly this: Will the United States assume the duty of selecting, buying, and selling the stocks or bonds that are to take the place of its own bonds as security for the circulating notes of the national banks, and will the United States, having such securities in its hands, then guarantee the notes? It is safe to say that the public will never agree to any national system that does not include a Government guarantee of everything circulating as money. There is room for considerable differences of opinion when it is proposed to make Treasury officers the umpires between different classes of securities offered for sale in the market. The opportunities for favoritism (for one thing) would be enormous. But as the question is not now exactly a pressing one, we do not examine it at all points.—ED. NATION.]

INFANT DESIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: You were kind enough last year to call attention to an article of mine on Art in the Nursery, printed in *Babyhood*. I purpose making a serious and somewhat elaborate study into this subject, with reference to the philosophy of art development, and shall be glad if parents or guardians, having charge of children below five years of age who may show a tendency to the use of the pencil, will send me any drawings by their charges, accompanied by notes of age, sex, occupation of parents, if any, and what cases of artistic activity may have occurred in their ancestry. Only the entirely spontaneous efforts of the little ones will be of any use to me, and any form of instruction by elder persons will vitiate the conclusions I might draw from the work. As the object is not to discover the presence of great artistic promise, but to study the growth of baby observation and communication of concrete ideas, the work of children old enough to have been influenced by the art work of their adult friends will be useless to me.

Any such drawings may be sent to me in care of the *Nation* within the next six months, and will be gratefully received. It is not of importance that they should be remarkable in any sense as art, but simply the unstimulated result of child thought; in some cases the rudest may be of the greatest value to me.—Yours truly,

W. J. STILLMAN.

LAMENNAIS VS. McGLYNN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Although I am not a member of the Anti-Poverty Society, yet I am a well-wisher of it. I am a well-wisher of it because I hope to benefit by the triumph of its principles. I have read, and tried to make my own, the theories of George and McGlynn, but I find that I cannot accept them. I find my objections to the Anti-Poverty theories best expressed in the language of Lamennais:

"The Son of Man became poor in order to teach you how to support poverty.

"It is not that poverty comes from God, but it is a consequence of the corruption and evil lusts of men; and therefore will there always be some poor.

"Poverty is the daughter of sin, whose germ is in every man; and of servitude, whose germ is in every society.

"There will always be some poor, because man will never destroy the sin that is within him.

"There will always be less poor, because little by little servitude will disappear from society.

"Do you desire to labor to destroy poverty? Then labor to destroy sin, first in yourself, then in others, and thus servitude in society.

"It is not by taking that which is another's that poverty can be destroyed; for how, by making some poor, will the number of the poor be lessened?

"Each has the right to preserve that which he has, without which no one would longer be able to possess anything.

"But each has the right to acquire by his labor that which he has not, and without which poverty would be eternal." Y.

A CONTRAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The return of the battle flag of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers by Col. Thomas G. Jones recalls to my mind an incident which occurred at a soldiers' reunion at Marietta, Ohio, some years ago. Col. Jones was present, and was called upon by the crowd for a speech. He came forward, and in a few moments' talk expressed his sincerity in entering the Confederate service, his thorough acquiescence in the results of the war, and his love for the reunited country and for his former antagonists, in such a straightforward, manly way as to win the hearty applause of almost the entire audience.

Soon after, a man who had been an officer in the Northern Army, but whose name and rank I cannot now remember, was called for and made a speech even more conspicuous for sectionalism and bitterness than that of Col. Jones's for its patriotism and brotherly love. The way in which the two speeches were received showed plainly that the sympathy of the audience was with Col. Jones and the Union.

If partisan prejudice could be eliminated, there is not much doubt that patriotism would be generally recognized, from whatever source it came, and that disloyalty to a genuine Union of sentiment would be severely condemned, even in men who fought to preserve legal Union.

W. H. J.

OCTOBER 1, 1887.

THE SCIENTIFIC REVIVAL IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Whatever else may be the signs of improvement in the South, there is a certain progress now going on in the direction of teaching the natural sciences in the colleges that bids fair to do more for the true intellectual advancement which must accompany the industrial than any other factor.

In several of the States the question of elementary physiology and hygiene in the public schools has come before the Legislature this year, and, though generally decided adversely, opinion in its favor is growing, and it is a most active leaven. In the colleges there is a great advancement, and technical studies and natural history may be said to be enjoying a "boom." The University of North Carolina has a small but modern natural-history department. The University of Tennessee is also waking up in this respect. The Mississippi State Agricultural College is exceptionally modern, and the Arkansas State Industrial University has recently added a competent naturalist to its faculty. Tulane University of New Orleans is also paying attention to biologic studies. The most interesting struggle, however, is in Texas, where, owing to an inexplicable tangle, we have the spectacle of the most progressive university in the South handicapped by the most unreasonable embarrassments—the rivalry of another State institution and many sectarian colleges. But there is no room to doubt that in a few years the struggle will end in the University being unfettered, and becoming a centre from which will radiate much intelligent thought.

One great obstacle to biologic teaching in the South—opposition to the importation of teachers from the North—is being in part obviated by the fact that young Southerners are beginning to be found who have been abroad or North; and for all these who are fitted good places are made. But there is room for hundreds more than those who now go beyond their narrow environment for educational advantages.

Several of the Southern States are endeavoring to secure scientific investigation of their resources and natural possibilities, and it can be said to the credit of Arkansas, generally reputed to be one of the most backward of the group, that she has spontaneously established a geological survey, and that her Governor has had the courage, despite opposition, to appoint non-residents of education and ability to the positions, rather than the clamorous local knights of the divining rod. It may be said that nearly all the appointees were Southern young men who have sought a foreign education and obtained prominence in their profession in other regions.

I believe this scientific revival will be the salvation of the South, and have much hopes for its future. R. T. H.

ARKADELPHIA, ARK., September 23, 1887.

THE SHAME OF IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: To one who has had an opportunity to watch the men who participated in the late reunion of the Grand Army in this city, nothing is more remarkable than the sober, self-reliant dignity of their countenances, unless it be the unanimity with which these same sturdy veterans voted for the Pauper Pension Bill. Presumptively, these men represented the best element of American life. They fought for the preservation of the Union at every sacrifice of personal interest, and, after finishing the great work, resumed their former pursuits, apparently content with the glory of having saved the country. The disinterested zeal which then inspired them seems still to inspire them. No one can doubt this who has watched the long line of proud men who defiled through the muddy streets of St. Louis in a pouring rain, hoarsely singing the old tunes which commemorate their victories.

These same men crowded into a hall decorated

with the flags of the Union, and, without a dissenting voice, voted to ask the Government for $12 a month for every man who served in the war, now or hereafter unfit for labor, whether or not the incapacity is due to his improvidence or even vice. Such rapacity, in such a body, is without example in the history of the country, and is another proof of the widespread demoralization which has succeeded the war. It is unpleasant to recall the eagerness with which Southern members of Congress caballed to secure appropriations from the general Government for unimprovable "water-ways," after having fought for State sovereignty and State responsibility, or to recall the unanimity with which certain Southern States are now seeking aid from the same source for their public schools; but surely the fact which an American will hereafter recall with greatest shame is the recent action of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PRO PATRIA.

ST. LOUIS, October 1, 1887.

IN THE SADDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the *Nation* for August 4 was a very readable article entitled "Holiday Equestrians," in which some good points are made by the writer that every rider will appreciate. Permit me, however, to take exception to some of the statements made by the writer of this article, who is evidently accustomed to the saddle.

In the first place, in speaking of the difference between the seat of the cow-boy and that of the Cossack or Turcoman, he says, "All three are superb riders." There is perhaps no more common error concerning the West than the popular idea that the cow-boy is a good rider. I know nothing of the Asiatic seat, but many years among the cow-boys have long since proved to me that they are far from being "superb" riders, or even good riders in the proper acceptation of that term. Of course, among them you do find good riders, and in such a party as Buffalo Bill's combination there are riders who are very expert. But even among these I think a close observer will discover that the success of the rider is due as much to the merits of the horse as to those of the rider. There is not, perhaps, in this State a mining camp or prairie town which could not produce better riders than you will find on any of the ranges between the Rio Grande and the Platte.

And again, in speaking of riding in an English saddle, the writer properly says that the principle of "rising" in the trot is to relieve the horse; but he adds, "He keeps his weight steady on the horse by throwing it into his stirrups." Every "park rider" accustomed to an English saddle will agree with me, I think, in saying that *as little weight as possible should be thrown into the stirrups.* With the stirrups of a proper length, the feet well thrust in, and the knees clamped tight against the sides of the "pig-skin," the rider rises, naturally and easy, not from the stirrup, but from the knee. The horse is thus relieved from all weight, as it is distributed down the sides; and the rider secures a firmness of seat which he can get in no other way. The knee is the pivotal point; and the knee-grasp is the great desideratum in a seat on the "pig-skin."

HORACE VAN TRUMP.

DENVER, COL., September 27, 1887.

DEN AND BOUDOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just received your paper of August 11, in which "M. N. S." asks that "equal rights" be accorded to men in the furnishing of the parlor, assuming that, with the disappearance of ribbons and meaningless knick-knacks, the to her obnoxious "den" will also vanish. Do away with the frippery with all my heart; have "the large table with its corner for newspapers, without which many a man's happiness is wrecked," the inkstand and dictionary within arm's reach—but will these round out the sum of his happiness? And, when spittoon and pipe are added, what becomes of "equal rights" for the feminine portion of the household? They must learn to endure the puffs of smoke coming from the other side of the table; with all the resources of housewifery must wage a daily, losing war against its stale odors, which cling to curtains and walls, go abroad with them in the folds of their gowns, are sent to friends in the paper on which they write; they must accept the disorderly ashes, the offensive spittoon.

An Englishman only smokes in the rooms appropriated to his use, but the American man has too long been in the habit of smoking all over the house; and the heroine of former times "retired into her boudoir," I suppose, because there only could she breathe a pure air. Is it not a distinct advance in civilization when the hero now "retreats into his den" to enjoy his fragrant weed, and afterwards rejoins his family in the neutral region of a smokeless atmosphere? As I write, my chamber is full of the odor of tobacco, creeping round the edges of a locked door, on the other side of which is the bedroom of a young American couple. Would not "equal rights" give that wife—and me—an untainted atmosphere to sleep in, and the "den" be a means to that end?

So long as man is constituted as he is, sister-woman must endure the distasteful tobacco when there is but one living room in the house; but, so soon as there are others than the parlor, gentle breeding demands that one of them shall be the "den," whose *raison d'être*, as I take it, lies not in the frivolous furnishing of the present day, but in the growing amenity of family life. Therefore, while in our homes fancy work wanes, may dens remain and multiply; but could not men invent some other nomenclature for their especial sanctum than one which suggests the wild beast and all savagery? I. C. N.

ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND, September 17, 1887.

RELIGIOUS DOCUMENTS FOR THE CONTINENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Absence from home kept me from seeing your journal of the 11th ult. before to-day. It was a pleasing surprise that the extract from my letter should have been thought worth forwarding to you for publication. It was also a proof of the interest the matter has for thoughtful Americans.

Only those who have lived on the Continent can realize the lack of information there touching religion in America. The unusual complications of social and religious conditions in the United States, and the multitude of churches of commanding interest, make the knowledge of and the acquisition of the literature and statistics peculiarly difficult. This difficulty would be permanently relieved if every religious body, besides sending to the University Library at Leipzig the documents already in print, would forward regularly its reports of all kinds as they appear. With thanks for your aid, I am your obedient servant, CASPAR RENÉ GREGORY.

LEIPZIG, LIEBIGSTRASSE 9, iv. l,
September 12, 1887.

Notes.

THE Rev. W. E. Griffis's 'Life of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry' will be issued directly by Cupples & Hurd, Boston.

Mr. William Cushing's supplement to his 'Initials and Pseudonyms' will go to press this fall. Subscriptions may be sent to the compiler at 18 Wendell Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Subscriptions for the 'Poems of Frank Forester (Henry William Herbert)' may be sent to Mr. Morgan Herbert, who edits the work, in care of John Wiley & Sons, New York, or Trübner & Co., London. It will make a small quarto, will contain a sketch of the author's life, and will be illustrated from photographs and paintings. The "Prometheus" and "Agamemnon" will not be reprinted.

'Faint, Yet Pursuing, and Other Sermons,' by the author of 'How to be Happy though Married'; Dorner's 'System of Christian Ethics,' translated by Prof. Mead of Andover; Pünjer's 'History of the Christian Philosophy of Religion,' translated by W. Hastie; Prof. Sayce's Hibbert Lectures for 1887, on the 'Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Babylonians'; 'Pictures from Holland,' in the "Pen and Pencil Series"; and 'The Printed Book: its History, Illustration, and Adornment,' are among the latest announcements of Scribner & Welford.

Funk & Wagnalls will have ready in the course of a month a photographic facsimile of the first Shakspere folio. Oddly enough, they offer it as a convenient test of the Donnelly-Bacon lunacy.

Thomas Whittaker republishes directly William Sharp's collection of English and American 'Sonnets of this Century,' and Samuel Waddington's 'Sonnets of Europe'—translations with notes.

The building of the great Central Asian Railroad by the Russians is related from official documents by Dr. O. Heyfelder in a work shortly to appear—'Transkaspien und seine Eisenbahn' (Hanover: Mierzinsky; New York: Christern). It will be amply illustrated. We may remark here that a preliminary report of an expedition sent by the Russian Government in 1886 to the Transcaspian region and North Khorasan is published in the August and September numbers of *Petermann's Mitteilungen*. Its special aims, besides the study of the physical geography and geology of the country, were to examine the deposits of naphtha, salt, and sulphur, and to collect specimens of the fauna and flora. An admirable map of the region explored, including the line of the Transcaspian Railway, drawn from Government sources, accompanies the report.

Miss G. Mendum of Stapleton, N. Y., is engaged on a translation of Lamartine's 'Harmonies.'

A new edition of Count Leo Tolstoi's Caucasian sketch, 'The Cossacks' (William S. Gottsberger), comes to remind American admirers of the great Russian writer that it is to Mr. Eugene Schuyler that they were indebted for their first introduction, nine years ago, to the author whose name is now a household word in this country. The majority of readers will hardly agree with Turgeneff's estimate of the work, as the author's best, although it possesses, on a small scale, many of the qualities which distinguish his more complete works. It takes rank in importance after 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karenina,' and people who know Tolstoi only through the latter should read this book in its revised form as now issued.

Prof. Gneist's work on the English Parliament, lately reviewed by us (*Nation*, No. 1135), has appeared in "a fresh translation" by A. H. Keane,

Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute. The former translation was so exceedingly bad that this new edition will be welcome to all students of the English Constitution. It is certainly very much improved—not so much so, however, as if Mr. Keane had not made the old translation the basis of his work, but had gone to work unembarrassed by it, and made a wholly independent version. A piece of really bad English is incapable of being made really good by any amount of revision, and had better be put at once in the fire. Two decided merits of the new edition are an index and the removal of the notes from the end of the chapter to the foot of the page. The style of the new book is somewhat more attractive than the old, although it is not really better printed. The Messrs. Putnam are the American agents.

Mr. John Ashton's mode of writing history with the aid of newspaper clippings and broadside and caricature art is well known and is uniformly employed in his numerous works—perhaps nowhere more satisfactorily than in his 'Dawn of the Nineteenth Century in England: a Social Sketch of the Times.' The political events of the first decade are dismissed in nineteen chapters, and what follows is a very interesting and curious presentation of the manners of the time, beginning with roads and transportation. The whole text is freely sprinkled with contemporaneous illustrations traced by Mr. Ashton's own hand. A popular edition of this work, in one volume, just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, promises it a new lease of life.

From J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, we have two more volumes in the pocket Thackeray, to which "Barry Lyndon" and "Lovel the Widower" furnish the titles, covering also other minor pieces. The same firm sends us the seven concluding volumes of the fine Library Edition of the Waverley Novels, making twenty-five in all. The last of these contains several features of much value and convenience—tables of the tales in alphabetic order, and again in the order of their internal chronology; a list of the characters introduced in each, with a synopsis of their leading incidents; an index to the names; another to the notes; and finally a glossary. This portion of the work merits separate publication.

Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer has followed up her 'Boys' Book of Famous Rulers' with the 'Girls' Book of Famous Queens' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). That she has found encouragement to do this is sufficient evidence that the earlier work gained acceptance with the class for whom it was designed. She tells a story, indeed, with much animation of style, and conveys a good amount of historical information in an agreeable way. There is, however, a lack of discrimination in her moral judgments, and an utter absence of the critical faculty. The reader of the book will probably get the impression that Semiramis and Dido are as real historical personages as Mary Queen of Scots and the Empress Eugénie. The illustrations, which are numerous, are execrable.

From the office of the *Publishers' Weekly* in this city issues for the fifteenth time the bulkiest and cheapest book published in America, 'The Publishers' Trade List Annual' for 1887. Every bookseller knows its indispensableness, as does every head of a literary department or newspaper, and not a few readers in our public libraries who have access to it. The various firm catalogues here bound together alphabetically do not, as time goes on, show any tendency towards uniformity except in size.

An address entitled "A Legal Mummy; or, the Present Status of the Dartmouth College Case," delivered before the Vermont Bar Association by its President, Mr. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland, Vermont, in October, 1885, has been reprinted (Montpelier, Vt.). The title is not entirely colorless; it intimates the lack of satisfaction that the writer entertains with the great case referred to. There is a good deal of sense and vigor of thought in the pamphlet, and it is worthy the attention of the student of constitutional law.

Those who remember Prof. Langdell's very striking address at the dinner of the Harvard Law School Association last November, in which he enforced the view that our law should be taught after the methods prevailing on the continent of Europe, and that in this respect "we should not longer follow in the footsteps of England, but should bring ourselves into harmony with the rest of the civilized world," will be interested in reading a short article on the English modes of teaching law, in the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement* for August 15 last. The writer, George Blondel, "Chargé de cours à la Faculté de droit de Lyon," is giving some account of a recent address at Berlin, by P. F. Aschrott, a German magistrate and Doctor of Jurisprudence and Philosophy, before the Société Juridique, in which he finds several points in the English methods that are worthy of consideration in Germany. It seems that they suffer in Germany from pedantry, dulness, a lack of the "aptitude pédagogique," and from "ignorance de la pratique." These are the natural defects of the Continental system, and it may be that Germany has something to learn from England; but it is very certain that England has much more to learn, as regards the teaching of law, from Germany. The writer of the article referred to (and, as it would seem, M. Aschrott also) appears to be ignorant of the notable advances and reforms lately made in teaching law at the English universities.

We commend to those interested Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart's paper on the teaching of history in high and preparatory schools in the Syracuse *Academy* for October. It is both a discussion and a bibliographic index.

The summer numbers of the *Antiquary*—for July, August, and September—must be passed over with a very summary examination. The first article that strikes the reader is a continued one, opening the July number and running through the other two, by Prof. Hodgetts, entitled "The Smith and the Wright." These two words, of diverse etymology but similar meaning, are examined, and a history given of the various mechanic arts included in their definition. The writer is an ardent eulogist of everything Germanic, and seems to us to exaggerate the independent skill of his early countrymen. Nevertheless, the articles contain much curious and interesting matter. It is to be wished that the passage in Tacitus were cited which "speaks of a delicately executed kind of ribbed tile of a semi-cylindrical form made by the northern Germans, which possessed a beauty of color and a brilliancy that no Roman tile could present." Another continued paper, in three numbers, is "On Some Garters King-at-Arms," by John Alt Porter, consisting mostly of short biographical notices. Mr. Round's article, "The Early Custody of Domesday Book," begun in the June number, is continued in July, with the conclusion that, "during at least the first century of its existence, the official resting place of Domesday Book was within the walls of Winchester Castle." "Notes on Incidents in Folk-tales," in the August and September numbers, contain many interesting details and discussion. Of the single articles, perhaps the most valuable are that upon "John Hodgson, the Antiquarian" (July), "A Visit to Mount Athos" (September), and "Bone Caves," by H. P. Malet, in the same number. This last, to be continued, undertakes, from the writer's own observations in India, to disprove the theory that the animals whose bones are found in caves were dragged thither by hyenas. "Whatever ancient beasts did, the modern hyena always dines where he finds his food, never dirties his den, and never dies there, except by accident."

L'Intermédiaire, the French *Notes and Queries*, for September 10th prints extracts from a brochure by M. Henry Mosnier on the "Château de Chavaniac-Lafayette," showing the amount of money expended by the Marquis de Lafayette during our war of the Revolution. The figures are taken from the papers of his intendant. His income during the years 1777–1783 was 50,000 livres annually, all of which he spent. But in addition he raised, both by loans and by selling portions of his estate, 741,000 livres, making a total of over a million of livres, the greater part of which was devoted to the support of the war.

A special number of the *Illustrazione Italiana* is wholly given up to the late universal competition for a new façade to the cathedral at Milan. Sixteen elevations are reproduced on a large scale, besides the existing front. Numerous plans and subordinate elevations also, with the letterpress, eke out a very complete conspectus of the problem, and of its attempted solution, both now and formerly.

In the eleventh part of the supplemental volume of Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexikon' there is an interesting chart, showing by different colors and shading the extent of the cultivation of the principal plants and grains throughout the world. Wheat, of course, leads the other food plants, but rye, barley, and oats do not fall far behind. Next to these, apparently, comes rice. It is surprising to note how small the wheat-fields of the United States appear compared with those of Europe and Asia, as well as the very wide extent of the cultivation of cotton.

The Parisian publisher, M. Édouard Rouveyre, having made a hit last year with M. Octave Uzanne's brightly written and admirably illustrated essay on modern bookbinding, has now sent forth 'La Reliure de Luxe,' by M. L. Derôme (New York: F. W. Christern), in the same form as M. Uzanne's 'Reliure Moderne,' with the same cover, and with abundant illustrations, most of which look as if they had been left over from the earlier and better book. M. Derôme's text has even less connection with the plates than had M. Uzanne's, and the plates are inferior in value and interest. The frontispiece is a vellum binding painted by M. J. Adeline—rather confused and muddy, and yet suggestive and promising as a specimen of a mode of decorative bindings likely to meet with increasing favor. The severe and monotonous, and yet dignified, bindings of plain morocco, tooled in parallel lines with broken corners in the style of Trautz-Bauzonnet, are perhaps the best things in the book. The influence of Japanese art is shown happily in one or two of the illustrations, where the rigidity of European design has been abandoned. A curious novelty is the binding of a pair of volumes together, one opening to the right, and the other to the left—but this is more curious than useful or beautiful. From these plates it is evident that the use of silk stuffs, brocades, etc., for book-covers is growing in France; and also that the Parisian binders have not yet availed themselves of the alligator, seal-skin, and snake-skin with which our binders have familiarized us.

— The *Atlantic* for October, with an abundance of other matter of interest which makes the number one of unusual excellence, has a singularly thorough criticism of Jean François Millet, called out by the recent exhibition of his works in Paris. One does not need to agree with the critic to recognize the all-round character of his view of Millet; nor, though one should acknow-

ledge that his observations are just, need he therefore accept the critic's conclusions. The report is highly unfavorable to Millet's reputation. "Millet is not a great painter, worthy to be ranked with the great masters of the past; and even when we compare him with his contemporaries, Delacroix and Théodore Rousseau, he sinks to a modest level which it may be well not to attempt to qualify too precisely." This verdict is rendered on the score that the painter was in default on the artistic side, and on the theory that, in art, defects of this sort are eventually fatal to a claim to real greatness. Millet's character, it is said, was mainly "moral and literary," and so are his works; and it is "by the intentions, by the subjects, by the preachings" in his works that he succeeds with the public. He was "not only a peasant, but a Norman, and therefore half an Englishman—a serious and contemplative man, who read his Bible with the convictions of a millenarian of the time of Cromwell"; he is "a révolté"—a peasant who has made a cult of the contemplation of the fate of the peasant; a "sort of melancholy Burns." He leaves out the cheerfulness of the country life, all its festive side, and dwells only on its hardships; he is preaching always the lot of man, son of the earth; he is preoccupied with this, and though he is "a profound thinker" compared with Paul Potter or Cuyp, "a captivating dreamer" compared with Terburg and Metzu, "incontestably noble" compared with Jan Steen, Ostade, and Brouwer, yet he is "far inferior to one and and all of these" in "purely artistic qualities"; and the end falls—"not a great painter." Such a criticism is of the sort that inform and stimulate, and it is seldom that the artist when judging has so clear an eye for qualities "not artistic," and so much frankness in admitting their value; but the sentence passed is to be set down as a verdict of the schools, not of the disinterested mind—much more not that "intuitive judgment of the world" to which the critic alludes as "final." The schools have been so often mistaken; man, son of the earth, is so integral with the landscape for ever, that those to whom Millet is the artist of the true democratic spirit, in one of its purest and humblest as well as most enduring moods, need not yet despair of his being reckoned "a great painter." There is a note on Realism in the "Contributors' Club," for which we beg unusual attention.

—In the *Harper's*, Mr. Henry James has a lengthy and highly appreciative notice of the young portrait painter, John S. Sargent, who was born an American; but the national claim to him is modified by the facts that the places of his birth, his education, and residence are European, while his artistic quality, Mr. James says, is Parisian. He is given the praise of having attained the one great quality—style—and the future predicted for him is brilliant. The few illustrations of his work given, though wholly inadequate as a basis for such judgment as the text contains, are of use in bearing out the statement in which lies the kernel of Mr. James's praise, namely, that his portraits are also pictures. The republic of Costa Rica is treated after the thorough fashion which we recently commended in the case of the similar article on Chili, and we observe that the hope then expressed that there is to be a series of such papers on the Southern countries of this continent is to be realized. A second travel article describes the old Portuguese mission station, Bassein, in India. Of other articles not especially noticeable it will be well to single out Dr. Titus M. Coan's paper upon "The Curative Uses of Water," which contains a considerable amount of practical information on the functions of water in the body, and on the use of baths of different temperatures and their various effects, together with details of special value to those who seek water-cures. The writer remarks with truth enough that "an invalid who would not venture to prescribe a grain of quinine for himself, will placidly elect a bath-treatment, or even a whole course of mineral waters at a foreign spa, without the least qualm of doubt as to his own fitness for self-direction." The healthy man, as well as the invalid, will find the suggestions of the article relative to ordinary bathing well worth attending to. In the Easy Chair Mr. Curtis has one of his best-touched papers on the subject—somewhat a matter of mere wonder to Americans—of "Buffalo Bill's" vogue in the last London season.

—*Scribner's* also has a leading art paper—one of those encyclopædic articles to which the magazines have now accustomed us—in this case, upon the Paris School of Fine Arts. Prof. Shaler continues his scientific papers, discussing in this issue the attractive subject of caverns. He calls attention to the value of observation of the character of life in these dark places as affording a great natural experiment to determine the influence of other elements than selection by survival in modifying the organisms, and thus supplementing and limiting the Darwinian theory of descent. Mr. Brownell contributes a criticism of the French in respect to the good sense which is their characteristic, and the absence of sentiment, broadly speaking, which is their defect. As in most generalizations there is much over-statement of the case proper. He thinks the old Romanized Gallic element in the nation more important than the Celtic ingredient, and attributes to it the fundamental moderation, temperance, and allied qualities in the people; he denies that they have the fanatic spirit, and he affirms that they hate excess. While this may be true in the main, we wish he had at least glanced at the apparent contradiction to all this in the revolutionary spirit which still retains something of noise and fury. In fact, it is by this revolutionary spirit, and not by the intellectual and literary regard for limits to be found in the French, that they have stood forth to the world at large and made "the foolfury of the Seine" a byword among the English. Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, in an article which deals with the always timely matter of how to govern our cities, returns to his theory of personal responsibility as a main element in democracy, on the ground that the people can vote better for men than for measures. The paper deserves to be carefully read by those whom the subject concerns.

— An English correspondent writes us from Wadebridge, Cornwall, with reference to our remarks on the definition of *biscuit* in the 'New English Dictionary' (*Nation*, No. 1155, p. 138):

"The word *biscuit* always has been used here (locally) and probably throughout Cornwall in the sense in which you use it in the States, *i. e.*, the Webster-Worcester sense. Twenty or thirty years ago it was usually used in this sense, and hard crisp biscuits (except ship-biscuits, which were always called biscuits) were called 'hard biscuits.' In many families biscuit is still applied to both the soft and hard, but for the most part I notice it used now in the ordinary English sense: but it is still so much used for the soft sort that my wife (an Essex woman) when she came here could not understand what they meant when they used the word."

— The English Dialect Society shows, by its thirteenth report, that there is no lack of material either for collection or for publication. The folk-speech of South Cheshire, of certain localities in the West Riding of Yorkshire; a dictionary of the Kentish dialect; glossaries of Berkshire, Norfolk and Suffolk words, and, most interesting, perhaps, of all, a collection of sea words and phrases made by the late Edward Fitzgerald among the seafaring men of the Suffolk coast (revised by him upon the original contribution to *East Anglian Notes and Queries*)—such are some of the newest offerings to the Society. Prof. Skeat is now urgent that a fund be raised for the printing of an English Dialect Dictionary by the University of Cambridge — a worthy parallel and complement of the great enterprise of the sister university. He offers to give a hundredth part of the least sum of $25,000 for that purpose, and we should hope that his example might be followed, or bettered, in this country, where, indeed, there are many who could, with ease, bear the whole charge, with much glory. Accompanying this report is the second by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, on his dialectal work from May, 1886, to May, 1887, which consists in mapping England according to the pronunciation of certain vowels and consonants, *e. g.*, in the case of the word *some*, the "sum" and the "sŏŏm" districts. To this report he adds a long bibliographic - historic calendar of his labors in early English pronunciation from 1848 to the present time, accounting for the apparent gaps with a list of intermediate excursuses, in mathematics and in music, which alone would be a monument to his enormous diligence.

—Two issues of the Society's series accompany the foregoing, bearing, as usual, the imprint of Trübner & Co. One is a most systematic exhibit of the range, meaning, pronunciation, and etymology of four dialect words, *clem*, *lake*, *nesh*, and *oss*, by Thomas Hallam. *Clem* means to perish of hunger, or to starve; and *starve* is compared with it in a separate section, in which Webster is cited as stating that the word is, in the literary usage of the United States, applied to death from hunger only, not from cold. This is true, but, in the dialectic usage here in the first quarter of the present century, "I'm 'most starved" could mean "I'm almost frozen." *Lake*, to play, is a variant of our word *lark* (frolic). *Nesh* (or *nash*), delicate, is probably still used among us over a wide area. *Oss* (or *ause*), to attempt, is an interesting derivative from the Latin *ausus* through the French *oser*. Mr. Hallam's conspectus is richly illustrated with literary quotations. An excellent piece of work, also, and good browsing-ground for the amateur, is the Rev. R. E. G. Cole's 'Glossary of the Words in Use in Southwest Lincolnshire.' *Nesh* alone, of the group just noticed, is found in it. Familiar to Yankee ears is *nation* (the oath-adverb of intensity), and to Southern, *peärt;* to journalistic, *newsy*. Southern, too, in our own association, is *naturally* in the sense of really, as in the negro "spiritual"—

> "Let me tell you what is nat'rally de fac',
> Who is on de Lord's side," etc.

Heartslain (heart-broken) and *pinē-house*, "a place where animals are shut up to fast the night before being killed," are distinctly poetic and pathetic; while for a rough metaphor commend us to *market-place*, "the front teeth: as, 'I'll knock your market-place down your throat.'" Of the verb *snickersneeze*, it is remarked: "A term without meaning, used to frighten children." But when, in Thackeray's ballad of "Little Billee," gorging Jack "pulled out his snickersnee," we have a very clear suggestion of a cut-throat knife. We observe, finally, the word *challenge*, "to claim acquaintance with," which we may compare with the use of the word by Pepys when his wife, on February 14, 1666, receiving a call from one Mr. Hill, was disappointed to find he had not come to be her Valentine, yet nevertheless bade him come up, and "challenged [*i. e.*, claimed] him." So we read in 'Gulliver': "— which was, therefore, a character we had no pretence to challenge [*i. e.*, lay claim to]."

—Tylor (in his 'Early History,' p. 45) says:

"Shaking hands is not a custom which belongs naturally to all mankind. We may trace its introduction into countries where it was before unknown. The Fijians, who used to salute by smelling or sniffing at one another, learned to shake hands from the missionaries." Tylor is, however, in doubt whether the red Indians learned the hand-shaking custom from whites. His doubts would have been dispelled if he had read Col. Garrick Mallery's treatise on Dactylology in the first report of our Bureau of Ethnology. We there read (p. 385): "The practice of shaking hands was not until very recently used by Indians, and is even now seldom used by them among each other." It was clearly an importation. Col. Mallery, writing, no doubt, after unsavory experience, calls the practice in dealings with Indians "an annoying etiquette." He adds that this gesture is senseless, inconvenient, and, in the extent to which it prevails in the United States, a subject of ridicule by foreigners. In the hope of displacing the Yankee usage, he describes Japanese salutatory etiquette thus: "As acquaintances come in sight they approach with downcast eyes and averted faces, as if neither were worthy of beholding the other, and then they bow so low as to bring the face on a level with the knees, on which the palms of the hands are pressed." This procedure is not unlike the Egyptian as described by Herodotus (ii, 80). But the style of greeting which finds most favor with Col. Mallery is that in vogue among the Chinese, who shake each his own hands. When two polite Celestials meet, standing a few feet apart, each places the fingers of one of his hands over the other doubled up into a fist so that the thumbs meet, and then shakes his hands up and down in front of his breast. This kind of manipulation will show a higher conception of politeness than ours, in the view of all Presidents. The man who can give the Chinese fashion currency during the Presidential journey now in progress may be sure of the best office in the gift of Mr. Cleveland which the civil-service rules will allow him to bestow. Yet the truth is, that hand-shaking runs down its roots too deep for them to be easily extracted. It reminds of the right hand of fellowship which other apostles gave to Paul. It was already common in the Homeric era. When Ulysses and Diomed returned to the Grecian camp with the horses of Rhesus they had stolen, Nestor welcomed them back, not only with honeyed words, but, before that, "with his right hand," which means, say commentators, a shaking of hands. Not only is this physical contact a medium of sympathy and a gauge of character, it is felt to be an outward and visible sign and recognition of human equality.

A MODERN DIPLOMATIST.

St. Petersburg and London, 1852–1862. Reminiscences of Count Charles Frederick Vitzthum von Eckstedt. Translated by G. F. Taylor. 2 vols. London: Longmans. 1887.

THE author of these memoirs was for a number of eventful years Saxon Minister at the Court of St. James's. In this capacity he was in London during the Crimean war, the long campaigns which followed upon the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, through the entire process of the unification of Italy under one sovereign, our own civil war, and the Austro-Prussian campaign which terminated the existence of Saxony as an independent kingdom. His office brought him into close and constant relations with all the leading statesmen of the day in London, and a natural genius for society enabled him to turn his opportunities to the best account. The volumes before us consist chiefly of letters written from London during the period of his residence there, and reflect in a lively and not uninteresting fashion the shifting aspects of political opinion in the fashionable circles in which he moved. The Count dignifies this political gossip by calling it "la haute politique"; but "drawing-room politics" would be a more correct description of the contents of his book.

The society to which we are introduced is of the most august description. Kings, emperors, princes, ministers, and ambassadors jostle one another on every page; and talk, it must be acknowledged, in a manner which does eminent discredit to their foresight and discretion. The press is generally credited with the authorship of the many groundless panics which startle the world, and with fear of change perplex the stock exchanges. But if Count Vitzthum's revelations are authentic, this supposition must be given up as calumnious. Sovereigns, statesmen, and diplomatists are the exclusive manufacturers of their own panics. The "ethics of the political bandit" appears to be the accepted rule of conduct among them, and the consequence is that whenever a war breaks out anywhere, they at once leap to the conclusion that all governments will clutch at the opportunity to fish in troubled waters, and seize upon something which is not legitimately theirs. These predictions, happily for the peace and happiness of the world, are rarely verified, because the prophets take no account of the resistance offered by the nature of things. They regard the civilized world as held together by nothing possessed of greater resisting power than "the treaties of 1815," and certain fictions contained only in the books of jurisconsults, and described collectively as "international law." They make no account of the people and their wishes and interests. Arguing from these premises, we find that when the Emperor Louis Napoleon entered upon the campaign of Magenta and Solferino, Count Vitzthum, and all those "who were in a position to know," were absolutely convinced that, after driving Austria out of Lombardy, he would assail Germany on the Rhine, then annex Belgium, and ultimately revenge Waterloo by an invasion of Great Britain. The Count has no patience with the infatuation of the British people who, indifferent to the warnings of the professors of *la haute politique*, chose this critical time of all others to enter into a commercial treaty with France. The design of the Emperor in this transaction was, by a show of friendliness, to lull his intended victims to a sense of a false security; at the same time that, by the cheaper importation to France of British coal and iron, he would enjoy unlooked-for assistance towards completing his preparations for an invasion.

Neither to the Count nor to any of his sagacious friends in London did it occur that this vast scheme of universal aggression could not be carried through a single stage without entailing sacrifices upon the people of France which would drive them to offer a resolute opposition to its further development. The people of France counted for nothing in their vaticinations. They argued that whatever the first Napoleon might have dreamed in his most ambitious moments, his nephew would be able without difficulty to execute; that armies would spring up at a stamp of his foot, all properly organized and disciplined; that France would cheerfully endure any quantity of taxation, and so forth. Actually, as all the world knows, a month's campaign in Lombardy and two great battles so crippled the army of Napoleon that he had to patch up a peace in order to save France from invasion. It is Europe's misfortune to be governed by men so placed that they rarely, if ever, feel in their own persons the sufferings which the silliness of their *haute politique* inflicts upon others. It is barely possible for them to get nearer to the realities of things than a printed representation in an official report.

"Half ignorant, they turn an easy wheel,
Which sets sharp racks to work to pinch and peel."

How completely the author of these Memoirs has surrendered his mind to the belief that Europe and all that it inhabit is an artificial product put together by sovereigns and statesmen, is seen in his moral indignation at any breach, actual or threatened, of "the sanctity of treaties." He describes as "a piece of thoughtlessness" Lord Palmerston's ingenious device for relieving himself of the responsibility for the disastrous issue of the first invasion of Afghanistan. That war had been undertaken by the noble Lord in the teeth of the warnings of Sir Alexander Burnes, the British resident at Kabul. But Burnes having been killed, Lord Palmerston so doctored his despatches, before laying them on the table of the House of Commons, as to make them appear to advise an invasion which they earnestly condemned. To Count Vitzthum's unaffected astonishment, the House of Commons, when they discovered this "half-forgotten piece of thoughtlessness," became highly indignant, and were with difficulty restrained from turning the culprit out of office. The Count sees nothing worthy of condemnation in this transaction; but the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy and the invasion of Sicily by Garibaldi are described by him as crimes of exceptional enormity. They struck a blow at "the sanctity of treaties." What obligation there was on Garibaldi to respect a treaty to which he was not a party, Count Vitzthum does not say. He takes for granted that every right-minded person will accept, as an adequate ethical ideal, the diplomatic view of the universe.

We cannot commend these volumes as throwing any new light upon the great events with which they deal. They systematically ignore the veritable causes of them, and depict as causes the changing eddies on the surface. But no book is to be despised which illustrates with what a small amount of wisdom the world is still content to be governed; and few books with which we are acquainted do this so copiously as the Memoirs of Count Vitzthum. For American readers it has some specially amusing passages, and we take leave of the book with the following extract (vol. ii, p. 169), merely expressing our surprise that it should have been allowed to pass by Mr. Henry Reeve, who is responsible for the editorial supervision:

"With regard to the man who saved the North at this crisis [the outbreak of the civil war in the United States], I heard afterwards some characteristic details dating back to 1862. In the rising commercial town of Chicago were living, when the civil war began, three friends. One of them was foreman in a tan-yard, at a monthly wage of ten to fifteen dollars. The second was head of a boot-and-shoe shop, and thus was brought by his business into daily intercourse with the first. The third and best-to-do of the three, one Washburne, had some influence with the State authorities. When the war broke out and volunteer corps were formed, and the first misfortunes roused the people, Russell Jones, the shoemaker, reminded Washburne that their friend the tanner, Grant, had been to the military college at West Point, and could possibly render good service to the State by his knowledge of strategy. Washburne mentioned Grant to Governor Yates, who took him into his office. But this did not satisfy Grant. He told his friends that he would return to his tannery unless he was given active employment against the enemy.

"Among the young men who offered themselves as volunteers, there were a number of low fellows and loafers who were ripe for any mischief, and gave much trouble and difficulty to the already overworked police. The Governor proposed to Washburne to appoint Grant as Colonel, on condition that he would at once rid the town of the rabble collected there, form out of this rabble a regiment, and take it away by the next train to join the army. Grant accepted the offer. He was popular with the working classes, and in two days he had a complete regiment under his command, which he purposely led by a circuitous

route to meet the enemy in ten to fourteen days. Thanks to the iron discipline he enforced, the regiment held its ground in the first brush with the enemy, and soon learned to fight admirably. Before a month was over, Washburne and Russell Jones had the pleasure of seeing their friend's name extolled in all the newspapers. At the same time they received a letter from Grant stating that he had been made a General, but had no money to buy an outfit. The friends consulted together, opened a subscription, and soon raised enough money to enable them to send him the necessary uniform and horses as a present from the grateful patriots of Chicago.

"Grant rose step by step till, as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern army, he brought the Civil War to a victorious close, and subsequently was elected President of the United States. As such he applied again to Washburne, requesting his friend to undertake the post of Minister to Paris. This request came to Washburne unseasonably. He was unwilling to go to Paris unless his friend Russell Jones was appointed Minister at Brussels. Grant promised accordingly, and thus Washburne became Minister at Paris, while Russell Jones was my [the author's] colleague at Brussels. The latter showed me at that time more than once some autograph private letters from Grant, indicating clearly the intimacy existing between the former tanner and former shoemaker."

Life Notes, or Fifty Years' Outlook. By William Hague, D.D. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1887.

DR. HAGUE was born nearly eighty years ago at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., and, when a boy of five or six, could see from the piazza of his home threatening English war-vessels in the Sound. When, shortly after the peace of 1815, he was put to the best school in New York city, he attended one on Chatham Square, then a little park. His mother was related to Aaron Burr, and this gave the lad an opportunity to see him familiarly when Vesey Street was still the haunt of the ex-Vice-President. On July 4, 1843, he officiated as chaplain in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the occasion of Charles Francis Adams's first public oration. Dr. Hague listened to John Quincy Adams's expression of joy in the event, which succeeded by just half a century a like performance by himself in the same city. The clergyman responded: "Having committed and declaimed a part of your own great oration when a school-boy in New York, I could without effort repeat it to you now." About the same period, at the State House in Boston, before a teachers' convention, Emerson was to be the orator; and, says Dr. Hague, "having finished my appointed service as chaplain, and offered the introductory prayer, he at once, stepping into the place I had occupied, commenced his address with a brilliant paragraph containing a parenthetic affirmation of the uselessness of prayer."

Dr. Hague dwells upon his relations to Emerson, which were friendly but not close, and which illustrate his own defective sectarianism, though a pillar of the Baptist denomination. Conversations with Emerson before he withdrew from the ministry, or "from all churchly organism," had shown him to be in the difficult position of having outgrown his ostensible creed. His coming out from the church ruined him in some minds, but not in Dr. Hague's. "As soon as this step of his early career had been taken, my personal interest in his course and style of action as an independent man, an original personality, was greatly quickened; my communication with him became more free, unembarrassed by any degree of sensitiveness as to the proprieties pertaining to official or clerical relations." In connection with this topic, Dr. Hague relates, apparently of Boston: "Thus, as I now remember, passing near the shipyards one day, about eleven o'clock, a workingman hastily stepped forth, crossed the street, and then, having asked the favor of a minute's talk, earnestly put his question as one 'meaning business,' 'Sir, what is Transcendentalism?'"

Son of a sea-captain, Dr. Hague's career was fitly marked by frequent changes of base. He got his academic instruction at Hamilton College, his theological at Princeton and at Newton, Mass. His first pastorate was in Utica, his next in Boston, his third in Providence, and he was twice settled in New Jersey. In Providence he was, of course, denominationally at home, and of this city he gives a most attractive picture:

"In awakening memories of the social life of Providence during my ministry, from 1837 to 1840, I am impressed with its geniality, freedom, and intellectual activity. Never in that city had there been, comparatively, much recognition of ecclesiastical and denominational distinctions in social any more than in civil life. For more than two-thirds of a century the university had been a source of intellectual quickening to the community, modifying the character of the beautiful little capital. At the same time, there had been a diffusion of wealth, refinement, and culture sufficient to impart to general society a tone and spirit quite cosmopolitan. Men and women, representatives of almost every school of thought—evangelical, transcendental, theological, philosophical, literary, or scientific—might be found, even in small clubs or social gatherings, drawn together by a common interest in mental acquisition."

No one would imagine, after reading this, that Providence has been one of the most spiritually barren and least public-spirited cities in the country, among those approaching it in wealth and population, and the seat of one of the most despicable political machines known in our history. We cannot go here into the causes of the discrepancy between Dr. Hague's rosy view and the undeniable failure of Roger Williams's "soul-freedom," the university, abundant wealth, and agreeable social conditions to make of the city and of the whole little State of Rhode Island a model of republican purity and vigor.

Some portions of these 'Life Notes' appeared first in the *Watchman and Reflector*, of which Dr. Hague was at one time an editor. They offer a large amount of personal interest, particularly to the Baptist denomination, and of local and personal interest in the case of the Huguenots of Pelham and New Rochelle. They strive to generalize great drifts of thought and theological and philanthropic activity, and lose not a little definiteness in consequence. Dr. Hague was by nature both genial and optimistic. His reminiscence glided over what it was disagreeable to recall, and not a villain or a culpable character, not a faithless Christian church or reprobate religious newspaper, is seen in "fifty years' outlook." No one, therefore, will come to this little book for history, but for pleasant anecdote, a filmy panorama of scenes in the author's varied experience, a gratifying sense of his amiability, humane instincts, and freedom from bigotry. It is a curious circumstance that, like the late Henry B. Stanton, whom he must have known in Boston, Dr. Hague died while his autobiography was passing through the press.

John Sevier as a Commonwealth-Builder: A Sequel to The Rear-Guard of the Revolution. By James R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirke). D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

MR. GILMORE proposes to cover the field of early Tennessee history in three books. In his first work he related the services of the settlers upon the Holston and Watauga in acting as the rear-guard of the Revolution, when they held the savages in check beyond the mountains, and annihilated the left wing of Cornwallis in the pivotal battle of King's Mountain. In this narration the name of John Sevier, leader among these "over-mountain men," was conspicuous. In the work before us the author continues the story of Tennessee's progress towards the West, its struggles with the Indians, and its difficulties with the State of North Carolina, resulting in the formation of the short-lived State of Franklin. A concluding volume is promised, to be devoted to Robertson (leader of western Tennessee) and the threatened secession of the West from the Union. The author has chosen a most interesting and important department of United States history. In the battle of King's Mountain, the trans-Alleghany country first stoutly asserted its growing strength, and turned the tide of war in the South in favor of the American arms; in the formation of the State of Franklin there was revealed not only the weakness of the general Government, but the strength of the principle of local self-government in the West; while the movement of the settlers in the Mississippi Valley towards independence was a most critical episode in the history of the country.

Spite of the far-reaching consequences of these events, they are but little known by the average reader. It is the merit of Mr. Gilmore that he has selected the essential facts in these occurrences from sources where they are likely to receive attention only from the specialist, transformed the actors from documentary characters into living men, and presented their story in a spirited narrative. In doing this he has taken a much-needed step in calling attention to the fact that the history of the valley of the Mississippi is a too much neglected branch of the history of this country. The work cannot lay claim to important original research; it is, on the whole, a dramatic presentation of material chosen from Dr. Ramsey's 'Annals of Tennessee.' The part played by the relations of the settlers to the Indians, in respect to encroachment upon the lands of the latter, is well exhibited as one of the leading causes of the revolt of the settlers from the jurisdiction of North Carolina.

In criticism of the book it is to be said that Mr. Gilmore's desire to present a readable and vivid account of these events has led him at times to prefer boldness of characterization and smooth narrative to the accuracy and cautiousness of statement that should mark historical composition. John Sevier, the leader of the settlements against their savage foes, and the Governor of Franklin, as well as first Governor of Tennessee, is doubtless entitled to as enthusiastic a biographer as Mr. Gilmore, and yet one would be glad to know more of the other side of the question. In presenting the correspondence of Sevier, the author has not hesitated to correct grammatical and rhetorical errors. While this may conduce to the smoothness of the narrative, it is certainly unwarrantable, giving as it does a wrong impression of Sevier's capabilities. In other correspondence a sentence that reflects upon the abilities of Sevier is omitted. (Compare pp. 86 and 87 with Ramsey's 'Annals,' pp. 348 and 350.) Such changes, without notice to the reader, lead one to desire to consult his authorities in places where he differs with the accepted view of men and events, but the omission to give specific references renders this impossible. Mr. Gilmore's style is frequently strained and florid, and his manner of composition too often reminds the reader of the newspaper model.

Saratoga Chips and Carlsbad Wafers. By Nathan Sheppard. Funk & Wagnalls.

IT is not given to every one to write a book which you can read half through without finding out what it is all about. "Stray Wafers," "All the Cures," "All the Baths," "Mineral-Water Treatment," "Saratoga Treatment," "Flying Chips," "Chips and Wafers," "The Saratoga Winter Cure"—these are some of the rubrics under which the author has gathered an extremely heterogeneous mass of material into a very scat-

tering little book. He aims to contrast Saratoga with Carlsbad—a laudable object if honestly carried out; but the real argument here is, that of all known places and cures Saratoga is from all points of view the best. Mr. Sheppard's knowledge of balneo-therapeutics is made clear in the following sentence: "I do not believe there is enough difference between the waters of Carlsbad and those of Saratoga to make any difference in the efficacy of the mineral-water treatment." On the contrary, the waters of the two localities are essentially different in constitution, and in consequence adapted to different cures and cases. Those of Saratoga are strongly saline, and adapted to anæmia and nervous affections; those of Carlsbad, while laxative, are more or less of a specific for liver complaints. The fagged-out invalid who would gain strength at Saratoga would be depleted and weakened at Carlsbad. The preappointed visitor to Carlsbad is the *viveur*, the dyspeptic, the man who has eaten too well and drunken too much. For him the depleting treatment is of real value. To confound the two to be ignorant of the first principles of treatment either at these springs or elsewhere.

The author concludes by saying: "The mineral-water treatment may be tried by any one who knows which water is best for him." But this is another essential point; which is the best? Mineral waters, like other medicines, are only valuable when prescribed in accordance with the needs of the particular case. Unappreciated as yet in their full value in our country, they will be more profitably used as they are more intelligently prescribed. The waters of Saratoga, in particular, are taken in excessive quantities by the majority of those who take them at all, and they will be found to have real value when taken as they should be, in small and long-continued doses and under medical prescription.

The Lost Wedding Ring. By Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Boy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THE reviewer has a painful task before him when the writer of a book plainly says that she shall kill herself if what she has to say is not favorably listened to. His honesty is subjected to a greater strain than it ought to be called upon to bear, and the present reviewer pronounces it distinctly immoral on the part of writers to utter such painful threats. In the case of the 'Lost Wedding Ring,' however, the writer herself gets tired of her work before the end, and calls her production "a horrid little book," which it is not. Its tone is thoroughly good, and that is something to be thankful for in a book which treats of marriage. It is a subject that sometimes calls out all that is base and vulgar in the writer of a much more pretentious volume.

This is a book within a book. Mrs. Winter writes a series of essays on the relations of men and women, and Mrs. Boy makes various lively comments on them as they are read aloud. It is a very pleasant picture that is given of the two friends, and the flat in which they live, with broad window-sills on which their things never get scattered, and an adjoining picture-gallery roof, which they have converted into a garden. The first half of the book is a vigorous and sensible assertion of the independence which modern women have won for themselves, and of the change which it has necessarily made in the marriage relation. It is shown that marriage, like any other adventure, needs constant and painstaking effort to make it a successful undertaking, and that to let things go as they will after the honeymoon, instead of cultivating the virtues and graces that have sprung up during courtship, is to invite discord and unhappiness. It is made plain that the wife fills a different rôle to-day, and a more desirable one than that of the submissive creature of yore, who had no thought nor motion of her own; and that the Church, in making the wife's promise to obey a condition of a religious marriage, when it is well known that no wife intends to obey, is encouraging wilful lying.

It is the second part of the book that arouses the vindictive spirit of the critic. This seeks to find the panacea for marital unhappiness in certain mystical interpretations of the story of Adam and Eve, which have just been communicated to the writer by some people whom she met in the Catskills. These theories have strong theosophical leanings, and are of the kind that are to be believed or disbelieved immediately on being heard, without any aid from reason or argument. Mrs. Boy, when she has listened to them, says, in effect: "It is pleasant—it suits me—therefore it is true." This sort of thing emphasizes the necessity of giving to young girls whose heads are full of fertile ideas, out of which they may make a book at some time, thorough training in physics and mathematics and whatsoever other studies may serve to illustrate the good and legitimate and efficient fashion of convincing a person of the truth of what you say.

Some Things Abroad. By Alexander McKenzie. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

IT would not be difficult to give conventional rules for the making of books of the kind of 'Some Things Abroad.' They would run this wise: Take of Baedeker, Murray, or, at the last resort, Fetridge's Handbook, two parts; of Mark Twain, one part; of school geography and English grammar, each a little; and fill up to four parts with any good encyclopædia. Neither taste nor originality is requisite, and the mixture may safely be made in a good easy chair, at no expense beyond that of ink and paper. An ingenious workman could in this way manufacture books which to the ordinary comprehension could not be distinguished from that which Mr. McKenzie has written; and by a careful study of the guide-books, the writer might avoid some blunders which the author of this has fallen into, while its most disagreeable feature might be avoided by taking the Mark Twain a little fresher and more sparkling. The following is a good sample of what we are given in 'Some Things Abroad':

"In one building is a famous well. A venerable woman is in charge of this, and on her authority I give its depth as three hundred and thirty-five feet. She did all in her power, short of a personal descent or actual measurement, to impress us with the truth of her figures. She poured water from a dipper, and bade us listen till it struck the water below. It was a considerable interval. She lighted candles and lowered them into the darkness, and then with a mirror threw the reflection of the lights upon the surface of the water. We were convinced that it was a very deep well. It must take the truth a long time to come up from such depths, and this may explain some tales one hears."

Perhaps as a sample of how the writer's pen runs on, the following, from the account of Milan, in which the Mark Twain component is less apparent, will serve. The italics are ours:

"The monastery of S. Maria delle Grazie was *suppressed into barracks* for cavalry. The refectory was saved from such sacrilege, and remains a bare and deserted room. Upon the wall at one end is one of the chief glories of Milan in the painting of the Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci. No painting has become more familiar. It is well that it has been in some manner preserved by photographs and engravings. The monks cut a door through the table, and time has carried their inroads upon the picture still further. The paint was not adapted to the wall on which it was placed. But it is nearly four hundred years since the colors *were laid in oils upon the plaster*. The faces are marred and faded, but much of the beauty of the work remains. It was not without difficulty and delay that it was executed. The artist told the impatient prior that he had not been able to find a face which he could copy for Judas. The prisons and the haunts of vice had no model for the traitor. He silenced the prior by suggesting that he should sit for the likeness. So the story runs. The central face does not satisfy. No picture of Christ has contented his friends. Da Vinci waited long before he could *create a conception* of it. His conception is not on the wall. Others have touched what they have not adorned," etc., etc.

In Venice Mr. McKenzie sees "the *four* lions from the Piræus, *one of which* is fabled to come *from Marathon*." He does not even consult his guide-book to profit, for he says of Trieste that it "is mentioned as a *Roman* town fifty years before the Christian era, when it was known as Tergeste." He makes some curious additions to the wonders of Athens: "Pausanias saw also the sacred olive tree, the crooked 'citizen' of the height. We also saw the olive tree, a mere shrub, without impressiveness, save that which its romantic history lends it." One can have little patience with this mixture of stale badinage, careless observation, and commonplace diary writing.

Letzte Gänge. Von Johannes Scherr. Zweite Auflage. Stuttgart: W. Spemann; New York: Westermann. 1887.

AT the time of his death in November, 1886, the indefatigable Scherr, author of mediocre books enough to make a small library, was engaged upon a new work which was to bear the title, 'Jesuiten und Freimaurer: Drei Bücher Kulturgeschichte.' He had finished only a part of the first essay when the illness which finally proved fatal interrupted his labors. The volume before us seems to have been made, like the razors in the well-known ballad, to sell: it contains of Scherr, first, the torso of the essay upon the Jesuits; secondly, some sixty pages of matter headed "Im Hörsaal," and consisting apparently of miscellaneous extracts from lectures to students. The remainder of the book is by other hands, embracing a short sketch of Scherr's life and two memorial addresses which were delivered at his funeral. As to Scherr's part of the volume, it contains nothing that he had not said many times before. We find the same style, the same philosophy, the same religious and political prejudices; and yet the most caustic and exacting critic could not on his conscience pronounce the book dull.

The fact is, that in spite of all the harsh things that have been said, and said rightly, about his literary work, Scherr was in many ways a remarkable man. His great rhetorical skill has always been freely conceded, even by those who disliked him. His industry and fertility speak for themselves in the list of his works, and his honesty of conviction no one has ever questioned. He belonged, too, to a group of highly interesting persons, who are rapidly passing away—the talented German exiles of 1848. We are, therefore, really grateful to Prof. Mähly for his biographical sketch of Scherr, which contains more information about the man than we have heretofore chanced to see in print. Scherr was born in 1817 of Catholic parents in Suabia. It was a part of the irony of his fate that in his childhood he was for a while boy ministrant to a Catholic priest. He was an heir of poverty, and used to relate complacently to young men who seemed to him possessed of Sybaritic propensities, how he once passed at school a whole winter during which his daily ration was, with no variation whatever, a portion of poor sauerkraut and a piece of bread. His biographer gives but few details with regard to the incident which led to his expatriation. He was living at Stuttgart in the winter of 1848–49, and, having an ardent temperament, a fondness for leadership, and, withal,

much of the talent of the orator, he naturally took a rather prominent part in the political agitation of the period. He delivered numerous fervid speeches in behalf, as Mähly says, of German "unity and greatness" (surely, no great sin from a modern point of view). When the reaction set in, a committee was raised by the Stuttgart Liberals which was to have charge of the people's clubs (*Volksvereine*). Of this committee Scherr was a member, and, as such, he organized in June, 1849, a mass meeting at which he himself acted as orator of the day. His utterances on this occasion were so radical, so outspokenly republican, that the Government determined to prosecute him. He, however, through a chance acquaintance of his wife's, got wind of what was coming; so that, as the police were entering his front yard, the would-be tribune of the people escaped by the back door through an adjacent burying-ground to the railway station, from which he took the train for Switzerland. His wife soon followed him, and the pair passed the remainder of their days in exile—an exile which soon became very comfortable. In 1860 Scherr was appointed Professor of History at the Zürich Polytechnicum, a position which he occupied until his death.

Scherr's talent was that of expressing with vigor and dash, and upon occasion with brutal directness, the kind of ideas which are dear to a liberally inclined but half-cultivated and superficial *bourgeoisie*. To the choicer spirits of his nation, even among the liberals, Scherr's books have always been unpalatable. His works testify to a prodigious range of reading, and he certainly did not, as has sometimes been charged, altogether slight the "dead work" of investigation; he simply formed his opinions too easily, and made books too rapidly, to permit his spending very much time in pure research. His criticism is usually crude and commonplace, and quite devoid of suggestiveness, for the reason that his range of thought and feeling was only a little above that of the rationalistic, self-confident *bourgeoisie* which constitutes his public. To a person of some philosophy he really has but little to say, but even to such a person his manner of expressing himself prevents him from being altogether uninteresting. For it is not to be denied that Scherr handled the German language with great dexterity. Without imitating his occasional coarseness, or sharing his *penchant* for matter of doubtful propriety, many a better critic and better historian than he might well take lessons of him in the art of clear and forcible statement.

A History of the University of Oxford. By the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., Warden of Merton College. [Epochs of Church History.] Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 12mo, pp. 235.

Mr. Maxwell Lyte's history of Oxford University, recently noticed by us (*Nation*, No. 1157), is, within its range, an exhaustive treatise; but its plan excludes several matters upon which the general reader will certainly desire information. It is incomplete in respect to time, and designedly omits several important phases of university life and work. Mr. Brodrick had already given to the world a valuable work upon the early history of the University, in his 'Memorials of Merton College'; in the present book we have the fruits of his early labors, and along with them an admirable account of the modern history of the University. It is complete in its general plan, and as full in detail as will be desired by most readers. Being composed upon the basis of very thorough knowledge, and written in an interesting narrative style, it is a book which will be widely welcomed. We note, nevertheless, the omission of two topics which we might expect to find fully treated—the character of university instruction and the internal organization of the universities during the Middle Ages. These, if not wholly passed over, are very inadequately dealt with.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Adams, C. F. Dialect Ballads. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Barr, Amelia E. A Border Shepherdess. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Baskervill, Prof. W. M. Outline of Anglo-Saxon Grammar. A. S. Barnes & Co. 75 cents.
Bellamy, E. Miss Ludington's Sister. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Butterworth, H. Songs of History. Boston: New England Publishing Co. $1.
Butterworth—Root. The Pillar of Fire: A Cantata for the Sunday School and Choir. Cincinnati: The John Church Co. 30 cents.
Cotillion Almanac for 1888. Geo. Routledge & Sons. 25 cents.
Craik, Mrs. D. M. An Unknown Country. Harper & Brothers.
D'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales. Geo. Routledge & Sons. $1.50.
Finley, Martha. Elsie's Friends at Woodburn. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25
Gomme, G. L. The Gentleman's Magazine Library. Romano-British Remains. Part II. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.
Hale, Rev. E. E. Lights of Two Centuries. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.75.
Holder, C. F. Living Lights: a Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Howells, W. D. Modern Italian Poets. Essays and Versions. With Portraits. Harper & Brothers.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Vol. 2. Cosette. Vol. 3. Marius. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co.
Johnson, Laura Winthrop. The Longfellow Prose Birthday Book. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.
Knox, T. W. The Boy Travellers on the Congo: Adventures of Two Youths in a Journey with Henry M. Stanley. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Love, S. G. Industrial Education: a Guide to Manual Training. E. L. Kellogg & Co. $1.75.
Meiklejohn, Prof. J. M. D. The English Language: its Grammar, History, and Literature. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.40.
Modern Juvenile Classics, by the Best Authors. Cincinnati: The John Church Co. $1.
Modern Soprano Songs, by the Best Authors. Cincinnati: The John Church Co. $1.
Modern Vocal Duets, by the Best Authors. Cincinnati: The John Church Co. $1.25.
Morris, Rev. E. D. Is there Salvation after Death? A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.
Panin, I. Thoughts. Second Series. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.
Peard, Frances Mary. Madame's Granddaughter. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 15 cents.
Penn—Lincoln. Harvest Bells, No. 3. A Rare Collection of New and Beautiful Songs for Sunday Schools, &c. Cincinnati: The John Church Co.
Pyle, H. The Rose of Paradise: Adventures of Capt. John Mackra, in Connection with the Famous Pirate, Edward England, in 1720. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Ridgway, R. A Manual of North American Birds. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $7.50.
Roe, Rev. E. P. The Earth Trembled. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Skeat, Rev. W. W. The Gospel according to St. Matthew, in Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian, and Old Mercian Versions, Synoptically Arranged. New ed. Cambridge, Eng.: University Press; New York: Macmillan & Co.
Smith, F. H. Well-Worn Roads of Spain, Holland, and Italy. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Smyth, Rev. N. Christian Facts and Forces. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Spurgeon, Rev. C. H. According to Promise. Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.
Stables, G. On Special Service: a Tale of Life at Sea. A. C. Armstrong & Co. $1.50.
Stapfer, Rev. E. Palestine in the Time of Christ. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $3.
Swift, J. Gulliver's Travels. 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Thackeray, W. M. Lovel the Widower, etc. The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, Esq., etc. 2 vols. Handy Ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
Willson, T. E. £10,000. Frank F. Lovell & Co.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things*....$2.50 / *Persons and Places*.. 2.50

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

A NEW BOOK BY MR. HALE.

Lights of Two Centuries.

FIFTY BIOGRAPHIES

Of the Master Minds which have contributed to the world's progress in Art, Literature, and Science.

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Pp. 600. 8vo. Illustrated. Price, postpaid, $1.75.

*** *For sale by all booksellers; or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by Publishers,*

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

111 & 113 William St., New York.

LAUGHTON, MACDONALD & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

131 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

Have issued a clearance catalogue of Rare and Standard Books offered at low prices.
Send your name and address, and they will mail you one.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

H. WUNDERLICH & CO.,

868 BROADWAY.

NEW ETCHINGS:

KRATKE'S "DANCE OF THE NYMPHS,"
AFTER COROT, AND
"MOONLIGHT," AFTER HARPIGNIES.
WALTNER'S "WANING OF THE DAY,"
AFTER BRETON.
HAIG'S "PAMPELUNA."

And a full assortment of choice proofs of all the recent publications. Also, rare proofs of line engravings, Mezzotints, and important works by the old masters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

READERS of French should send to William R. Jenkins, New York, and get some sample pages of his new edition of 'Les Miserables' to know how cheap and handsome it is.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. Waldstein, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

Sierra Madre Sanatorium,
Lamanda Park, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Sarah I. Shuey, Physician;
Miss M. B. Treat, Manager.

The Irish Problem,

AS VIEWED BY

A CITIZEN OF THE EMPIRE.

BY O. A. HOWLAND.

12mo. Paper. 50 Cents.

Contents.—I. Nationalism or Imperialism. II. A Purchase Scheme. III. Home Rule by Industrial Parliaments. IV. Ireland and the English Race.

"A well-written little book."—*Toronto Mail.*

"The work of a calm, thoughtful, unprejudiced mind; of one who is totally free from the provincialism, or almost parochialism, which too often asserts itself in connection with this great subject; and, moreover, of one who can express his thoughts in pure, clear, and vigorous English. . . . Perhaps the boldest part of the book is that which contains a proposal for an Industrial Parliament; and here we certainly have some very plain speaking in regard to the incompetency of existing legislative assemblies to deal with industrial questions."—*The Week.*

"The chapter on Industrial Parliaments is ably written."—*Monetary Times.*

"A plea for conciliation and patience."—*Toronto Globe.*

London: HATCHARD, Piccadilly.

FOR SALE BY

BRENTANOS,

5 Union Sq., N. Y., and 101 State St., Chicago.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready A. S. Clark.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. Carl Schoenhof, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

The Week.

THE Chamber of Commerce of this city on Friday passed a resolution to the effect that "business men of all parties should unite in demanding speedy action by Congress looking to such a reduction of our revenues as will make the income of the nation conform as nearly as practicable to the necessary expenditures of the nation." This demand is certainly not radical. It is not one of those things that set the river on fire. It even strikes one at first sight as rather tepid and commonplace. Yet it contains the thought of a vast majority of the business men of the country, and it is much more weighty than it seems. For if the revenue is to be reduced to the necessary expenditures of the nation, it must be reduced nearly or quite $100,000,000; and in order to reduce it by that amount the tariff must be reduced by at least $50,000,000. But it is not possible to reduce the tariff $50,000,000 without reducing protective duties to an extent greater than was proposed by the Morrison bill of the last Congress, because small tariff reductions (and Mr. Morrison's was very small indeed) tend rather to increase than diminish the revenue. It is only large ones that accomplish the object. All these links in the chain of cause and effect follow the simple resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, provided only that the excise duties on distilled and fermented liquors are maintained. Very few persons are bold enough to advocate a repeal of the whiskey tax or the beer tax. If those are continued in force, the protective tariff must yield at some point, and probably at more than one point. All the non-protective duties except a few were repealed some years ago. Duties on live animals and on food products and fruits are mainly non-protective, but they have been retained in order to fool the farmers and make them believe that their interests were looked after by the tariff sanhedrim. It might be possible to knock off $5,000,000 of revenue here. It might be possible to knock off $15,000,000 by enlargements of the free list, which would not really touch the protective features of the tariff except in appearance. Yet, after reaching in every direction for sources of non-revenue, we shall find it impossible to meet the requirements of the Chamber of Commerce resolution without some decisive cut at protective duties.

Looking about for some lamb to slaughter or some pig to shear, the protectionists have fixed their eyes upon the sugar-planters as the class likely to yield the largest fleece with the least squealing. The revenue from sugar is upwards of $50,000,000; the number of planters is very small. Although they have been reinforced to some extent by the manufacturers of glucose and a few sorghum and beet-root enthusiasts, they amount altogether to a very feeble contingent. Sugar is an article of prime necessity. It enters into the consumption of the poor to almost as great an extent as flour, and, if it could be had free of duty, would be almost as cheap as flour. Accordingly we find such admirable defenders of protection as Senators Sherman, Dawes, and Hiscock advocating a reduction or repeal of the duties on sugar, with a compensating bounty to the growers of cane, beets, etc., at home. The bounty is hardly to be taken seriously. Protectionism could not stand long if it were compelled to defend itself by direct payments from the Treasury. It has held its ground only by concealing the bounties that were really paid. A bounty of $7,000,000 a year to the sugar planters paid by warrants drawn on the Treasury would be a very different thing in appearance from a like bounty paid under the operation of the tariff, although it would be the same thing in fact. A bounty of $17,000,000 to the steel-rail makers, if paid directly from the Treasury, could not last a year. Yet that bounty has been paid during the present year in the indirect method of customs duties. We can think of nothing more likely to expose protectionism to irresistible assaults than the adoption of the bounty system in any single instance. We cannot believe that the high-tariff fraternity will be so short-sighted as to sanction it as part of their scheme of "tariff reform." We are persuaded that they will offer up the sugar planters and the beet and sorghum cranks as a sacrifice without more ado, and be glad to get off so cheaply.

Senator Evarts made, according to the *Tribune*, the "forcible speech" of the Republican meeting on Saturday night. His points were, that election day ought not to be "sneezed at, laughed at, or scoffed at"; that the Republican party is "absolutely united"; that the candidates in this State are "known by their neighbors and beyond the boundaries of their neighborhoods," and that "no suspicion of manipulation attaches" either to them or to the platform; that somebody has said that "one of the candidates was not as great as his father, but who is as great as his father?" and "was the father any greater than his sons at their age?"—that this sneering and "disparagement" and "contumelious comparisons" directed against "a feeble attempt to do honor to Gen. Grant in the person of one who survives him," are very low and bad; that the Republican party has made great progress since 1884; that it has "revolutionized Virginia," and is strong "in North Carolina and other parts of the South"; that it will "carry this State this year," not by force and violence or fraud, but "by suffrage as regulated by the Constitution and the law"; that "every man shall have a right and liberty to vote," and, having voted, his vote shall be counted; that power was transferred to the Democrats in 1884, not because the Democrats had most voters, but because the Republicans lent them votes; that "the general judgment of the American people is that you must vote for your principles and for those who agree with you in principle"; that civil-service reform in Democratic hands is a baby in the hands of a cruel nurse; that the two "great topics" of the day are Labor and Temperance; that these are also "real sentiments, real interests, both of to day and to-morrow"; that "Labor is all within the competency of all our people"; that "it has revolted from the subjugation of the Democratic party," and the Republican party has been "the bolsterer and protector of American industries"; that "the little white and red schoolhouses" are anti-poverty societies, and "the founders of our institutions meant that the culture and development of character, of duty, and of intellect should be supplied equally to the poor and the rich"; that "if you have a pie to divide between six schoolboys, you don't begin by sending half the pie over to another school," and therefore "certainly the voters will not support the Democratic party, whose purpose is first to make a division with Europe before a division is made with Americans"; that even if $100,000,000 too much taxes are raised by the Government, what is this but $1.66 a head per annum, or only three cents a week? We have made this summary as carefully and fairly as we can, and we do not think, as a "forcible speech," it calls for comment. It reads as if it were delivered to very young Americans in a little white and red schoolhouse.

Mr. Evarts may profit by our reminder that his speeches at rural fairs are reported, and that therefore it is necessary to maintain a certain likeness between what he says on those occasions and what he says here in town. The other day, at the Franklinville Fair in Cattaraugus County, speaking to the farmers who are staggering under the burden of tariff prices on everything they buy, with no "protection" for anything they sell, Mr. Evarts did well to be angry about the surplus. He said: "It is a Democratic doctrine that a nation is only half free that is in debt. Now, both political parties feel that if we can show foreign nations that we have paid half our debt, we shall not need standing armies or a great surplus." But here in New York at Chickering Hall on Saturday night he said:

> "The Democrats say that $100,000,000 have been raised by taxation unnecessarily for the support of the Government of the country, and that that unnecessary burden of taxation must be taken off because of its burden. Let us look at the weight and pressure of this hundred millions and see how it agonizes the people who pay it. One hundred million dollars to be paid by 60,000,000 of people is $1.66 a head. [Laughter.] And as there are fifty-two weeks in the year, that is as near as may be three cents a week. What a pressure from taxation upon the people of this country! If this $100,000,000 be wasted or used for corruption, that would be a good reason to prevent its uses and its perversions. But you cannot make this people believe that three cents a week is a groaning oppression that they suffer under."

"Steve" Elkins and "Bob" Ingersoll are out in favor of the Gorman ring in Maryland. As they are Republicans, some surprise is expressed, but there is really nothing surprising about it. The fact that the opponents of Gor-

man demand reform in government is enough to make the Elkinses and Ingersolls support Gorman, for they have a well-grounded prejudice against reform everywhere. The course of these Blaine Republicans in endorsing a Democratic spoilsman is a fit response to the enthusiastic support of Blaine by 55 out of 60 delegates from the Boston Democratic ring to the recent Massachusetts State Convention. A fellow-feeling makes the Boston Maguires feel wondrous kind towards Blaine, and the Elkinses and Ingersolls very sympathetic towards Gorman.

The Maryland Democrats carry on the "assessment" business with a brazen frankness which makes all efforts of Tammany in the same direction appear timid. The following advertisement was published recently in the Baltimore papers:

> Democratic Candidates for any State or Municipal Office who desire to be voted for at either of the Primary Elections to be held, by order of resolutions of the Democratic City Convention, on September 27 or on October 4, 1887, respectively, are hereby notified that, in accordance with the terms of said resolutions, *they are required to inform the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Room 6, Hoen Building, at or before* 5 *o'clock* P. M. *Tuesday, September 20, the office for which such person is a candidate, his residence and ward; at which time he will be advised of the amount assessed for the expenses of such elections and the time limited for the payment of the same.*
>
> *Any person failing to comply herewith will not be eligible to be voted for as a candidate, and, if voted for at such election, the votes will not be counted.* FETTER S. HOBLITZELL,
> *Chairman Democratic Executive Committee,*
> JOHN M. DULANY, *Sec.*

Here is a distinct threat to throw out votes cast for any candidate who fails to pay his assessment. The Maryland bosses not only levy a tax on candidates, but they refuse a nomination to any man who declines to pay; and if anybody votes for him after that, they refuse to count the votes. They thus assume power to disfranchise voters as well as to decide upon candidates. And they are so shameless in this outrageous conduct that they advertise it in the newspapers!

The high hand with which the Conservatives carried all their measures at the Springfield meeting of the American Board, and the complete failure of their opponents, would give a wrong impression as to the comparative strength of the two parties to one unacquainted with the history of the denomination for the past twenty years. The truth is, that this fight over the missionary question is but the last of a series in every one of which, up to the present, the Conservatives have been beaten. They have before raised the same cries of alarm, have made the same dire predictions, and have used the same arguments, only to succumb in the end. It is about a score of years since they had to see their denomination lose its distinctive Calvinistic theology in the public recognition of the clear right of an Arminian to take service in its ministry. Ten years ago began the agitation over the right of a Congregational minister to hold the theory of future probation. The Conservatives withstood this with all their might, and were at first as triumphant as they now appear to be; councils at Indian Orchard, at Littleton, and at Quincy refusing to ordain men professing the new view. But those victories were soon followed by an unbroken series of defeats, and the question is no longer even discussed. The Progressives, then, may well argue that the future is theirs on the last issue, just as it has been on the others; and the hard fighting of the Conservatives is but the desperation of men defending their last stronghold after having been driven from all others.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of Friday contains a column of decidedly interesting matter in the shape of "a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenses of the late Prohibition campaign in Davidson County," by the treasurer of the organization which conducted the fight for the amendment. The receipts consist of voluntary contributions from a large number of persons, ranging in size from 25 cents to $100, but mostly in sums not exceeding $5, amounting in the aggregate to $1,205.40, which was afterwards supplemented by the payment of $105.45 by a single person, to meet the balance of the total expenditures of $1,310.85. An itemized account of these expenditures is presented, from bills of $200 for hacks used on election day, and $100 for the rent of a theatre at a Prohibition meeting, down to 40 cents for a broom and sprinkling-pot for use in keeping the headquarters clean, and 30 cents for a pitcher and glass. In short, everybody who contributed anything towards the prosecution of the campaign is given the chance to see exactly how his money was expended.

This is an object lesson in politics which ought to be studied by everybody who is interested in reforming our election system. The statement of the Nashville Prohibition manager is almost without precedent in our politics, except for the similar statement of the Independent National Committee in 1884; but such a report ought to be the invariable rule for all persons intrusted with the disbursement of funds for any organization in any election. Publicity of "campaign expenses" is an essential prerequisite to any thoroughgoing reform of our present corrupt system. A requirement that an itemized statement of all expenditures should be rendered under oath would of itself sweep away the larger part of the bribery and fraud which thrive in secrecy. With the requirement of publicity should be joined a rule limiting the amount which shall be allowed for legitimate expenditures. Then let the State provide for the printing and distribution of the tickets, and thus do away with all excuse for the employment of "workers," and we shall have a system of elections worthy of our theory of government.

A gratifying sign alike of the fading out of the color line in politics and of the growing strength of the non-partisan policy in municipal administration is found in Nashville, Tenn. Disgusted with the rule of party workers, the business men joined hands to elect a government pledged to conduct city affairs on a business basis. Its term is about expiring, and on Tuesday week a mass meeting of citizens was held which renominated the present Mayor, and filled out the ticket with men committed like him to a non-partisan administration, including a representative of the negroes. The resolutions declare that experience with the present form of municipal government has demonstrated its superiority; that "all political parties, without distinction of race or color, should participate in the management of our municipal affairs"; that both races ought to be represented in the Council; and that "the management of the city government is business, not politics, and that honesty and capacity are the only qualifications for Councilmen." The Nashville *American*, the leading Democratic newspaper of the city, heartily supports the ticket, and declares that "it may now be regarded as the settled policy of Nashville not to make party politics a feature in city government."

The most creditable thing done by the Knights of Labor at their Minneapolis Convention was the rejection on Monday by a two-thirds majority of a resolution of sympathy with the condemned Anarchists. The resolution offered and voted on was a weak protest against the infliction of capital punishment in general, tapering off with an expression of "sorrow" that the bomb-throwers in Chicago had been condemned to death, and committing the Knights to use every endeavor to secure a commutation of the sentence pronounced upon them. Mr. Powderly made a speech against it, and it was voted down by 150 to 50 This is one of the signs, but not the only one, of the sobering influences that have come over the spirit of their dream since the great Southwestern strike. The Knights are finding out that the United States, although a very large country, is not large enough for three kinds of government at once. Federal government and State government occupy the entire field. When Knight of Labor government seeks room for exercise in the same territory, the field becomes inconveniently crowded. When the Knights gain a realizing sense of this fact, as they seem to be in the way of doing, they will be on a better foundation for usefulness to themselves and others.

There is now a great strike of the book and job compositors of this city, not about wages, but in order to compel the book and job printers to employ nobody but members of Typographical Union No. 6 in their composing rooms, or, in other words, to drive out of their employment every man or woman who does not choose or is not allowed to join the Union, and enable the Union to hunt them like wild animals from one city to another, and prevent their earning their bread without sacrificing their liberty. The employers decline to yield on this point. Nobody questions the right of the compositors to strike for any cause that seems to them good, or to quit any office in which persons are employed who are for any reason objectionable to them. But any employer who, at their dictation or request, drives from his office any person, male or female, for any cause except incompetency or bad character, will not only be guilty of a very base and cruel act, and con-

nive at a very odious form of tyranny, but may rest assured that from the day he yields he will be a mere cipher in the management of his own business. On the other hand, he may be equally well assured that, if he will have a little patience, and submit to a little temporary loss and inconvenience, he will secure, by firm resistance, such peace and comfort as he has never known. A great improvement will have to take place in the quality of the men who manage trades-unions in this city before employers can either negotiate with them successfully or live in harmony with them. They live by trouble, and prolonged peace is therefore what they most dread.

There has been a great deal of curiosity to know where the funds were coming from to carry out the Mitkiewicz contract with the Chinese Empire. The magnitude of the scheme as darkly disclosed by its promoters was so colossal as to alarm any but the most daring investors. It embraced pretty much every financial and industrial undertaking known to civilized life—banks, railways, telegraphs, steamboats, mines, army and navy contracts, the collection of public revenue, etc., etc. It was a comprehensive plan to civilize an empire of 400,000,000 people by a grand rush. Of course, much money would be required. Mitkiewicz did not have it. Neither did Mr. Wharton Barker, although the latter is reported to be a rich man. Nor could the "Philadelphia Syndicate," whatever it may consist of, be expected to flood the Chinese Empire with capital to the extent indicated without disastrous consequences to the local circulation. The Shanghai *Celestial Empire* of August 19, which seems to be wholly in the Mitkiewicz interest and the possessor of its secrets, supplies the key to this Chinese puzzle. Two articles are directed to the defence of Mitkiewicz and his projects. From one of these, entitled "The Philadelphia Syndicate," it appears that the source of the civilizing fund, as understood in China, or at all events by the Mitkiewicz party there, is the stock of silver dollars in the United States Treasury. What will Mr. Bland say to that? What will Senator Beck think of a "general scramble" for our dollars in the interior of China? Is it for this that our mint has been working during the past nine years on its grist of two millions per month? Mitkiewicz was wise to persuade Li Hung Chang that silver is such a drug in this country that any means of getting rid of it would be speedily embraced, and that we should be only too glad to see the Chinese in their native land, "one and all," civilizing themselves by scrambling for it!

We learn also from the *Celestial Empire* that "the malcontents" are trying to stir up "provincial opposition" to the Philadelphia syndicate by preaching against centralization—very much, we suppose, as opposition might be raised in this country to any good thing on the ground of State rights. But such opposition, we fancy, may be appeased in China as easily as here by a liberal appropriation and a general scramble. It will be very strange if, with three hundred million silver dollars at command, the Viceroy Li cannot silence all malcontents of this description, both native and foreign. We would undertake to put it down for much less. There is another class of opposers who might not be so easily dealt with. These are represented by the *Chinese Times*, a rival newspaper, which has been making insinuations, or, as the *Celestial Empire* puts it, "descending to calumny," in its comments on Mitkiewicz. We should recommend the instant application of the bamboo to all such. The latest news seems to imply that the opposition have triumphed after all, and have got the Mitkiewicz contract rescinded. But the end is not yet, because Mr. Wharton Barker intends to ask Secretary Bayard what he thinks of a Government that breaks its contracts with American citizens. We should hope that Mr. Bayard would be chary in opening a discussion that might lead to embarrassing questions in reference to the treatment of Chinese in the United States. Above all, let him avoid committing himself in respect of the 300,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury.

The London *Morning Post* has a strange conception of the nature of the fisheries dispute. "The main contention of the Americans," it says, "is that no nation has the right to jurisdiction over the sea beyond a three-mile limit. On the Pacific, America is acting in flat contradiction to any such principle of inter-State comity or treaty rights. British vessels have been arrested far outside of the limit and their captains fined and crews imprisoned. In some cases the vessels and cargoes have been forfeited. America's Pacific claims form an excellent counter argument to America's Atlantic claims, and as such will be of great and direct value to Mr. Chamberlain." The Americans have never denied British jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, simply because Great Britain never claimed or asserted such jurisdiction. If such a claim had been asserted in the cod and mackerel fisheries, it would certainly have been contested. The dispute relates altogether to what are called trading privileges on land, the contention on our side being that the right to buy bait and to ship seamen in Canadian territory was among the privileges conferred by British law and proclamation subsequent to the Treaty of 1818, and concurrent with American law and proclamation on the same class of subjects. The headland question, which was once the most fruitful source of contention, has sunk into comparative insignificance, although not wholly lost sight of. The contention on the Pacific Coast is upon grounds so entirely different that the situation on the Atlantic cannot possibly be affected by any decision in that quarter. It is not even known what our contention is in respect of the seal fishery in Behring Sea, the State Department having very judiciously refused to allow its hand to be forced by the Massachusetts fishing interest.

The situation on the European continent has become clearer than it ever has been for many a year. The successive interviews of Count Kálnoky and Signor Crispi with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, following upon Emperor William's failure to receive a visit from Czar Alexander at Stettin, are now universally understood and declared to signify a close tightening of the Austro-Italo-German peace alliance, with a turning of front against Russia. That the German Chancellor, in spite of his often repeated declarations that Bulgarian affairs had no concern with his empire, and notwithstanding the harsh utterances of his inspired organs in regard to Alexander of Battenberg and Ferdinand of Coburg, was never inclined to let Russia have her way in the Balkans, could be doubted only by those who forget the importance of the Austro-Hungarian alliance for the security of Germany, and the danger to Austria-Hungary from the subjection of the South Danubian States to the guiding influence of the Muscovite policy. Bismarck, in severely condemning all infringements of the Berlin Treaty, used words implying a condemnation of all interference for which there was no distinct warrant in that compact, and he reckoned upon Austria-Hungary, if not also on Italy and England, for the prevention by force, if need be, of such interference on the part of the Czar.

The statesmen of Russia were probably never deceived by his tactics, which had, nevertheless, for a time a soothing effect upon Russian susceptibilities, while similar diplomatic blandishments were profusely lavished from Berlin upon the nervous moods of the French whenever there was a particular reason for irritation, as in the Schnaebelé affair. And there was also the shadow of the "Three Emperors' Alliance" still lingering on the diplomatic scene, which made some people believe that there was, beneath or above Bismarck's political network, an overruling influence formed by the personal inclination of Kaiser and Czar, to which Bismarck and Kálnoky would have to yield in an emergency. These delusive appearances have now completely vanished. Czar Alexander, losing patience, refuses to continue the rôle of an apparent dupe of an intrigue, and Bismarck has been enabled, by firmly established intimate relations with Austria-Hungary and Italy, to throw off the mask of a friend of Russia in obedience to the will of his master. This new attitude will probably weaken the grip of Russia on Turkey, and strengthen the hands of Ferdinand in Bulgaria, though it may not prevent his overthrow by a conspiracy. But even such an event would not, under the present circumstances, bring Russia a step nearer the end she contemplates in Balkan affairs.

The drift towards looser divorce laws, which shows signs of being arrested in this country, is making itself felt at the antipodes. New South Wales has passed a bill which makes separation for three continuous years sufficient ground for a dissolution of marriage, as also seven years' imprisonment, or habitual drunkenness for two years, which leaves the wife without means of support. The clergy are reported to be up in arms against the bill, and they are trying to secure a veto of the measure by the Government in London.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 5, to TUESDAY, October 11, 1887 inclusive.]

DOMESTIC

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his party arrived at Chicago on September 5, and were escorted through the streets by a great procession. He made a brief address, gave a public reception, and on October 6 went to Milwaukee. At a dinner given in his honor there he said, in speaking of his office: "There is a patriotic sentiment abroad which, in the midst of all party feeling and all party disappointment, will assert itself, and will insist that the office which stands for the people's will shall, in all its vigor, minister to their prosperity and welfare." October 7 the President went to Madison and was entertained by Postmaster-General Vilas until October 10. Thence he went to St. Paul and Minneapolis. He and Mrs. Cleveland are met everywhere by demonstrative crowds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the course of the Collector of Customs at New York in refusing to release the goods of a number of persons who tried to smuggle them till they had paid the Government the full assessed value thereof.

A disease thought to be yellow fever made its appearance at Tampa, Fla., October 6. The people were panic-stricken and many fled. The Secretary of the Treasury granted the use of Government tents for the sick, and precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There have been several deaths, and a considerable number of people are sick, but it was subsequently reported that the disease is not yellow fever, but dengue fever.

Judge Bond in the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Richmond, Va., rendered a decision October 7 that the act of the last Virginia Legislature called the "Coupon Crusher," which provides for instituting suits against persons tendering coupons in payment of taxes, is unconstitutional and void. He granted a perpetual injunction restraining the State from bringing such suits. On the next day he fined Attorney-General Ayres of the State $500 for bringing suits in disobedience of his injunction, and committed him to the custody of the Marshal until the fine is paid, and he fined the Commonwealth's Attorneys of Fauquier and Loudoun Counties for disobeying the same order.

The minority of the members of the Utah Commission have submitted a report, which differs from the report by the majority chiefly in expressing belief in the sincerity of the Mormons' desire, as expressed in the proposed constitution, to abandon polygamy and to punish those guilty of it.

A Mormon conference has been held in Salt Lake City, which adjourned October 9, but no President of the Church was chosen. Wilford Woodruff was sustained as the President of the Twelve Apostles and ex-officio of the Church.

A number of prominent preachers and lay members of the Protestant churches have called a general conference of all evangelical Christians in the United States, to be held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, in Washington December 7–9, to consider the present perils and opportunities of the Christian Church and of the country, and to discuss whether they can be met best by a hearty co-operation of all evangelical Christians, which, without detriment to any denominational interests, will serve the welfare of the whole Church, and what are the best means to secure such coöperation.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, October 6, adopted a resolution "that business men of all parties should unite in demanding speedy action by Congress looking to such a reduction of our revenues as will make the income of the nation conform as nearly as practicable to the necessary expenditures of the nation."

The State Civil-Service Reform Association of Indiana held a meeting at Indianapolis October 7, and in its report said: "We recognize the fact that in Massachusetts, and in some large offices elsewhere, civil-service reform has been maintained and advanced by the President. For this he is entitled to the thanks of the country. But we do not believe that reform by localities is all that ought to be expected, or that the President may distribute reform or spoils according to a sectional demand. In Indiana the administration of the law has been left by President Cleveland in the hands of its declared enemies, and as a consequence it has been rendered inoperative. The President has known the facts, but he has afforded no relief. It is his duty, by the exercise of his power of removal, to restore public confidence that the law will be enforced in spirit and letter."

The Governor of New Hampshire has called the attention of the Legislature to a deficiency of $135,000 in the State Treasury caused by the expenses of its prolonged session. The Judiciary Committee of the House has been investigating charges of bribery made against members, to vote for one or the other of the railroad bills, the discussion of which has chiefly occupied the Legislature.

A Territorial Division Convention of Dakota, at Fargo October 4, was attended by 104 delegates from thirteen counties. Resolutions were passed favoring the plan to submit the question of the division of the Territory to a popular vote in November, and asking for the admission of both divisions into the Union.

Chief-Judge Ruger of the New York Court of Appeals October 6 granted Jacob Sharp a stay of proceedings until the final decision of the Court of Appeals is given in his case, which will be argued October 19.

The Progressive (Socialistic) Labor party held a meeting in Union Square, in this city, on the night of October 8. A disturbance was caused on the outskirts of the crowd by members of the United Labor (the George) party, and an appeal was made to the police by the managers of the meeting. A body of policemen who misunderstood the orders of their officers, attacked the crowd and drove them from the square, causing a riot.

A large meeting was held in Cooper Institute October 5 to welcome Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde and Arthur O'Connor, members of Parliament who have come to the United States to speak here for the Irish cause.

A large collection of paintings illustrating the life of Gen. Grant are on exhibition in this city for the benefit of the Memorial and Relief Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has bought the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph system, including the wires and the exclusive right of way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, paying therefor, it is reported, $5,000,000 in Western Union stock, with an annual rental of $60,000 for the use of the railroad telegraph lines and offices. The sale was consummated October 7.

The voluntary-prayers system at Harvard College has worked so well that it is now considered stable. The standard of scholarship required to pass in the classes has been raised by 20 per cent.

A freight train ran into the rear of a passenger train, which was standing still, near Kout, Ind., on the night of October 10. The cars, one of them a sleeping-car, caught fire and as many as ten persons perished. Many more were hurt.

William B. Washburn dropped dead at Springfield, Mass., October 5, while attending the session of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He had long service as a Representative in Congress, was three times Governor of Massachusetts, in 1871, 1872, and 1873, and he succeeded Charles Sumner in the United States Senate. October 6 George James Webb, the well-known teacher of music and choral leader, died, aged about eighty-five, at Orange, N. J. For many years he was Professor in the Boston Academy of Music. On the same day the mother of Thomas Hughes died at the English colony at Rugby, Tenn. Lemuel Bangs, for many years a prominent publisher of religious and school-books in this city, died October 7. Nathaniel L. McCready, President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, died on October 3 on the Cunard steamship *Etruria*, which reached this port October 8.

Prof. John H. Wheeler, formerly Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University, Professor of Latin in Bowdoin, and Professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, died at Newbury, Vt., October 10.

Thomas C. Manning of Louisiana, United States Minister to Mexico, died suddenly October 11 while on a visit to this city.

FOREIGN.

The recent Bismarck-Crispi interview resulted in a definite alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria for five years. Italy has full power to take independent action in the Mediterranean, and should Italian interests conflict with those of France or Russia, Italy will rely upon the support of Germany and Austria. In an interview Signor Crispi is reported to have said: "Italy, like the other Powers, has reason to fear an advance by Russia towards Constantinople, and she could not permit the Mediterranean to become a Russian lake." When he arrived at Rome, he was met at the railway station by one of his associates in the Cabinet, to whom he said: "I bring peace." The *North German Gazette*, the official paper at Berlin, says: "The interview is a fresh proof of the old and tried friendship existing between the rulers and people of Germany and Italy, and has established the fact that both statesmen have one determination, in conjunction with Austria—to preserve peace and prevent a European war, and in case of necessity to ward it off altogether." In England the principal purpose of the new alliance is thought to be the maintenance of peace next year. *Le Nord*, the Russian organ published at Brussels, says: "Prince Bismarck knows that no European alliance can compensate Germany in the future for hostility on the part of Russia. Signor Crispi, it will be found, has been treated very courteously, but has received recommendations of prudence rather than encouragement to undertake adventures or promises of territorial aggrandizement."

Elections of members of the Sobranye were held in Bulgaria October 9, and 250 Government and 40 Opposition Deputies were chosen. The elections at Sofia were orderly, and all the Government candidates were elected there. Bloody election affrays are reported from several places. In an election riot at Plevna twenty-four persons were killed and thirty wounded. A crowd of citizens made an enthusiastic demonstration on the evening of the election at the palaces of the Premier and Prince Ferdinand. The Government organ declares that the Russo-Turkish negotiations have been labor in vain, and that it should be known once for all that Bulgaria will never be abandoned by the Prince it has chosen. The election provoked severe criticism of the Government by the leaders of the Opposition, a number of arrests were made, and one leader was expelled from the country.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written to the Turkish Ambassador to Russia accepting the Porte's proposal to send an Ottoman Commissioner to Bulgaria to act in conjunction with a Russian Lieutenant-Governor of princely rank; but on October 6 M. de Giers declared that nothing could be done towards giving practical shape to any agreement until the Sultan should have summoned Ferdinand to leave Bulgaria, and this the Sultan has not done. The advice of England, Austria, and Italy to him is to abstain from violence. The Moscow *Gazette*, October 7, said that whatever decisions were reached at Friedrichsruhe by Bismarck and Crispi, they will have no influence on the Bulgarian question, which is entirely in the hands of Russia.

M. Delianoff, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, is reported to have been dismissed from office because of his rigorous exercise of power over students in the gymnasia, which caused general discontent among the people.

A minor state of siege was declared at Berlin, under the Anti-Socialistic Law, October 5. The sale of certain newspapers was prohibited on the streets, and the editor of the *Reichsfreund* was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing an article sharply criticising Bismarck.

John Neve, an Anarchist, has been sentenced at Leipsic to fifteen years' penal servitude for "preparing to commit and inciting others to commit high treason, contravening the Explosives Law, circulating forbidden prints, and committing perjury."

A meeting of Socialists and Anarchists was held in London October 7 which adopted a resolution protesting against the sentence of death passed against the Chicago Anarchists. William Morris, the poet, presided, and he said that the Chicago cases showed him how soon the thin veneer of civilization over mere brutality was removed and the human beast exposed.

Two hundred of the homeless, unemployed persons who sleep at night in Trafalgar Square, London, paraded in a body through the principal streets in the West End October 8, and afterwards held a meeting in the square. The speakers described their hardships, and declared that their only means of drawing public attention to their condition was such a demonstration.

The Irish police, in evicting resisting tenants at Gweedore October 5, were so hard pressed that an officer ordered them to prepare to fire upon the crowd. One constable threw down his rifle and declined to obey the order, and it was subsequently reported that a number of others made a similar refusal. The man Callihan, who turned Queen's evidence against his confederates in the murder of Constable Whelehan, in his testimony at Ennis, Ireland, October 6, said that he had been an informer for six years past, and that his expenses had been paid by the Government. On the 8th his confederates, on his testimony, were committed for trial, and bail was refused. An Irish League mass meeting was held at Longford Sunday, and a platform collapsed and a Government reporter was injured. T. M. Healy in a speech said that there would soon be no landlords left in Ireland. He would deal with them in securing their rights as he would in driving rats from a haystack. Several of the suppressed branches of the League in County Cork held meetings on the same day.

The trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin and William O'Brien for publishing in the papers controlled by them reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League was begun October 6. Sullivan went to court in his robes of office. The City Marshal, wearing a cocked hat and a sword, led the civic dignitaries in a procession to the court-room along streets thronged by demonstrative people. After the case had been called, a dispute arose between the police and Mr. Sexton, High Sheriff of Dublin, because Sexton wished to place the city sword and mace before the magistrate, which came near provoking a fight. The Court dismissed the case of Sullivan on the ground that the Crown had not proved that the meeting reported in the *Nation* was a meeting of a suppressed branch of the League. On the next day the case of O'Brien was adjourned, pending the appeal to the Superior Court by the Crown in the case against Sullivan. On the day of the Sullivan trial the *Freeman's Journal* published four columns of reports of League meetings held on the preceding Sunday in proclaimed counties. October 8 the *Nation* announced that several influential English and Scotch newspaper proprietors had offered the use of their premises, machinery, and staffs if the Government closes its office in Dublin. The London *Standard* inveighed against the "gross stupidity of the officials," and the *Times* declared the fiasco serious enough to warrant Mr. Balfour's instant return to Ireland.

John Bright, in a letter, published October 5, on the attitude of the Liberals and the government of Ireland, wrote: "I supported Mr. Gladstone's acts of 1881 and 1882 for the suppression of the Land League and disorder in Ireland, and I now support the Government in its efforts to suppress the National League, which is the Land League under another name. My sympathy for Ireland was not born of a faction in a struggle for place and pay. It was as strong as it is now thirty years ago, before Messrs. Gladstone, Harcourt, and Morley, and their noisy followers had a word to say in favor of the Irish tenantry or the sufferings of any portion of the people. Recent events have strengthened my sympathies. . . . I would save the Liberal party, with which I have been much longer associated and for which I have worked more than any of the present acting leaders, from the humiliation with which it is menaced."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain began a tour of Ireland October 11. In his speeches he declared that the time would come when the tillers of the soil would be its owners. At a town in Ulster, in response to a call for a speech, he said: "With the help of our Liberal Unionist colleagues and the support of the whole Conservative party, we have at all events saved the Union, thereby preserving Great Britain from injury and Ireland from ruin and disaster. Although the danger has been temporarily averted, it seems possible that this great issue will again have to be faced, when a great deal will depend upon the attitude and determination of the men of Ulster."

Mgr. Persico, the Papal delegate to Ireland, in a sermon in Dublin on Sunday, said that he was gratified at the devotion of the Irish to the Pope, which was manifest throughout all Ireland, even including Ulster.

The London *Post* on October 10 intimated that the American-British Fisheries Commissioners would consider the cases of trouble with sealers in Alaskan waters. "America's Pacific claims form an excellent counter argument to America's Atlantic claims," it said, "and as such will be of great and direct value to Mr. Chamberlain." Mr. Putnam and Mr. Angell, the two American Commissioners to act with Secretary Bayard, have been in Washington in consultation with him; and it is declared at Washington, though no official statement has yet been made, that consideration of the cases of captured sealers in the Pacific will not come within the scope of the Fisheries Commission's powers.

It is feared at Shanghai that the British gunboat *Wasp*, from Singapore, was lost in a recent typhoon. A Bavarian steamer was sunk by a collision October 9 on Lake Constance, and a number of passengers were drowned.

A treaty of union has been concluded between the South African Republic and the New Boer Republic. Henceforth they will be one State and under one President. The first Chief Magistrate will be S. J. P. Kruger, who is now President of the South African Republic; but England's formal sanction of the union has not yet been given. The "New Republic," as the Boers call it, was founded in 1885 by freebooters from the Transvaal. It occupies the western part of Zululand, and does not reach the coast. Its area is about 1,800 square miles.

It is reported that the influence of Ayub Khan has so seriously affected the situation in Afghanistan that the Amir's position in Cabul has become one of extreme difficulty, and that he is sending his treasure away.

It was reported October 11 that eight of the associates of Ayub Khan in his flight from Persia had been captured, and that Ayub, accompanied by a few men, was suffering on the frontier from want of water. A later report is that he perished in the desert from wounds received in a recent battle with the Amir's troops.

In a report to the State Department on the production of wheat in India, the United States Consul General at Calcutta declares that the developing of wheat-growing in India depends chiefly on means of transportation to the seaboard, and expresses the opinion that with the cheap native labor and the constantly growing facilities for transportation, India will become a formidable competitor with the United States. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1886, the area planted in wheat was about 27,500,000 acres, and the total yield 289,000,000 bushels. The export of wheat from British India, the Consul-General reports, has increased from 300,000 cwt in 1868 to 21,000,000 cwt. in 1886, and the increase of 1886 over 1885 is about 5,000,000 cwt.

The negotiations between Italy and France for a treaty of commerce have been unsuccessful, the demands of Italy being inadmissible by France.

It was reported from Massowah October 5 that the Abyssinians had determined to attack the Italians as soon as they emerged from Massowah, and that several skirmishes had already occurred. The Italian Government is making active preparations for a campaign in Abyssinia.

A great military and social scandal was caused in Paris October 7, when Gen. Caffarel was suspended from the position of Chief of the War Department staff, and committed to a military prison to be tried by a council of war for selling civil decorations. A woman and a German were also arrested, and it was reported that Caffarel had been in constant communication with a Prussian nobleman, and that there was fear lest many War Office secrets had been sold to Germany. In the house of Mme. Limousin, the woman who was arrested, there were found about 300 letters to M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, and others from M. Herbette, Gen. Thibaudin, and Gen. Boulanger. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, in a speech at Chartres, October 9, said: "You need not anticipate from me the slightest weakness in dealing with faults against honor and discipline. The higher the military position of the guilty parties, the more severely I shall deal with them. The errors of one man do not stain the honor of the whole army. Keep intact the consideration and esteem in which you hold it."

Maurice Strakosch, the opera manager, died in Paris October 9, aged about seventy. He directed the early training of Patti, who is a sister of his wife, and she made her first public appearance under his management.

It was reported October 8 that the Sultan of Morocco, whose death had been announced, was still alive. On October 7, M. Flourens, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Spanish Ambassador, that France reserved to herself complete liberty of action in defending her interests on the eastern frontier of Morocco, and that if Spain made a military demonstration on the north coast, a French fleet would be sent there.

The stockholders of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, at Hamburg October 6, decided to increase their capital stock by 10,000,000 marks to construct two steamers for the New York service, which are expected to be ready by the spring of 1889.

It has been reported and was subsequently denied at Baden-Baden, where the Emperor of Brazil now is, that he has announced his intention of abdicating his throne because of impaired health.

The customs officer at St. Thomas, Ont., October 8, seized a consignment of Louisiana Lottery tickets, and is holding them to receive instructions from Ottawa.

The amendment to the Mexican Constitution permitting the reëlection of the President has been ratified by two-thirds of the States, and is now before Congress for final passage.

DILEMMA OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INDEPENDENTS.

It is clear from the opinions expressed by the Independents in Massachusetts that it would take very little to cause them to nominate a candidate of their own for the Governorship of the State. The unanimous determination is to strike at the ring which has captured the Democratic party the severest blow possible. To give an overwhelming vote to the Republican candidate is obviously the most direct and practical way of accomplishing this end. But many cannot bring themselves to vote for a man who has proved himself both weak and untrustworthy. Gov. Ames's treatment of the bill exempting soldier veterans from the State Civil-Service Law has aroused in every Independent a feeling of profound contempt. Upon Mr. Ames's nomination for the Governorship last autumn, a member of the Reform Club waited upon him and asked whether he would veto a soldiers' exemption bill should one be brought up again. Mr. Ames in reply asked what the Republican platform said upon the subject, and when he was told that it specifically pledged the party to resist all "open or covert attacks upon the reform," said he would carry out that declaration to its fullest extent. When a few months later such a bill did come before him, he was again waited upon by members of the Reform Club in their private capacity to request him to veto the bill. He showed these gentlemen a veto which he had already prepared and signed, and they went away feeling fully satisfied. They should never have left him until the veto was beyond recall; for as soon as their backs were turned he unhappily met a State Senator who told him that such a veto would lose him 10,000 soldier votes, and he thereupon promptly tore up the veto.

Having to choose between a Republican of this sort and a Democratic demagogue, the Independents naturally hardly know which way to turn. Some of them would actually vote for the Prohibitionist candidate, although they favor only high license combined with local option. Others would not vote at all. In such a state of affairs, it is not surprising that the more aggressive Independents should demand that a citizens' meeting be called to nominate a respectable candidate. The Democrats would probably rejoice in such action, since they have no hope of the Independents' vote being cast for Lovering, and would like to see it switched off from Ames. The Republicans, on the other hand, would probably be angry enough to take pleasure in legislating away, next winter, the late decision of the Supreme Court, which greatly curtails the evils of the Soldiers' Exemption Bill. In short, the surface effects of nominating an Independent candidate would be bad, and the so-called practical men of the two parties would smile in pity at what they would term the fanaticism and impracticability of the Massachusetts Mugwump.

But we trust that the Massachusetts Independents will take no such action, however deep their disappointment may be with both of the existing parties. They must not fall into the state of mind of those Blaine men who think that one use of party organizations is to enable people to give vent to feelings of love or hatred, hope or despair. The object of parties is to win victories at the polls, so as to get certain ideas carried out in administration or legislation. Organizations which have no such expectation, and are merely intended for the mutual edification or comfort of the members, are not parties, but churches. No independent party running tickets of its own could expect to have any influence on politics except that which any man has who preaches the value of virtue and the loathsomeness of vice. They could not elect any candidates of their own, and they would very probably, indirectly and in spite of themselves, aid in the election of the worst candidates of the Republican or Democratic party. This might not be true if they had a broader platform, and one of more general interest, to offer to the public. But the issue they present is a narrow one. It is quite broad enough to stick into the platforms of the great parties, but it is not broad enough to furnish the Independents with a platform of their own. They would be compelled to piece it out with various things besides civil-service reform and administrative purity, about which Independents are either divided or feel with different degrees of warmth; and it would then have that worst defect of a creed, an air of patchwork. Besides this, they would have to set up candidates of various degrees of merit, whom they would be compelled to defend through thick and thin in the usual party fashion, and about whom some of the weaker brethren would probably lie or prevaricate freely, after the manner of the Blaineites. From all this would come first great scandal, and then the utter discredit of the very name of Independent or Reformer.

Moreover, it is needless to point out the risk in these days, when the mass to be moved at every election is so vast, which the reformers or preachers of a new political gospel run in standing up to be counted. The history of the Liberty party, which certain Abolitionists started in Garrison's day, is full of warning and instruction on this point. Their strength lay in their moral force. This force was enormous, and, as the result proved, great enough to tear the Union to pieces. But as a party they were contemptible, and when they went to the polls seemed ridiculous. In fact, the only way for the Independents to make themselves felt in politics is to keep themselves an unknown quantity, and give their help at the polls to the party which is least bad, until the time comes when they will be able to ask the question, Which of the two is the better?

THE BALTIMORE REFORMERS.

The Baltimore reformers are hard at work under the most trying circumstances. The whole machinery of election is in the hands not simply of their opponents, but of unscrupulous partisans who stick at nothing to carry their ends. The greatest frauds with which they have to contend are found in the registration list, on which it is estimated there are at least 30,000 illegal names. What illegal registration would not do to carry elections has been done by fraudulent counting of ballots after election, an art in which Higgins, the Treasury Appointment Clerk, and Rasin, the Naval Officer of the port, are said to be special experts. The Reform League has recently succeeded in securing the conviction of ten judges and clerks of election for frauds, but, curiously enough, could get no aid from the police on the trial. These judges are appointed by supervisors who are appointed by the Governor, and they are all of one party. Three grand juries in succession have declared that these supervisors have abused their trust or have been imposed on, but this has had no effect on the Governor, for he continues to select them from one party exclusively.

The organization in Baltimore which presides over the commission of election offences, and with which the reformers are now fighting a hard battle with a fair prospect of success, is, as is well known, patronized, if not directed by, Senator Gorman, who was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in the last Presidential campaign, and through whose instrumentality Higgins was given employment in the Treasury and Rasin put into the Naval Office. Now, for some reason or other which nobody that we have heard of has ever been able to give, all attempts to bring home to the President's mind the exact nature and operation of Senator Gorman's machinery in Baltimore have proved ineffectual. The facts have been laid before him more than once by members of the Reform League, including Mr. Cowen, but without making any apparent impression. Higgins still holds his own, and so does Rasin, and so does Thomas, and so do others of the gang, who carry into their operations the authority and weight and immunity derived from the holding of Federal offices. Apparently the reformers have not been able to satisfy the President that the account Senator Gorman has probably given of them, that they are a small knot of cranks or malcontents, who are dissatisfied because they get none of the patronage themselves, is untrue. At all events, he pays no attention to their groans, and receives their remonstrances in more or less impressive silence.

The coming election, therefore, will not only be important for the influence it will have on the local government in Baltimore, but for the influence it will have on the President's mind touching Maryland politics. If the charges made by the Independent Democrats against the Gorman Machine are true, there is a state of things in that city which has probably had no parallel in an old Christian community since the Middle Ages. If it be a fact that "seven men have been appointed to office under city, State, and national governments within a few months, who have taken human life, and that these appointments have not been made by oversight, but in spite of all protest," and that Senator Gorman sees nothing wrong in such a state of things, and has persuaded the President that there is nothing wrong, we shall have to go back to the Merovingian period in France to find a match for Gorman as a Christian politician.

Should the reformers succeed in obtaining a fair vote and count, and should the election result in the defeat of the Gorman Machine, we trust it will be received at the White House as proof which cannot be gainsaid that the time has come to throw Gorman and his agents over-

board. We do not care what the nature of Gorman's hold on the Administration may be. We know nothing about it. We generally find that even the best informed treat it as a great and insoluble mystery. Some say it is a pledge which Gorman got during the campaign and from which the President cannot honorably depart. But even if it be a pledge, it is a pledge which can only be binding as long as Gorman can show successfully that his methods in Baltimore do not involve offences against social morality and the law of the land. President Cleveland would be the last man to acknowledge that any political promise could compel him to wink at or condone fraud or violence, or to reward men who, when accused of either, had no answer to make, except that their guilt was of long standing, and that their opponents were as bad as they. We take it for granted, therefore, that should the efforts of the good people in Baltimore, who are now trying to rescue their city from this great shame and sorrow, be crowned with success at the polls, President Cleveland will no longer hesitate, no matter at what cost, to rid his Administration of the great stain which Gorman has undoubtedly inflicted on it, and which every additional hour of Gorman deepens.

RELIGIOUS POLITICS.

THE proceedings of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Springfield during the past week have been very interesting and, in some respects, very instructive reading. The Board is a close corporation, that is, an incorporated body of 220 members, who fill their own vacancies, and administer an enormous revenue—about $600,000 per annum—collected in the main from the Congregationalists, but to some extent from the Presbyterians, and used in support of missions to the heathen, chiefly in Africa and Asia. The active work of administration is done by the Secretary and the Prudential Committee, composed of ten members. About three years ago this Prudential Committee began to take the alarm about the "new theology" which seemed to be creeping into the Church from Andover and other places, and more particularly about the opinion that after death everybody will have a second chance of salvation, or, in other words, will pass through a period of probation in the next world before he is finally condemned or absolved. This opinion was thus described by the Rev. Dr. Walker in a speech at Springfield on Thursday:

> "I sit at the feet of an eminent historical instructor, who can correct me if I am in error; but if I have read history aright, this conception of the possibility of divine grace extended in another world to men is as old as the second century of Christian history. It has been entertained by some of the noblest and saintliest fathers of the Christian Church. It pervades to a very great extent the views and conceptions of the noblest representatives of evangelical religion in England and in Germany to-day. It is set forth by men who have done more than any others to roll back the tide of German infidelity during the past thirty years—such names as Tholuck, Lange, and others whom I could name. This I say, then, is no novelty, and it is a simply misleading assertion which has been reiterated and sent broadcast on the wings of almost all our religious journals into the minds and hearts of the members of our churches, innocent as children upon this matter."

So much for its novelty. As to the extent to which it is held in the Congregational churches, Mr. Mackenzie of Cambridge said, speaking on the same day:

> "I am going back to my home to-morrow, and in a Sunday or two we are to take up a collection for this American Board. My people know that I am asking them to give their money to a society which, if I offered myself as a candidate, would spurn me from their doors. (Great applause. 'Hear! Hear!') But I am not a 'new-departure' man. I am not any departure man. I hold by the old Gospel and the whole of it. But these brethren of the Prudential Committee would not let me go, if I were young enough to go; they would not let my brother Gordon go. There is not a pastor in a church in old Boston to-day, with possibly one exception, who could go. I ask why the time has not come when we may say, what is good enough for the churches at home is good enough for the churches abroad, and when men shall be judged by their possession of the Gospel—its words and its spirit—and if they are found in an unselfish love willing to teach it, they shall be allowed to teach it."

In fact, all the available testimony seems to show that it is held by at least one-half the professing Christians who subscribe to the funds of the Board, and by all, or nearly all, the younger theologians, of whom Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale College may be considered a fair representative.

Now, the ten members of the Prudential Committee took it into their heads, about three years ago, that this opinion was erroneous; that they knew more about what was to happen to the souls of men hereafter than those who believe in the period of probation, and that they would not allow the doctrine to be communicated to the heathen to whom the Board sent missionaries. They therefore ceased to accept good and regular standing in an orthodox Congregational church as a qualification for missionary work. They made themselves a theological court, and examined the young men who asked for appointment as missionaries touching their views about probation. Any one who believed in probation they rejected, so that they established a state of things in which Prof. Fisher and at least half the Congregational ministers of the United States would be unfit for missionary work, however anxious to engage in it, and in which a heathen introduced into most of the American Congregational churches would hear things which he ought not to hear, and which would be injurious to his soul's health. When they were assailed in this position they fell back on the full Board, and the full Board has sustained them by a majority of 95 to 43.

The Board has filled thirteen vacancies with men who agree with the majority, and has rejected the claim of the probation party—or Progressives, as they call themselves—to any representation on the Board. No political caucus could have done this kind of work more neatly, or with bolder disregard of the wishes of dissentients. The members seem to have asked themselves what would be the use of being a close corporation, and filling their own vacancies, if they had to pay any attention to the protests of non-electors. How they come to know so much of the future life that they need not mind what any other Christian says about it, they have not explained, and yet there is no point in the controversy so important as this. A full revelation of the source of the Board's certainty would probably be an unspeakable gain to the religious world.

This revelation is especially important as touching the management of the missions, because nothing but certain knowledge can excuse the Board for concealing from the heathen the fact that probation is believed in and expected by half at least of the Christians who send the missionaries to them. If the Board *knows* there will be no probation, it ought to justify itself before the world by telling how it knows it. If it does not know it, if its opinions about the matter are of precisely the same value, and no more, as the opinions of those who think there is probation, the concealment of this fact from the heathen is what is called in secular affairs a fraud, which is aggravated by the ignorance and simplicity of those on whom it is practised. That a missionary should, at the outset at least, make no mention to a heathen of the division of Christendom among various denominations is comprehensible and excusable, but that he should, by means of concealment, deceive the heathen as to the opinions held by the very body of Christians who send and pay him, on a point of vital importance to the heathen's spiritual welfare, is something which every system of morality would condemn in the severest terms. That professing Christians should fight stoutly for liberty to practise such a deception, while preaching the Gospel, is a marvellous illustration of the lengths to which pride of opinion, and especially theological opinion, will lead men. Any man who practised analogous deception about the views or interests of the promoters in putting a commercial company on the market, would in some countries go to jail, and in all incur the severest social reprobation. We trust nothing but the necessary restraints of discussion in a professedly religious meeting prevented the Progressives from characterizing the proposals of the Board in the terms which they deserved.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

THE British Ministry is apparently on the eve of another "crisis," owing to the failure of the Irish Coercion Bill. The great expectations entertained about the effect of the proclamation of the National League under the act have not been fulfilled. The meetings of the League continue to be held in the proclaimed districts in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent them, and in defiance of the penalty of six months' imprisonment which hangs over all who attend them. Worse still, reports of these proceedings continue to be published in all the newspapers, in defiance of a similar penalty. Wishing to make an example of one of the newspapers, the Government prosecuted Mr. Sullivan, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for publishing one of these reports in his paper, the *Nation*; but the case broke down before the magistrate on the preliminary examination, for want of proof that the meeting reported was really a meeting of the National League. Then the prosecution of O'Brien for incendiary language hangs fire, for he has appealed, and, pending the appeal, makes more incendiary harangues than ever. Moreover, an attempt to put a Government reporter on the platform at a meeting at Mitchelstown ended in a riot, in which the police fired without orders and killed two unoffending men. Though last, not least, it appears that a moonlight outrage, ending in the murder of a constable, the news of

which was used very effectively in the House of Commons before an important division on the Coercion Bill by Mr. Balfour, was got up and headed by a man of the lowest character, who had been five years in the pay of the police, and who turned informer as soon as the job was done. The evictions, too, at Bodyke and elsewhere, carried out with the assistance of a large military and police force, sometimes under circumstances of great cruelty, and reported in thoroughly sensational style, have deeply moved the British public, or at all events the democratic portion of it.

These things, combined with the feeble leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons last session, with the uncertainty and weakening of the support given to the Ministry by the Liberal Unionists, with the open desertion of such prominent ones as Sir George Trevelyan, Mr. T. W. Russell, and even the Secretary of the Liberal Unionist Association, Mr. Maude, and with the approaching disappearance of Mr. Chamberlain across the Atlantic just when matters are at their worst, have spread a sort of panic through the Conservative ranks. Their writers are, in fact, in this last month's magazines almost throwing up the sponge. Mr. Matthew Arnold, who sang a song of triumph over them last May, confessed sorrowfully in the September *Nineteenth Century* that they have proved a failure. In the October number of the same periodical Mr. Edward Dicey, one of their most ardent eulogists, who also promised great things for them, confesses that although all is not lost, the outlook is very dark indeed. But he has no remedy to offer except the adoption of the name of Conservatives by the Liberal Unionists, and the formation of a coalition Ministry by the entrance of others of their number into the Cabinet. How this will mend matters does not clearly appear. It will not make the Irish more submissive, nor will it do anything to make the Irish policy of the Government more acceptable to the English constituencies, whose growing disgust with coercion is now no longer denied.

But some kind of Cabinet reconstruction appears to be resolved on, and the approaching conference of the Liberal Unionists, at which Lord Hartington is to preside, will probably determine what part they are to play in it Most of them think if he would enter the Cabinet, it would have a wonderful effect on the country, while the despondent Conservatives are equally assured that if Lord Randolph Churchill were put back into his old position of leader of the House, it would restore the fortunes of the Cabinet in Parliament. If nothing satisfactory can be accomplished in this way, it is admitted that the game will be up, and that the Ministry will be unable to face another session of this Parliament, and will have to dissolve

Mr. Dicey's article in the *Nineteenth Century* is very interesting reading as a revelation of the exact nature of the Liberal Unionists' disappointments and deceptions. They were all thoroughly persuaded that home rule threatened the very existence of the Empire, and felt sure that the whole Liberal party would, if not at first, very soon share their fears and abandon Gladstone. Mr. Dicey admits that this was a delusion, that the hold of Gladstone on the bulk of the Liberal party has not been shaken by anything that has occurred, and that those Liberal Unionists who still call themselves Liberals are threatened with total exclusion from public life at the next election. For this reason he advises them to become Tories at once, in name as well as in reality, and thus give themselves a chance of Conservative seats at least. He says very truly that the reasons they give for not going plumply into the Conservative camp are too metaphysical and fine-drawn to be understood or appreciated by the bulk of the voters.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN FRANCE.

ONE of the complaints against the present republican form of government in France is, that it is a great deal more expensive than its imperial and royal predecessors. This finds expression in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a very Orleanist journal, from the pen of M. Cucheval-Clarigny, an old literary workman under the Empire. He starts out with a reference to the good old times of the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, when the whole force of the Law Department counted only thirty-five officials. To-day, with no more courts or lawyers or notaries, although there are a great many more criminals, the clerical force has increased enormously. The expenses of administering the Government of France have risen in fifty years from two hundred to over seven hundred millions of dollars. The Government of July in eighteen years only added sixty millions to the old outlay, and the Imperial Government in nearly twenty-two years as much more, although it provided railroads and telegraphs and other such important public services. The Republican Legislature has multiplied the number of public employees and has increased their pay. Thus, in the Post-office, where letter-carriers used to receive six dollars a month, of which the first month's pay was retained for the pension fund and three dollars was deducted for the expenses of their oath of office, by 1880 the outlay was just double that of 1869, and in the last six years it has been increased again by fourteen millions of dollars. An annual disbursement for salaries in 1869 of fifty millions of dollars, and in 1876 of fifty-six millions, had grown in 1886 to eighty millions of dollars. Two Commissions have investigated the subject, but, beyond a recommendation to reduce the expenses, nothing has been done.

France still has twenty-six courts of appeal, although before 1789 she got along very well with her fifteen parliaments. Three fourths of the litigation is now settled in assize courts, in commercial tribunals, and by the prefects, while railroad facilities would make it easy to dispense with a large proportion of the subordinate local courts. The War Department of France holds more than forty million dollars' worth of buildings and building sites, utterly useless for any military purpose, but only serving for an army of officials to take care of; and two thirds of its small forts, etc., which have been ordered by the Legislature to be abandoned, are still used to furnish luxurious quarters for officers of high rank. Every prefect in France has a sub-prefect to enhance his dignity, without regard to the amount of work to be done, and a council, which only helps to perpetuate that interference of the Government in many strictly local matters which had better be left to the ordinary tribunals. At least two hundred engineers are employed in the prefectures for work that could easily be done by experts engaged in business for others, on better terms and in a better way than by the present force. Naval and army officers on leave could take the place of the large body of civilians employed at navy-yards and forts and arsenals.

France, in claiming for its Government a monopoly of the business of education, according to M. Cucheval-Clarigny, is doing that which does not belong to the task of administering the laws, and is entirely on the wrong tack. Before 1789, in some of the provinces of France there were fewer illiterates than there are to-day. The country was full of schools of all kinds, from the modest parish school to colleges and special scientific schools of a high order of excellence. Education was almost gratuitous, and without expense to the royal treasury or to taxpayers, for all these establishments were supported by old endowments. There was a lively emulation between the universities and the great teaching bodies, the Oratorians, the Jesuits, and the masters from Port Royal, to whose methods modern pedagogy has made little real addition. The Revolution made a clean sweep of all; the buildings were sold, the libraries burned, the masters sent to the scaffold and into exile. Napoleon undertook to restore them, and for this purpose used the resources of the Government. The Republic has put an end to the liberty of instruction which made France famous, and the cities are following the example of the national Government by extravagant outlays; and no sooner are these made than they appeal to the Treasury for enormous sums to complete their college and school buildings and maintain them. The high schools for boys cost $200 and those for girls $300 for each pupil, a sum far beyond the fair average that ought to be thus distributed. Thirty of these schools ought to be suppressed, leaving fifty vigorous establishments, and from these the costly outlay for board and lodging ought to be taken, so that more money could be spent on the proper business of a school—education—and not, as at present, on an army of employees, and in providing for girls and boys luxurious homes, far better than those of their own families. The teachers in the primary schools are condemned to misery by reason of their wretched pay, over 30,000 getting less than $160 a year, over 23,000 less than $200 a year; and the Legislature, so lavish in other directions, refuses the $50,000,000 asked as far back as 1883 for an increase of their salaries.

The Post-office and Telegraph Department exhibits the curious anomaly of an increase of receipts and a diminution of service. In 1886 it cost $30,000,000, and showed a profit of $3,000,000; yet in 1869, with expenses amounting to $12,000,000, it earned a surplus of $4,000,000, a profit of over 25 per cent., and it had established a daily postal service in every commune, paid over $4,000,000 in subsidies for mail service at sea, and had to pay for a great many postal routes by wagon which are now all served without expense by rail. The railroads do for nothing work that saves the Government more than $4,000,000 annually. The post-office and the telegraph services are badly managed in France and fail to meet the public necessities, while the outlay is steadily increasing. To meet the demands, not of the people, but of their representatives in the French Legislature, with a view to increasing their political influence, the number of post-offices and post-office employees steadily increases, and even in Paris the cost of delivering letters in the suburbs is six times the amount of the postage collected for the service. The tax department has been injured by the forced retirement of a large army of old employees, to make room for a vast body of men whose only recommendation was the political influence of members of the Legislature. Instead of securing honesty by rewarding long service, the tendency of late

years has been to employ new men at low salaries, with increased duties, larger facilities and temptations to dishonesty and inefficiency, and hence an almost universal complaint from taxpayers of annoyances, and from the Treasury of frequent peculations.

Paris is the centre of all the favoritism that has grown out of the necessity of consulting the wishes of members of the Legislature in a matter with which, in England and other well-governed countries, they have nothing to do—the purely administrative business. Thus it is that what used to be merely divisions of this or that department have grown into independent departments, with new officials of all grades, new quarters, and new expenses. The Department of Fine Arts now has its own minister, with a large corps of inspectors, clerks, etc., at a large annual outlay, doing work that was just as well done by a small body of experts in old times. Three new departments have been formed out of the old Department of Finance and Public Works; and, under a Minister of Agriculture, the expenses of the old Division of Forests have increased 40 per cent. and the receipts diminished 20 per cent. In 1869 it produced a revenue of $8,000,000 at an expense of $2,000,000, but in 1883, under a Minister of Agriculture, it yielded less than $6,000,000. In Algiers the expense was doubled, and to-day it is fourfold the receipts. The expenses for the Post-office have increased, from 1875 to 1886, 45 per cent., and its surplus is steadily decreasing, so that the balance in favor is likely soon to disappear altogether. The expense of the Department of Agriculture has increased 8 per cent., and that of the Department of Commerce has doubled in the same period—1875 to 1886—the former costing $144,000 and the latter $110,000, just for bureau expenses, while those of the departments from which these were taken have also increased—30 per cent. for the Treasury and 40 per cent. for the Public Works. In 1886 the Post-office Department in Paris consisted of 5 directors, 15 chiefs of bureau, 35 sub-chiefs, 306 clerks, 40 assistants, 146 second assistants, 72 porters and messengers, and 25 special officers, costing $350,000 in salaries and $75,000 for material used. Besides this item there were special allowances in addition for inspectors, telegraphic instruction, post-offices and telegraph offices in Paris. The Department of Agriculture gives its minister an assistant, three chiefs of division, 10 chiefs of bureau, 5 assistants, and 62 other employees, costing nearly $200,000—$125,000 for salaries, $25,000 for material, and nearly as much for printing. The care of the woods and forests costs about half of the six millions produced by the revenues of the forests still owned by the Government—967,000 hectares (about two and a half million acres). The Department of Commerce paid $2,500,000 in subsidies to the merchant marine, and $500,000 bounties to fisheries, and about $1,000,000 for its other expenses—15 per cent. of it for its office at Paris, $100,000 in salaries, $30,000 for material, and $50,000 for printing. In 1886 it consisted of the Minister, (our secretary), three directors, three sub-directors, fourteen chiefs of bureau, thirteen sub-chiefs, thirty-two clerks, and forty other employees. By making this, as it used to be, a simple bureau of the Department of Public Works, there would be a saving of at least $150,000 a year, and a like saving might be effected by restoring the Post-office and the Forests to the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture to the Public Works, and thus cutting off three expensive and useless staffs, without detriment to the public service and with a substantial gain to the taxpayer. The Minister of Public Works in 1876 had one chief and one assistant; but, although the Department had lost some important bureaus, which became independent ministries, by 1886 it consisted of 1 chief, 1 assistant, 1 sub-chief, 4 reporters, 4 special clerks, 1 secretary, and 2 assistant secretaries—14 instead of 2 employees. In the same period of ten years there were added 1 director, 3 heads of division, 11 chiefs of bureau, 34 sub-chiefs, and 200 clerks and employees. The Department of Public Instruction in 1869 consisted of 136 employees, in 1876 of 133, and in 1881 of 273, and the expenses had doubled, too, from $100,000 to $200,000. The Department of the Interior and that of Public Works have both found means to increase the number of their employees and the amount of their outlays, without waiting for parliamentary action and in despite of the adverse decree of the Cour des Comptes, the auditing department, which is supposed to hold French officials to a very strict obedience to law. The War Department consists of 24 superior officers, 186 officers or others holding assimilated rank, 204 officers detached for this special duty, 557 civilians, 147 messengers, and an indeterminate number of temporary employees, besides a large force in other bureaus throughout the various branches of the service. The expenses of the central office exceed a million dollars, for salaries, materials, printing, and other outlays. The Navy Department spends $200,000 on its own bureaus and $100,000 on the colonies—which are soon to be assigned to a new department, with a minister and a bureau of its own.

The steady increase of high officials is exhibited in a curious table showing that there are of this class in the Bureau of Manufactures, 15 chiefs for 22 clerks; Bureau of Registration, 36 chiefs for 42 clerks; Bureau of Taxes, 11 chiefs for 19 clerks; Bureau of Agriculture, 31 chiefs for 62 clerks; Bureau of Commerce, 37 chiefs for 72 clerks; Bureau of Fine Arts, 25 chiefs for 65 clerks; Bureau of Religion, 15 chiefs for 31 clerks. Another elaborate series of tables for each department show that all ten have increased in cost from 1876 to 1885 about 55 per cent., from $4,000,000 to $6,500,000.

The question of how far these great offices do their work and that of the Government really well, is also a matter of discussion. The War Department, it is true, sells every now and then its waste paper, 30,000 kilos (about 75,000 pounds) at a time, but this hardly makes any visible diminution of the vast amount of writing crowded in its walls, now by order of Gen. Boulanger closed to the public, no one being allowed to enter the office except by a special permit from the Minister himself. The Navy Department has plenty of work to do in its official correspondence with the fleets and the colonies, although much of its business is disposed of by the maritime prefects, the officers in charge of navy-yards, etc. The Treasury has vastly increased its work in order to keep pace with the growth of the national debt and its wide distribution, the increase of civil and military pensions, and the methods of insuring annuities and other matters of supervision of saving funds, etc., special to French governmental ways. The heads of bureaus and those who have to help the ministers answer questions put to them in the Legislature have plenty to do, but in the Department of the Interior and in that of Justice the clerks are said to have a real El Dorado—plenty of leisure and an abundance of time in which to do the little work that is expected of them. A recent novel by M. Theuriet throws a great deal of light on the occupations of the clerks and high employees of the French Civil Service: playwrights, novel writers, poets, newspaper correspondents, all find time for their literary compositions in office hours, and M. Cucheval-Clarigny gravely adds instances of whist playing, grocery-store keeping, music copying, all carried on by clerks quite openly. Some reform was made by requiring the clerks to work in large apartments, instead of in the small rooms that used to be the paradise of the favored ones, each with its fireplace and its special attendant, and the privacy that enabled every clerk to work for the public in his own way. The excuse that Government work requires solitary and separate quarters will hardly avail when banks and railroads and other great employers of clerical forces require them to work in common, under constant supervision. A porter for every three clerks, separate fires and lights are items that invite expense and risks which may well be avoided in the interest of economy and security.

A serious fault in the French civil service is the absence of any permanent regulation prescribing the conditions of admission, promotion, and retirement upon pension. In all other European countries the number, rank, salary, and other conditions of civil service are regulated by law, creating the *cadre* or skeleton organization; but in France nothing of the sort has yet been successfully adopted, although it was attempted in 1843 and again in 1871. A minister at the head of any department can by simple decree change the organization, create or suppress bureaus, increase the number and alter the amount of the pay of the employees. In 1882 a law was passed to regulate these matters, but in 1884 it was reported to the Legislature that there was no attention paid to it. There is no security in France for the permanency of any of its civil-service employees. In 1848 more than thirty Inspectors General of Public Works were put on the retired list by a new Minister, and in 1853 a law was passed to regulate this, so as to avoid the abuse of the pension which is provided by law for every French employee after a certain term of service; but that is not much of a safeguard at present. The civil pensions have increased over $8,000,000 in the ten years from 1876 to 1886, and the Budget for 1888 adds nearly half a million to meet this heavy outlay. In England there is an annual increase of pay averaging 10 per cent. for the lower and 5 per cent. for the higher class of employees, and this wholesome rule is adopted generally in Europe, thus securing the pecuniary advancement of faithful services without that personal solicitation which is one of the worst features in the French civil service. The uncertainty of the tenure of office is one of the characteristics of the modern republican government of France. Napoleon gave the greatest permanency to all civil offices, and thus secured the efficiency and fidelity of the civil as well as the military army; he established and maintained the irremovable quality of the judiciary, of the clergy, of every branch in turn; but all these barriers against tyranny and hardship have been thrown down by the present Government of France. The civil service has lost much, and the Government has gained nothing. The subordinates lose their courage, the debtor of the Government abuses his claim upon the protection of some member of the Legislature, and votes are gained or lost by favoring the neglect or worse of a poor clerk, who sees his profit in blinking at dishonesty and perhaps in being a party to it.

The important task of gathering the taxes is left largely to old soldiers, and to new recruits gathered from those families in which the service of the State is a tradition. Heads of departments, instead of being chosen from the best employees, are largely appointed out of those in the Paris central offices, on the score of political influence with the members of the Legislature whose votes are thus secured. As far back as 1850, Berryer spoke of the ruinous effect of the public service upon the young men who chose it, instead of risking competition in life in other employment. Energy and capacity are used up in waiting for advancement, and when it does come, it is too often the reward for services other than those done in office. To throw open the

civil service to the test of public examination is recommended as the solution of the present stagnant condition of the French civil service. It is in use in the choice of residents in hospitals and teachers in high schools, and might well be applied to other departments. To make the period of entering the public service thirty years of age, and of retiring on a pension sixty, with an increase if it is asked for only at sixty-five or seventy, would secure the flower of the nation for its offices. With such a body, a very great reduction in number would prove an inducement to increased efficiency; and an actual exclusion of all political influence in making appointments and promotions would add to the security of the civil service and to the credit of the Legislature. Reform would thus be twofold—below among the workingmen of the Government, and above among those who are intrusted with the high and solemn duty of legislating for the country.

EMPRESS MARIE-LOUISE.

PARIS, September 20, 1887.

THE correspondence of the Empress Marie-Louise, between 1799 and 1847, has just been published in Vienna. The anonymous editor begins his short introduction with the words, "Sic transit gloria mundi." In the memoirs of Prince Metternich are found all the details of the negotiation which ended in the marriage of Napoleon I. with the young Archduchess Marie-Louise, who was only eighteen years old. The Austrian Emperor sacrificed her in order to obtain better conditions from his conqueror; and he does not seem to have suffered too much in making the sacrifice. Archduchesses are not born to gratify the instincts and the wishes of their hearts; they are taught from childhood to obey, to accept without a murmur the husbands that are given them. Marriage is one of their duties, and often a painful duty. When Marie-Louise knew what her fate was to be, she did not protest, and—shall we say, like a heroine, or shall we say, like a good child?—she merely answered: "I am ready to sacrifice myself for my father and for my country." Her feelings must, however, have been very mixed. It was something to be the Empress of France, to be the wife of a man whom friends and enemies represented as a military genius equal to Cæsar or to Alexander. On the other hand, this Cæsar, this Bonaparte, was a usurper; he had always been represented to the young Archduchess as a monster who was not much better than a Robespierre, as a "Robespierre à cheval." He was known to be violent, arbitrary, cruel—the blood of the young Duc d'Enghien was on his hands.

In the volume which has just appeared are found the letters which the Archduchess wrote as a child, and which are addressed to her governess, the Countess of Colloredo. The correspondence begins as early as 1799. The letters are almost all in French, and are full of faults of grammar and of orthography. They are the letters of a very ordinary child—a dry account of her walks, her drives, her amusements, her lessons. She sometimes speaks of Napoleon, and calls him "the Corsican." She makes extracts from Rollin's History, learns nine languages, works at a portfolio for "dear papa," and at a petticoat for "dear mamma"; every country she sees is a pretty country, and every town a pretty town. In 1809 she begins to speak oftener of Napoleon: "Since the divorce of Napoleon I open every number of the Frankfort *Gazette* with the hope of finding the announcement of the new spouse, and I confess this delay gives me involuntary disquietude. I put my fate in the hands of divine Providence, who alone knows what can make us happy. But if my misfortune will have it so, I am ready to sacrifice my individual happiness to the welfare of the State, persuaded as I am that true happiness is only found in the accomplishment of duty, to the prejudice of inclination." This was written while the French Army was in Austria. Marie-Louise gives news of the war to the Countess Colloredo, of the battles around Vienna. She is herself at Buda, and writes May 29, 1809: "Sundays we go to a garden where there are many people, but we have there a horrible spectacle; we see floating in the river half-decomposed and naked Frenchmen." On the 8th of July she writes: "I hope that your prophecy will be realized, and that the House of Austria may rise from its present state; but a secret instinct makes me doubt it, and I have often thought that we are approaching the end of the world, and that the man who oppresses us is the Antichrist." She describes the life of Napoleon at Schönbrunn surrounded by his guards, while Vienna is full of wounded—there are 69,000 of them; all the convents and the hospitals, and even the Imperial Burg, are full of them.

She is still at Buda on October 24, 1809, and I find in a long letter a curious commission to buy for her a "duo pour le piano-forte, dédié à Madame Bonaparte." She is afraid this last name will not please the commissioner, "but, nevertheless, I find this piece charming." On January 10, 1810: "I believe people are naming me as the person who will replace the wife of Napoleon, but they are mistaken, as Napoleon is too much afraid of being refused, and needs still to do us much more harm before he can make such a proposition, and papa is too good to force me on a point of so much importance." The same day she writes to another: "Everybody talks of the divorce of Napoleon. I let it go on and don't care about it. I only pity the poor Princess he may choose, and I am sure that I shall not be the victim of his politics." A few days after (January 23, 1810) she writes again: "I know that at Vienna they are marrying me already with the *great Napoleon*. I hope this will remain mere talk. I thank you for the wishes you form on this subject; I form counter wishes in the hope that it will not take place. If it do, I think that I shall be the only person who will not rejoice at it." Three months afterwards, she writes no longer from Buda, but from Compiègne, and I doubt whether there is anything in the 'Metamorphoses' of Ovid which can compare with this transformation. She thanks her dear Victoire for "the wishes formed on the occasion of her marriage. Heaven has blessed these wishes. May you soon enjoy a happiness equal to the happiness I enjoy" (April 24, 1810). On the 10th of May, 1810, she is at Middleburg. She has seen the ocean for the first time, and picked up shells with the Queen of Westphalia. "Perhaps you are already married," she says to Victoire, "and you enjoy a happiness as unalterable as mine."

In all likelihood, all her letters to her family and friends passed under the eyes of the Imperial police and of the Emperor. This may explain the total absence of any political news in her correspondence, as well as its optimistic character. All the memoirs of the time concur in saying that Napoleon was invariably kind to her. He was proud of his young Archduchess, and when she became a mother he delighted in the young "Roi de Rome" at Prague. She writes June 11, 1812: "You cannot imagine how happy I am in finding myself in the midst of my family, for you know how much I love it; but my happiness is spoiled by my separation from the Emperor. I can only be happy near him." I could cite several such passages, which read at first like the effusions of a tender and loving heart, but which have a certain monotony that raises doubt in the mind. The terrible police of Fouché were probably looking over her shoulder when she wrote, and she was conscious of it. She also wrote such phrases very much in the spirit of a school-girl who writes a *devoir*. Everything was artificial in her, and we must perhaps not blame her too severely when, on the day of trial, this dream of conjugal and motherly love vanished in a moment. As soon as a new duty or the appearance of a new duty was shown her, as soon as her father called for her, she ceased to be the French Empress, she became at once and without a struggle the Austrian Archduchess. She hardly tried to save appearances. She was on her way to join her husband when she was arrested and conducted to Vienna. Napoleon wrote to her and called her back; it was all over—she was an obedient daughter, she was an Austrian. It is said that when Queen Caroline asked her why she had abandoned Napoleon so easily, she defended herself by saying that she had been prevented from joining him. Queen Caroline replied: "My dear, in such a case you must jump through the window"; and Queen Caroline was the most bitter enemy of Napoleon.

It must be said that Marie-Louise had been shamefully abandoned by all the courtiers. She had arrived almost alone with her son at Blois, and afterwards at Rambouillet. There she saw her father, the Emperor Francis, who had no difficulty in convincing her that she would find a suitable asylum in Vienna. She started immediately with her son. Baron de Vitrolles says that at the first moment nobody was surprised—that Bonaparte himself felt that the protection of the Emperor Francis had many advantages for his wife and for his son. He claimed them both in 1815, but they were refused him.

"People," says Vitrolles, "have reproached this Princess for not having sacrificed everything, but they ought not to view in the same way the daughters of kings and the wives of common men. Those who are born near the throne do not find in their education the ordinary sentiments of our families. They learn from infancy that they are condemned to separate themselves from their friends, and to be given away to princes whom they never choose. The sister of Marie-Louise, the Archduchess Léopoldine, died Empress of Brazil, six thousand miles away from her family. Marie-Louise had been a victim offered as a holocaust for the salvation of her house. It would be unfair, in such conditions, to exact from princesses the duties of those who have chosen their destiny, and to exact them to the verge of heroism."

It is, perhaps, not very surprising that Marie-Louise could easily bear to be separated from Napoleon; it is more difficult to understand how she accepted so easily her separation from her son, the King of Rome, who had become the Duke of Reichstadt, remaining in Vienna while Marie-Louise was sent to Parma. The little duchy became her retreat. She was still a sovereign, but her sovereignty was proportioned to her own individuality. She was not long in choosing a favorite, a gentleman belonging to a Würtemberg family, Gen. Count Neipperg. He was over forty, and wore a black patch over one of his eyes, which he had lost in battle. He was handsome, and he became the real administrator of the duchy. She had three children by him, and married him morganatically as soon as the death of Napoleon allowed her to do so.

On July 19, 1821, she writes to the Countess Crenneville:

"I am in a state of great uncertainty. The Piedmont *Gazette* announces so positively the death of the Emperor Napoleon that it is almost impossible for me to doubt it. I confess that I have been greatly shocked by the news. Though I never had for him any strong feeling of any kind, I cannot forget that he is the father of my son, and, instead of ill-treating me, as everybody thinks he did, always showed me great consideration, the only thing one has a right to expect in a political marriage. I am consequently much grieved, and though we ought to congratulate

ourselves that he has ended his unhappy existence in a Christian manner, I could have desired for him many more years of happiness and of life—provided it was away from me."

Is it not probable that the letters written while she was Empress in France were written under a sentiment of fear, and that the expressions which she then used in speaking of Napoleon were mere forms? We find her real sentiments in this letter written from Parma. She was not made to be the companion of a man of genius, of a wild, strange, extraordinary, terrific man like Napoleon. She was contented with her modest part in Parma, with the polite and insignificant Neipperg; and when Neipperg died she replaced him by another, equally polite, equally insignificant—M. de Bombelles. She was essentially what the Germans call a "Frau," and she was nothing else. She lived till 1847, and the world had completely forgotten her when it heard of her death. History would have ignored her altogether if fortune had not placed her during a few years at the very centre of the great focus which filled the beginning of our century with its lurid and dazzling light.

THE ASCENT OF FUJI-SAN.

C. P. S. S. *Port Victor*, Sept. 14.

JAPAN is already in the background—of the actual horizon at least—and the open, tossing sea beckons us homeward, with foam-tipped fingers. The sun has just set in a glory of yellow light, and Fuji-san, the great sacred mountain, raises its symmetrical purple peak clearly into the evening sky.

Beautiful as this sight is, we can hardly look at it without a too vivid remembrance of the days and nights so lately passed upon its summit, during which I can say most confidently that we did not join the ranks of its worshippers in any sense. Many other mountains in Japan are also dedicated to different gods and goddesses, and pilgrimages to their summits are made yearly by the devout, not to obtain forgiveness for any sin—that idea and the word to express it being almost unknown to both the Buddhist and Shinto worship—but to gain favor touching health, crops, or general mundane prosperity. There is, however, a prayer made frequently on such occasions, which is, in substance, "Purify me from my six roots of evil—the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, touch, and thoughts."

Fuji, the highest mountain in Japan (according to the latest measurements being about 12,400 feet in height), is dedicated to the goddess Ko-no hana saku-ya himé, and it is thronged with pilgrims all summer. Until the revolution of 1868, which changed so many old customs and prejudices, foreigners were not allowed to ascend this great peak, as they were looked upon in the light of mere beasts. Neither were women permitted to go higher than the sixth station. If any luckless pilgrim made the great mistake of dying upon the summit, after his laborious climb, it was an indication from the gods that he was too wicked to live—his criminality was proved by his death at the very shrine of an avenging goddess.

These superstitions have not at this day quite as firm a hold upon the minds of the people as formerly, but the pilgrimages are made almost as constantly as ever. All of the inhabitants of every village are supposed to ascend some sacred mountain annually. But as this is impracticable, a selection is made from year to year, and those chosen to go have their names and the villages from which they come inscribed upon banners, which are adorned by an outline of the mountain to be climbed. Fuji is easily recognized—its exceeding regularity taking the shape of a truncated cone—and the banners of its pilgrims adorn all the tea-houses and stations upon and near the mountain. It was not, however, solely for purposes of devotion that Prof. Todd and his party made the ascent of this frowning peak after the eclipse was over. In 1879 an elderly gentleman, Uriah A. Boyden, died, leaving his fortune of over $200,000 for the purpose of carrying on researches into the properties of caloric, and publishing the results of such investigations. As this subject seemed somewhat vague, and those who were consulted as being supposed to know the most of it seemed to know very little, the trustees, after struggling with this unpromising department a proper length of time quite without success, felt themselves at liberty to turn to the second provision of the will. This was, in effect, that, failing with reference to caloric, those having the money in charge should devote it to the construction and maintenance of an astronomical observatory on some mountain peak. If the trustees did not consider the sum of money sufficient for the purpose, Mr. Boyden directed that it should be allowed to accumulate until it became large enough—or any one might add to the original sum, with the same object in view. After a time Harvard College added $100,000 to the bequest, and the whole was put into the hands of the Trustees and Fellows of the University. The two combined are now known as the Boyden Fund of Harvard College Observatory, in charge of Prof. E. C. Pickering, Director. Already active work has been started in the line of testing various mountain peaks for astronomical purposes.

The lower strata of the atmosphere are too apt to be filled with smoke, clouds, and general unsteadiness, and it is believed that a large proportion of these impediments to satisfactory observations may be avoided by getting above perhaps the lowest third of the air. The eclipse expedition, in charge of Prof. Todd, seemed to give an opportunity for experimenting upon some of the higher Japanese mountains. Accordingly, a sunny morning late in August saw us leaving the train from Tokio at the little seaside station of Kodzu, and taking up our line of march, as it were, in a long procession of jinrikishas. We were fortunate in having with us Dr. Knipping, the celebrated meteorologist of the Imperial Japanese Weather Service, who was detailed by the Department of the Interior to accompany us. He had ascended Fuji already a number of times, and has surveyed and mapped the whole region about the mountain. He is, perhaps, best known to the public by his large map of Japan, published in London in 1879. After a railroad ride of two or three hours, we found ourselves, as I said, starting out from Kodzu in *kurumas* towards the great mountain. The road at first followed the line of the shore, and there were bewitching glimpses of the sparkling water and sandy beach. But we soon turned away from the sea and entered a wide and fertile valley, which held a dashing stream. Past rice-fields at first, and high, wooded hills later on, the stream became more boisterous as the road beside it grew steeper, until, with a backward glance, we could see the whole green vista opening to let in the wide view of gray-blue sea. The road was very fine and smooth, and the ascent gradual though continuous.

All mountain roads and passes have similar features, whether in Switzerland, British Columbia, or Japan. And so all day we wound in and out and around mountain sides, with steep rocks and much greenness above, and precipices descending abruptly to foaming torrents below. Mountains, near at hand and far away, were clothed to their softly rounded summits with long waving grass and low shrubs. Closer to the road the groves of bamboo gave a peculiar beauty to the landscape. The masses of foliage in this wonderfully graceful plant are almost angular in general shape—the whole effect exquisite and airy. We met many companies of travellers, chiefly Japanese, descending the smooth roadway in *kagos*, or small swinging cars, carried by two men. They occupy these cars with much grace and apparent comfort, but to a foreigner the *kago* seems very limited in space. After about twenty-five miles of beautiful views and occasional villages, where fascinating tea-houses refreshed both masters and coolies, we came in time for dinner to the little town of Miyanoshita, which is a favorite summer resort, as well for foreigners as the native Japanese. It is not only very delightfully situated, but has, in addition, baths from a natural spring of hot sulphur water. At this charming spot, with its excellent European hotels, and glimpse of the sea between mountain-peaks, we should have liked to linger, but the next morning's sunrise saw us far on our walk towards Subashiri, at the foot of Fuji.

The distance is called seven *ri*—a *ri* being about two miles and a half. The beauty of this day's walk—through shady bridle-paths, over breezy moorlands, past a few rice-fields and thatched houses in a valley, with a rushing stream all the way—up, up, until the stream was left five hundred feet below us—I can only suggest. The reality was lovely almost beyond description. At length the path began to ascend steeply, and our powers of climbing were put into strong requisition for a time, to reach the top of the O-Tomi togé pass, which is more than a thousand metres in height. From here we had hoped for our first near view of Fuji, but, alas! that sovereign mountain was veiled, as usual, in clouds, and we were forced to content ourselves with looking at the wide expanse of peaceful farming country spread out below, and the masses of soft white cloud which hid our great destination from sight. After lunch on the breezy pass came a pleasant descent into the valley, and through fields abounding in wild flowers and the warm fragrance of grass and grain, we reached the small village of Gotemba. Here another tea-house offered various dainties for the weary traveller, and we set off refreshed for the last stage of our walk—five miles to Subashiri. The only hotel there which will receive foreign guests is the Yonayama, which furnished pleasant hospitality, and a dinner wholly in native style. Many Japanese dishes are really appetizing, but there are others at which it is wisest to look only. The little maids in attendance here were particularly pretty and attentive, and the dinner passed off merrily.

The moon was setting peacefully behind the gigantic shoulder of Fuji himself when we started for his summit the next morning. Twenty-two miles lay between us and the tenth and last station, where we should sleep—and we must be well on our way before sunrise. For the first seven miles we were accompanied by a pack-horse upon which were the heavier instruments, while twelve coolies took the remainder, and our provisions and personal baggage as well. But when the real ascent finally began, the horse was left, and only the coolies took the burdens. With a little pale yellow tea here, as usual, to start upon, and a glance at the hundreds of pilgrim banners hanging in the little building, our procession reorganized itself and started. For a long distance the path lay through the woods—birch trees and beech, and mountain ash, chestnuts, evergreens, and the pretty maples with their many-pointed leaves. Through this greenness the sun shone warmly, glinting down through the foliage upon the flowers below. Over the edge of the path, and the giant roots which often protruded, nodded clusters of purple asters and delicate white wood asters. Monk's-hood grew in rich purple clusters, and tiny bell-like lilies show-

ed their orange-colored faces above the tall grass. Scarlet seed-vessels, purple seed-vessels, and a great variety of ferns filled this lovely wood. Our own familiarly beautiful maidenhair, with others as delicate, clustered in every available crevice, while a somewhat coarser variety showed seven or eight plumes springing from one root, which, following Japan's universally artistic and decorative tendency, shaped themselves like a low bowl or jar. The sweet little single white rose, which had long since gone to seed at the old castle where the eclipse station had been located, here turned still a few delicate blossoms to the light—side by side with their scarlet hips. The path frequently led us past small temples, many of which were deserted for the season, but, with a sublime trust in all possible travellers, the poor little altars stood exposed, without protection, to every passer-by. In one of these lay various pairs of chop-sticks, above which an inscription in Japanese informed the wayfarer that for the sum of eight *rin*, deposited at the altar, he could carry away a pair of these table luxuries. Many of the *rin* had become rusty in their safe publicity.

So far the ascent of Fuji was idyllic. The temples and tea houses had their thick thatched roofs overgrown with grass and flowers—the path was only easily ascending, and the lights and shadows flickered tenderly around us. But at length we came out from this woodsy shelter, and beheld the indefinite acres of fire-baked lava ahead and around us. The wild wind here blew free, and we saw what lay before us. "Wind swept, sunshine flooded" heights—but frowning and black and pitiless. All the beauty and dreaminess were dropped in a moment, and no poetry remained, but grandeur alone, except where some little flowers of one kind and another, hardily following the cinders, laid their pink cheeks and their white cheeks caressingly against the black lava. Acres and acres of it lay spread around and above. Up, up the great regular cone extended into the sky, black and dull red, with here and there a little dingy snow—probably tons in reality—lying in long ravines straight down from the summit.

I once wrote that the mountains of Ireland were embodied desolation, and bleak and lonely enough they were; but no one can know what real desolateness means until he has been in a volcanic region over which nature has not yet spread her kind mantle of greenery. The last eruption of this cold volcano was in 1709, on which occasion the ashes were six or eight inches deep in Tokio—about sixty miles distant in a straight line. The legend of the mountain says that it arose in a single night, and simultaneously with the birth of Lake Biwa, not far away. The free-blowing wind struck us pleasantly as we emerged from the trees and started over the cinders, and the sky was brilliantly blue. But the wind grew stronger as we went on and up, until it became little short of a hurricane It swept down into our faces from the highest peak, and seemed intent upon dri ing us back and downward. Steeper and steeper grew the path; many times there was no path apparent, only huge blocks of irregular lava, offering foothold fit for a chamois or mountain-goat, and each of us took his own course, clambering up and over as best we might. With the increase of the wind to a gale, the way became appallingly steep. Blasts of such fierceness swept down upon us that we had often to crouch low upon the red lava till it had rushed by and on—holding fast lest we should be blown downward over the steep, cruel sharpness of the slopes below. Then suddenly we became enveloped in a soft white cloud. Down it drifted, all around and over us, and its touch was moist and chilly. Many a time, when looking up at the thrilling masses of white cumulus in a summer sky, I have imagined how softly one might repose in their sunny depths, and float through the blue air in an ecstasy. But I wish for that no more.

The cloud around us grew thicker and whiter—we were completely wet through by its moist caresses, and were able to see hardly a yard ahead. The dampness greatly increased the discomfort of the climb, and we were in constant danger of losing the way entirely. So long as we continued in our upward course, we could hardly fail of reaching the summit, but there was danger of missing some of the little stations, which, in spite of their increasing poverty and barrenness, were very comforting. Some of them were closed, the real pilgrim season ending with August; but enough were still occupied to give us tea and a little rest. They are merely huts built of lava blocks, lined inside with rough boards, through the crevices and cracks of which the wind whistled dreavily. Banners left by pilgrims decorate the walls and hang from the ceiling, which is barely high enough for a person to stand upright. A fire of charcoal usually burned in a hole in the floor, and as there are no chimneys, and almost never any window or opening other than the entrance, the smoke was stifling. Near the stations the path and ledges of lava were almost covered with the cast-off *waraji*, or straw sandals of the pilgrims.

As we plodded on through the thick white mist, the small tinkle of a bell was frequently borne to us—faint at first, then louder and nearer, as the form of some pilgrim came dimly into view plunging downward through the soft lava of another path. Then the little bell would ring more and more softly, until its sound and his form were swallowed up in the encompassing whiteness. After a time we climbed out of the cloud, and it was a great comfort to come into bright sunshine again, with blue sky above and all the cloud left below. The great ponderous summit looked almost directly over our heads, and a scrap of filmiest cirrus hovered tremblingly above the crest. It fluttered a moment, caught on the mountain by one end, twisted itself from that end in a delicate spiral, stayed one moment as if loath to leave its birthplace, and then floated off, a dainty, highest-air cirrus. Truly it seemed as if we had come into the mighty workshop of the skies.

As the cloud through which we had climbed gradually blew away, the steepness of the path over which we had just come became apparent. Down, down, dizzily, it ran, and above as steeply. We seemed all but hanging in mid-air. Resting on a block of lava until a fierce gust of wind had passed by us, we gathered our forces for the hard pull up to the eighth station, which seemed to be almost overhanging us. Reaching it at length, walking over a carpet of *waraji*, we were met by Dr. Knipping, who, with his usual thoughtfulness, had gone ahead, and had cups of hot chocolate prepared for us, which seemed the most delicious refreshment ever offered to mountain climbers. We were quite rested and ready to proceed when the remainder of our party appeared toiling up to the entrance of the station with great fatigue and disgust depicted upon their faces; they refused to go any further, although we were now only about fifteen hundred feet below the summit. The eighth station consisted of one room, fortunately high enough to stand upright, with a fire burning in one corner, around which crouched a circle of natives, of whom a large proportion seemed to be our own coolies. The air was heavy with smoke, and the idea of spending the night there was far from pleasant; but we finally decided to remain, and, unpacking our *futon*, prepared to sleep as comfortably as might be in the further corner. Just before sunset we put on all our supply of winter garments—for the cold by this time was intense—and stepped outside to see the magnificent panorama spread out below. Far to the right lay the curved seashore and the pale blue sea—then the Hakoné Lake and Mountains, and the range we had crossed by the O-Tomi togé Pass the day before. Three or four clear green lakes, the Nikko Mountains and scores of other peaks, filled the distance, for Fuji stands almost alone in its majestic isolation. Scattered far below us were the remnants of the white cloud through which we had passed. Over all this glorious picture the light of sunset lay softly, while the gigantic shadow of Fuji itself, a dark triangle, rested on the near fields and foothills. One of us at least will never forget it—nor the strange, rare air which had at this height ceased to exhilarate, and only induced a curious and heavy dulness in the head.

That night is an uncomfortable memory—the close room, the stifling smoke, the hanging lamp making a small circle of light over our supper, which was served chiefly in its primeval tins, and the unsupportable heaviness of head which turned into a sharp pain immediately upon lying down. But it was over at last, and the morning looked in at us faintly from the midst of another cloud, thicker and wetter than yesterday's. But we started bravely upward, and became thoroughly drenched within ten minutes. We passed the deserted ninth station very soon, and, keeping on over the wet and slippery lava, arrived at the top in just an hour after starting. The tenth, or summit station, consists of twelve small huts in a row; but the mist was too thick to see anything clearly, and our first care was to secure one of these dwellings for a temporary shelter. Many of them were closed and their owners gone, but enough remained open to give us a small choice. They were all about equally dark and dismal, but any shelter in which to put on dry clothing was welcome; so we very soon arranged for our stay in one of the huts, and that the owner should not allow any chance pilgrims to sleep there. He rebelled somewhat at this last requirement, but finally yielded, and we tried to collect our baskets and *futon* in one corner.

Every motion seemed weighted with lead; the slightest exertion sent the heart-beats far above a hundred; and contemplating the change of soaked and dripping garments for dry ones seemed an effort too great to be accomplished. I had anticipated an increased ease of motion as the air became thinner—that a pleasant lightness might fill the body, which would more than counterbalance a slight oppression on the lungs. And, indeed, when we had reached a height of about eight thousand feet, the air was exceedingly stimulating, and little fatigue resulted from the hard climbing. But above that point this strange heaviness settled down upon us as if the air were made of lead, and to raise a finger meant lifting pounds. There was comparatively little difficulty in breathing, but the increased motion of the heart made living itself almost too great an effort to be continued. After a long time, however, we gradually arranged our baskets and satchels, and found ourselves in dry garments. Resting awhile upon the pile of *futon* after this exertion, I looked about the forlorn little room. The lava blocks outside and the rough boarding within were but poor protection against the cold wind and the drifting fog. There was no window and no chimney, and a slow fire smoked heavily in one corner. Almost over the fire, which he was forced to blow continually through a bamboo tube, crouched the owner and proprietor of all this luxury, curled up on a small fur skin. A few plates and cups on shelves behind him, a kettle trying to boil over the smoke in the corner, and two or three *kakimono* hanging on the wall comprised his worldly goods. He watched me stolidly in my small efforts towards

order, smoking a tiny Japanese pipe meantime. Creature comforts seemed so far away! I longed dully for warmth, for sunshine, for even a blade of grass—most of all for air to breathe.

In the afternoon the fog began to blow off, and the blue sky appeared in spots, which gradually became larger, until we were left high and clear in sunshine, the fog-cloud drifting away below us. The superb view emerged slowly, and we went out to take a general survey of our surroundings. Immediately below the path which runs along in front of the huts the mountain descends almost perpendicularly, and we lost its slope below in the drifting fog. Following the path for a short distance, we reached a point slightly higher than the station, from which we could look directly down into the great crater, nearly five hundred feet deep. Then the whole immensity of the desolate scene became apparent: the dense white cloud on one side of us, through which distant mountain-tops were slowly lifting themselves, and a strip of silvery ocean emerging far to the east—on the other a steep descent into the mighty crater. Cold, extinct, lifeless, it still showed what awful, irresistible force must once have shaped its gloomy recesses. The lava is everywhere, both black and dull red, and the side facing the north was half covered with heaped-up, grimy snow. Near us stood a little shrine, in front of which the cinders were covered with rusty *rin*, thrown there by devout pilgrims. Indeed, a few of these travellers continued to arrive all day, deposited their *rin*, and apparently made straight for the lower regions again, while their little bells grew fainter as they plunged into the soft lava and hastened down with heavy strides. I must confess that I envied them, and should have been glad to follow. The few steps to the hut seemed miles, even in the fresh wind and bright sunshine. I could scarcely drag myself back, and, after reaching it, I lay down almost too exhausted to speak, with my heart beating more times in a minute than I could count.

The night was brilliantly clear, and the observers were hard at work from sunset until dawn. The wind howled across this lonely mountain-top, and moaned dismally through the crevices in the hut, while the thermometer went continually lower, and half an inch of ice formed on water standing in the poor little room. The sunrise was a glorious spectacle. We were high in air of crystal clearness, while six thousand feet below us rolled an almost level plain of thick cloud—soft, deep, white, extending apparently over all the world except ourselves. Beautiful, remarkable, grand as the scene was, I cannot imagine a more hopeless, desolate, and terrible fate than to be forced to stay on that barren peak, where even the necessary amount of God's own air is denied.

While we were taking our coffee, up over the edge of the path before our door emerged the rest of our party, whom we had left the day before in the eighth station, with coolies pulling them in front and pushing from the rear. Wan, worn, gray, seamed with wrinkles and haggard-eyed, that one night had worked sad changes in our erstwhile jaunty companions. They were disgusted with the mountain, which they declared a fraud and not worth risking their lives for any longer. This spectacle should have impressed us as very pathetic, no doubt, but seemed instead, for some reason, exceedingly funny. However, as they intended to start down again very soon, I prepared to accompany them, the pain and heaviness in my head having become well-nigh insupportable. After descending about four thousand feet, these uncomfortable feelings disappeared almost instantaneously, and looking upward once again, just before plunging into the mass of white cloud below us, we saw our astronomers standing upon the summit, clearly outlined against a sky of deepest blue, and waving their hands to us in farewell.

The downward path is, for most of the way, entirely different from the ascent. The lava is deep and soft, and we found our long sticks of much greater assistance than in the climb. With fresh pairs of *wiraji* over our boots every few hundred feet, we made the descent very rapidly, with waterproofs tightly buttoned against the driving mist. The coolies ahead and the coolies behind became invisible. Each of us seemed to be alone on the black mountain-side. At length we reached the trees, and the delight of being once more in the midst of flowers and verdure was unspeakable. The whole walk was through an enchanted region. The mass of mist was growing slightly thinner, but it lurked in the tree-tops and played at hiding with the shrubs and ferns. It turned all the distance into varying shades of softest gray, through which the trees retreated into regions mysterious and remote. The end of the path merged into a vista of beautiful, indefinite whiteness, and, although the way was now the same as that over which we had passed only a few days before, everything seemed changed. Then, the morning was sunny and warm, and the wood was full of tenderest tints of genial green; now, it was enveloped in a fairy mist, under whose magic fingers even the gnarled old trunks of white birch, and the very flowers at our feet, seemed transfigured. The little deserted temples and shrines looked strangely lonesome this gray day, and the sweet odor of balsam-firs filled the air.

We soon reached the station from which horses are available, and, mounting the heavy, cumbrous pack saddles, we found ourselves jogging onward towards Subashiri, while the last remnants of fog floated off, high above our heads, and a brilliant sunset flooded the earth and sky. How luxurious seemed the little hotel, and how elegant the chairs which were brought, in deference to our curious foreign ideas! And how comfortable to sit down by the *hibachi*, filled with glowing red-hot coals, and feel that we had air to breathe in plenty! There we waited peacefully for the descent of our astronomers, who, in spite of most satisfactory observations and results from their stay on the desolate mountain, were not averse to a return to the creature comforts which could be found even at the Yonayama Hotel in Subashiri.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

Correspondence.

MODEL WORKINGMEN'S TOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: An article on Alsatian Cotton Operatives in the *Nation* of September 29, in which allusion is made to the "Mülhausen myth," forcibly reminds me of a similar myth grown up in our own country, which is connected with the town of Pullman, Ill. Just as Mülhausen, Pullman is praised in magazine articles, and even in scientific writings, as a sort of workingmen's paradise, in which the labor problem is said to have been practically solved. These claims are just as little justified as in the case of the European town. Less than two years ago I had occasion to investigate the condition of affairs in Pullman, in the interest of a Chicago daily paper. I found the very same evils which are enumerated in your article as existing in Mülhausen. There was the same overcrowding of dwellings by subletting, although, to be sure, nowhere did forty-two persons occupy four rooms. The chief complaint of the inhabitants of the Illinois model town is, however, the absolute dependence on their employer, the Pullman Company. Not only rents, but also the cost of repairs (which are made without consulting the tenant), are deducted from wages. Leases are terminated at will without the customary legal notice. Complaints about petty chicanery on the part of the agents of the landlord are heard on every side. In short, the Pullman idea is merely the notorious truck-system applied to dwellings instead of groceries. It gives the workingman a very slight increase of material comfort for a tremendous decrease of manliness and independence.—Yours respectfully,

E. BRUNCKEN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 3, 1887.

AN EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The letter with the above title from Mr. W. T. Sedgwick in the *Nation* of September 29 will give, I fear, a wrong impression. I live within a few rods of the houses to which he refers. They are in the well-to do suburban district of Jamaica Plain. "The miseries of tenement-house life" are the exception in this district. Moreover, the condition of the poor here, in spite of the evils incident to intemperance, has visibly improved within ten years. The new houses, which your correspondent describes, have been, and are still, as fully occupied as other houses of equal rent. If they have not been a distinguished success as an investment, they cannot be called a failure, having netted a safe four per cent. above charges and cost of management, through a period when cautious capitalists had money lying at interest for lower rates. The present agent, a practical man, and well acquainted with real estate, is sanguine that the property can be made to net six per cent. or more. While wealthy people are often quite inconsiderate of sanitary conditions, it is not strange that the poor are apt to ask, Which house is cheap? instead of asking, Which is wholesome?

In saying this I wish heartily to recognize the good intent of the friends who built the houses. If disappointed in the measure of success and appreciation which they hoped for, they may nevertheless, take honest satisfaction in having helped perhaps to increase the healthfulness of their district, as well as in contributing to raise the standard of comfort and decency for the poor. This kind of work is not the less worthy because it is slow and is not at once measured by dollars.

C. F. D.

JAMAICA PLAIN, October 4, 1887.

A POSSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The quorum of the English House of Lords consists of three members. The attendance in recent years has often been exceedingly small, and it is quite within the range of possibility for the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Ailesbury, and the Earl of Lonsdale, by attending on an off night, to exhibit the curious and edifying spectacle of the legislation of a great nation being temporarily under the control and direction of social outcasts.

A. B. W.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 1887.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In all the Southern States prohibition is weakest where the Republicans are strongest. The reason is simple. The Republican party is chiefly supported in the South by the colored laborers, and the Democratic party by the white employers of labor. The latter expect to get all the liquor they want, whatever the law; but, by prohibitory legislation, they hope to prevent the negroes from drinking, and thus to make them, as

employees, more trustworthy and effective. The negroes understand the situation and vote against prohibition, not only because they want whiskey, but because they don't want the whites to prevent their using it. "De jay bird don't rob his own nes'," is one of their proverbs, and while the decanters are full they will not empty their bottles. No other explanation is required of the recent vote in Texas on the prohibition amendment.

SUE HARRY CLAGETT.

MURRAY, IDAHO.

Notes.

WE think it reasonable to expect that when international copyright among the English-speaking nations is assured, and the competition for authors becomes general, houses having transatlantic branches will possess certain advantages. Announcement is now made that Longmans, Green & Co. of London have established a branch house at No. 15 East Sixteenth Street, in this city, following the example of Routledge, Nelson, Macmillan, Cassell, Warne, etc. Their list of forthcoming publications includes 'Modern Theories of Chemistry,' from the German of Prof. Lothar Meyer; 'Astronomy for Amateurs,' edited by J. A. Westwood Oliver; a 'Text-book of Elementary Biology,' by R. J. Harvey Gibson; 'Educational Ends; or, the Ideal of Personal Development,' by Sophie Bryant, D. Sc. Lond.; 'Studies in Naval History,' biographies, by Prof. J. K. Laughton; 'The Life of the Rt. Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe,' by Stanley Lane-Poole, author of 'Studies in a Mosque' and 'Social Life in Egypt'; 'Tory Democracy; or, Selections from the Speeches and Letters of Lord Randolph Churchill,' edited by Frank Banfield, who also furnishes an essay on the principles of Tory Democracy; 'An Inquiry into Socialism,' by Thomas Kirkup; 'Johnny Nut and the Golden Goose,' from the French of Charles Deulin, by Andrew Lang; and 'From a Garret,' by Mary Kendall, one of the authors of 'That Very Mab.'

Frederick Warne & Co. will issue for the holiday season new illustrated editions of 'Grimm's Fairy Tales' and the 'Arabian Nights.' 'A Modern Hoyle,' by Prof. Hoffmann, is also on their list.

George Routledge & Sons have had translated into English Gérard de Nerval's 'Sylvie,' and will issue it in a form like that of Mérimée's 'Carmen,' with etchings by Rudaux.

Canon Farrar's new volume entitled 'Everyday Christian Life, or Sermons by the Way,' will be published immediately by Thomas Whittaker.

The leading announcement of J. B. Lippincott Co. is the 'Odes and Sonnets of Keats,' illustrated by Will H. Low, in a volume to match his 'Lamia.' It will contain sixteen full-page drawings, and floral embellishments amid the text. Other holiday books in press are Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' with etchings by M. M. Taylor; 'Faust: The Legend and the Poem,' by W. S. Walsh, with etchings by Hermann Faber; Miss Wetherell's 'The Wide, Wide World,' with etchings by Frederick Dielman; 'Eudora,' by M. B. M. Toland, illustrated on wood by H. Siddons Mowbray and W. Hamilton Gibson; 'Prince Little Boy, and Other Tales out of Fairyland,' by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, illustrated by F. S. Church and H. Siddons Mowbray; 'Three Poems' (viz.: Gray's "Elegy," Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," and T. Buchanan Read's "The Closing Scene"), illustrated; 'The Sportsman's Paradise; or, the Lake Lands of Canada,' by Dr. B. A. Watson, illustrated; and 'From Pharaoh to Fellah,' by C. Moberley Bell, illustrated. Finally, the same firm has in press 'Construction of Bridges,' by T. Claxton Fidler; 'Botany for Schools and Colleges,' by Annie Chambers-Ketchum; 'Legends of the Susquehanna, and Other Poems,' by Truman H. Purdy; 'Over the Divide, and Other Verses,' by Marion Manville; and sundry novels—'Too Curious,' by Edward J. Goodman; 'The Terra-Cotta Bust,' by Virginia W. Johnson; 'The Duchess,' by the author of 'Molly Bawn'; and 'Country Luck,' by John Habberton. The same firm have arranged with W. & R. Chambers of Edinburgh for the issue of a new edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia. The work is to be thoroughly revised, entirely rewritten, and printed from new stereotype plates. Active collaborators in both countries are busily engaged on the revision, and the first volume is announced for publication early next spring. The work will be copyrighted in both countries.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly bring out 'A History of the Christian Church,' by Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale; 'Fifteen Years in Yale Chapel,' discourses by ex-President Noah Porter; 'The Story of the Psalms,' sermons by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke; 'Guatemala: the Land of the Quetzal,' by William T. Brigham, with illustrations from photographs; 'The Modern Vikings,' stories of life and sport in the Norseland, by Prof. H. H. Boyesen; and 'Seth's Brother's Wife,' by Harold Frederic.

'Under Pine and Palm,' poems by Mrs. Frances Mace; 'Fools of Nature,' a novel by Alice Brown; and 'My Old Kentucky Home' and 'The Swanee River,' Stephen Collins Foster's famous negro melodies illustrated, each in a quarto volume, will be issued directly by Ticknor & Co.

In the 'Italian Grammar' by C. H. Grandgent of Harvard University, to be published by D. C. Heath & Co., the author has attempted to put into convenient form and the smallest possible compass all the grammar that the ordinary student of Italian needs—moreover, to make the book represent the Italian language of to-day; the exercises being taken chiefly from reading books lately prepared for Tuscan schools, though as many obsolete forms are given as students of Italian classics will need.

George H. Ellis, Boston, has in press 'Science and Immortality,' a reproduction of the discussion by many eminent scientists on "What Science says about Immortality," which attracted wide attention in the *Christian Register* of April 7. The contributions have been carefully revised by their authors, and have received several notable additions. Biographical notes give a brief outline of the scientific career of the writers.

Lee & Shepard are preparing Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain,' with fourteen full-page illustrations in photogravure, by Percy Macquoid.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce for immediate publication 'The Boyhood of Living Authors,' by William H. Rideing, mainly designed for young readers. They will also be the publishers of the Supplement to Mr. William Cushing's 'Initials and Pseudonyms,' early in 1888.

The Johns Hopkins University proposes to issue during the month of November a limited letterpress edition of 'The Teaching of the Apostles,' with a complete facsimile text (from the MS. of the Holy Sepulchre, Convent of the Greek Church, Jerusalem), accompanied by a commentary by Prof. J. Rendel Harris. It has been printed at the Cambridge (England) University Press, and the photographs of the manuscript have been reproduced by the Autotype Company of London. It contains 110 quarto pages of text and commentary and 10 plates, and the price has been fixed at $5. Orders and remittances should be addressed to the Publication Agency of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Appleton Morgan's forthcoming 'Shakspere in Fact and in Criticism' (Benjamin & Bell) will contain a chapter dealing with the Donnelly cipher.

'The Life, Journals, and Correspondence of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D.,' by his grandchildren William P. and Julia A. Cutler, is in the press of Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, and should possess a high historical interest and importance. It will make two volumes 8vo, and these will not be stereotyped, the edition being limited.

Payot, Upham & Co., San Francisco, publish this month 'Grape-Culture and Wine-Making in California,' by George Husmann—a practical illustrated manual.

A pleasant announcement in England is 'Aucassin and Nicolette: a Love Story,' edited in Old French and rendered into modern English, with an introduction, glossary, etc., by Mr. F. W. Bourdillon. It will be printed on Dutch hand-made paper and bound in buckram.

In the English shilling series of "Great Writers," issued monthly by Walter Scott, in which lives of Longfellow, Coleridge, Dickens, Rossetti, Dr. Johnson, Darwin, Charlotte Brontë, Carlyle, and Adam Smith have already appeared, Mr. Wm. Rossetti's 'Keats' and Mr. William Sharp's 'Shelley' will be the next volumes; to be followed by Mr. Austin Dobson's 'Goldsmith,' Prof. Blackie's 'Burns,' and books by Mr. Edmund Gosse, Canon Venables, and Prof. Knight.

Charles Scribner's Sons (New York) have published in an elegant volume the Letters of Thackeray which have been running in *Scribner's Magazine* the past year, and of which from time to time we have already expressed our high admiration. It is illustrated with remarkably good portraits and the sketches and facsimiles which appeared with each number, and the volume is as excellent in workmanship as could be made. The collection itself is a most important contribution to English literature, and will endear Thackeray still more to his lovers, and spread the knowledge of his kindliness and honesty more widely, and destroy his reputation for cynicism in the evil sense. Of the wisdom of the publication there is no question; it is a great service to his memory.

The 'Longfellow Prose Birthday Book,' edited by Laura Winthrop Johnson and published by Ticknor & Co., is a very readable collection, and a fair mirror of the poet's intellectual physiognomy. Much of nature is found in it, many poetic similes, not a few pleasant anecdotes, jottings for the commonplace book, etc. The absence of dates leaves one generally in the dark as to what Longfellow is speaking. That this child of the North always shrank from the cold and the winter west wind, for example, is not to be supposed. Under January 19 and 31 we observe a repetition of the same extract.

A very pretty book has resulted from the reduction of F. Hopkinson Smith's 'Well-Worn Roads of Spain, Holland, and Italy' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The small duodecimo, with its 121 pages of text in large print, shows how little matter went to the making of the original folio. A number of head and tail-pieces and initial-letter motives adorn the volume. The binding is fresh, simple, and well conceived.

Mr. J. H. Hickcox, in his monthly catalogue of United States Government Publications (Washington, vol. iii., No. 4), remarks on a bill presented too late at the last session of Congress for the establishing of one to three depositories of public documents—adjunct to the National Library—that this library is not and never has been such a depository, its failures to receive being even more conspicuous than its acquisitions. There is not in existence a file of bills and resolutions introduced in Congress, or a collection of the hundreds of maps issued yearly by six bureaus.

Connecticut has a chief interest in Mr. Henry F. Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England" in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for October. The sum of his abstracts of wills, etc., relates to the Disbrow family, eminent on both sides of the water. A valuable letter from Gov. Leete to Samuel Disbrow is among the new pieces. Mr. Waters promises at an early date much information regarding the Whitfields of Connecticut, and of the Holworthys, connections of the Disbrows by marriage.

Mr. W. E. D. Scott concludes in the *Auk* for October his series of papers on the present condition of some of the bird rookeries of the Gulf Coast of Florida, confirming the picture of wholesale devastation and extermination already drawn. Incidentally he reports that the hunting of the loggerhead turtle for food and for its eggs is so overdone—in the breeding season—that in this kingdom also there is every prospect of virtual extinction.

The next issue of *Appalachia* will contain an illustrated article describing a visit to the recently discovered glacier on Mummy Mt., in northern Colorado, by Mr. F. H. Chapin of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Chapin, who has made many Alpine ascents in Switzerland, was the first to pronounce the supposed snow-field a true glacier. He also secured several fine photographs of it.

The *Studio* for August presents its readers with a copy of the only engraving ever made of the portrait group by Sir Joshua Reynolds lately presented to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. Junius S. Morgan of London. One of the three trustees pictured bears the name of Inigo Jones, and is perhaps of the famous architect's posterity. We cannot agree with the editor in thinking Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt's portrait of Dr. Holmes, also reproduced for this number, "an excellent likeness of the man endeared to us by so many titles."

Has Volapük come to stay? The prospectus of the *Volapük-Almanach für* 1888 alleges that in Germany and Austria alone there are some 20,000 amateurs or masters of this eight-year-old *lingua franca;* and our almanac is a sort of grammar of the language. Moreover, there lies before us a 'Grammar with Vocabularies of Volapük,' by W. A. Seret (Glasgow: Thos. Murray & Son; London: Whittaker & Co.; New York: B. Westermann & Co.), and we read that "Volapük (the Language of the World) was invented by Mr. J. M. Schleyer of Litzelstetten, in Baden, Germany, and published in the year 1880. Since that time it has made rapid progress, and has already gained a firm footing in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Hungary, Italy, France, Sweden, and especially in Austria and in Syria and Arabia, having been introduced also into Russia (south), America, Asia, and the north of Africa." "Menade bal, püki bal"—or, One mankind, one language—adds the editor. We observe in Mr. Seret's grammar no account of the process of original word-formation and development. The vocabulary fills about 360 pages. A portrait of Schleyer will be found in the *Illustrazione Italiana* for Sept. 25.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Canon Isaac Taylor, following and extending the investigations of Fick, Geiger, Cuno, Penka, and Schrader, sought to establish the theses that the home of the primitive Aryans was in the Baltic provinces of Russia, and that the Aryans and Finns were originally identical in respect of blood, of language, and of rudimentary civilization. The *Academy* of September 17 gives a good abstract of the paper, which is soon to be printed in full.

In the Bibliothèque des Écoles et des Familles, published in Paris by Hachette, there has just been issued 'La Case de l'Oncle Tom,' by "Mme. Beecher-Stowe," a new and abridged edition, with eighteen illustrations—probably not more fearfully and wonderfully French than the cuts in a recent English edition were English. Has not the time come for an annotated edition of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with illustrations by some American artist who has studied the American African with loving care—Mr. A. Kappes, for example, or Mr. E. W. Kemble?

The last little volume by M. C. A. Chardenal, 'The Rules of the French Language' (London: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof) would be almost perfect if it had a suitable index. It is simply a short French grammar, concise and clear, and in every way trustworthy. It could be used as a reference book by any one, by whatever method he might have acquired his French.

The *Nouvelle Revue* for September 15 contains the announcement that M. de Cyon has resigned his position as editor in consequence of his nomination as "délégué du ministère des finances de Russie pour mission spéciale." Mme. Adam will again assume the editorial charge of the *Revue*, which she gave up to M. de Cyon more than a year ago. The same number also announces that a new novel by M. Guy de Maupassant, "Jean et Marie," will be begun in the number for October 15, when "Mensonges," by M. Paul Bourget, now in course of publication, shall have been completed.

The second annual meeting of the New England Association of College and Preparatory Schools is to be held in Boston on the 28th and 29th inst. This association was the first of its kind, the initial meeting having been held in the autumn of 1885. Similar ones have since been formed in New York and Pennsylvania. They represent the natural desire for a more complete unity in the plan of the higher education, and afford opportunity for free interchange of views between collegiate and secondary instructors. The New England Association numbers in its membership nearly all the presidents of the colleges, several of the professors, and upwards of thirty of the principals of the leading academies and high schools which prepare for college. At the approaching meeting Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale will read a paper on "The Place of the Fitting School in American Education," and Mr. Samuel Thurber one on "Aims and Methods in Modern Language Teaching."

—The principal paper in the September Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is an account of a "Journey in Mantchuria," by H. E. M. James. A special interest attaches to this country, not simply because it is the cradle of the present ruling Chinese dynasty and the recruiting ground for the imperial army, but mainly from the fact that within the past twenty years a tide of Chinese emigration has flowed in of such an extent that the population has risen from between three and five to over twenty millions. This has naturally caused a great change in the country, the Chinese outnumbering the natives twenty to one. In consequence, the Mantchu dress and customs have disappeared, and the language, even, is spoken only in the remote mountain valleys. This is singular, considering the statement made by Sir Thomas Wade, formerly British Minister at Pekin, in the discussion following the reading of the paper before the Society, that "the authorities of all the three eastern provinces were obliged to present their reports to Court in Mantchu as well as in Chinese." He added, also, that "the whole Court at Pekin used the Mantchu language *en famille.*" The love of the ruling family for its native country is also shown by the fact that, though they were unsuccessful two centuries ago, on their accession to the throne, in their efforts to abolish the cruel custom of compressing the feet of the women, still, "to this day, no woman with crushed feet may enter the Imperial Court." The climate of Mantchuria is described as delightful, though the pleasures of travelling are much diminished by the midges, which exist in such frightful numbers that even "the ploughmen carry circlets of iron on their heads, on which are stuck pieces of burning touchwood, and pieces of it in their hands as well." The mineral wealth appears to be very great—iron, silver, and gold, as well as coal, being found in considerable quantities. The mining of gold, however, is strictly prohibited by the Government, a man being executed for it the day before Mr. James arrived at Sansing. Notwithstanding this, in the remote districts much gold is washed; but the chief occupation of the people is agriculture, the poppy especially being already so extensively cultivated as not only to have "almost completely ousted the Indian drug" in Mantchuria, but to be supplanting it in northern and central China. All previous writers on this country have told of lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow, but Mr. James ascended the highest peak and found its altitude to be not over 8,000 feet, the whiteness of its summit being caused by the vast quantities of pulverized pumice scattered over it. Among these mountains he met with companies of men, twelve or fifteen strong, searching for the wild ginseng, which is so valuable that one or two roots will repay them for a season's labor, being worth from £10 to £20 an ounce. Other parties were hunting for deer's horns—those which have just sprouted (that is, are about a foot long and full of blood) having a great value for medicinal purposes. He was shown one pair worth more than £50. The great obstacle to the progress of a large part of the country is the organized bands of robbers which infest it. Not only are the towns fortified, but all important shops have high walls and small fortifications to protect them against brigands.

—In 1843 Prof. Elias Loomis closed one of his meteorological studies with a brief suggestion of the interesting results that would follow from the preparation of a year's series of two daily weather charts of the United States. Now we may congratulate this veteran scientist not only on having lived to see and study the object of his early desire, but still more on having revised and systematized a great part of the essays on our weather maps that he has published semi-annually during the last twelve years. The revision appears in a fine quarto memoir as a part of the third volume of investigations published by the National Academy of Sciences, and forms a model of inductive research. An examination of its simple and cautious method, so free from the unwarrantable theorizing that characterizes much of our popular meteorology, would be profitable to the student of any science. Indeed, the student of the history of meteorology, as it has been developed in this country, will perceive in Loomis the successor of Redfield, as he finds in Ferrel the successor of Espy. Redfield said that storm-winds *do* blow around a centre, for he had charted them and discovered this fact of circulation. Espy said that storm-winds *must* blow towards a centre, for his theory taught him that they were impelled by a centripetal force. Fifty years ago there was not sufficient material at hand to settle this question, now open to determination by every schoolboy, and it was not unnatural that our early leaders, each following his own way, came to different conclusions. With fuller physical and mathematical knowledge, and a marvellous array of systematically collected data at hand to-day, it is most gratifying to find that the strongly deductive methods followed by Ferrel receive their clearest confirmation in the results of the purely inductive studies by Loomis. Prof. Loomis states in the introduction to his memoir that other chapters of the revision

shall follow as rapidly as his strength will permit. Would that his health and long life might depend on nothing less sure than the hearty good wishes of meteorologists the world over.

—Mr. Matthew Hale's address delivered before the New York State Bar Association at Albany, January 19, 1887, on "Needed Reform in the Organization of the Courts," draws attention to the scandalous denial of justice occasioned by the block in the Supreme Court of the United States. "No case can, in the ordinary course, be expected to be heard within four years after an appeal is taken or a writ of error allowed"—a shameful fact, which brings disgrace upon Congress and every member of it. Other more local reforms suggested are an increase of judges to remedy the delay in the New York Court of Appeals, where "the business of the court is over two years behind, and the delay is constantly increasing"; the cutting down of the system of double appeals, "so that upon questions of law in cases appealable to the Court of Appeals, an appeal may be taken directly, in the first instance, to that court"; the abolition of the system of preferring cases on the calendar for trial by legislation; and the abolition of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Hale also urges, upon grounds which appear to us sound and sufficient, the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of New York by which the Legislature might be authorized, in the trial of civil cases, to reduce the number of the jury, to allow "a judgment to be entered upon the verdict of a majority of the jury in case of inability to agree unanimously after a certain number of hours; and to provide that jurymen should not be required by night deliberations to sacrifice their sleep and perhaps their health." Mr. Hale's points are made briefly and well, and they should secure the attention of the bar and the Legislature.

—M. Léon Say, the Academician, political economist, and former Minister of Finance, has given the readers of the September number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Chas. Scribner's Sons) a foretaste of the volume on Turgot which he is preparing for Hachette's series of essays on the great writers of France. The article, though called "Les Poésies de Turgot," seems to be but a portion of a more comprehensive view of the subject, for it treats only of his translations from Virgil and Horace; but it is enough to show the great political economist and Minister of Louis XVI. in an entirely unexpected light, as the literary rival, as well as adviser, of the Abbé Delille. Whatever the reader may think of Turgot's theories of what he calls metrical verse for translation from the classic poets, and of the success of his own attempts to put them into practice, he will certainly enjoy the story of his anonymous correspondence with Voltaire upon the subject, which M. Léon Say has told so well. M. Charles d'Héricault, who seems to have abandoned early French poetry since he became director of the *Revue de la Révolution*, begins what may be a very interesting story of that period, "L'Idylle du Prairial," of which the scene is in Lyons just after the surrender of the city to the Republican Army in 1793, and into which he has introduced with much skill representatives of all the varieties of political opinion arrayed against each other at the time. M. Victor Fournel, in "Physionomies disparues: Le Racoleur," gives an account of the personage who corresponded to the English recruiting sergeant under the French monarchy in the last century. For those who are interested in such revivals of the past, this paper, with its numerous reproductions of engravings and handbills of the period, will be found very attractive. Still more so to many will be the long article of M. Antony Valabrègue, "Les Princesses artistes: La Maison de France," which might almost have been called "La Maison d'Orléans," since all that precedes the Orleans princesses occupied but little space. There is a curious medallion portrait, in this introductory part, of the youthful Marie de Médecis, after an engraving on wood attributed to her, and an equally curious picture, in the Romantic style of 1830, of the Duchesse de Berry at Blaye, from a lithograph by herself, and a very amusing account of the peculiar artistic methods of the neglected Queen of Louis XV., Maria Leszczynska; but the interest of the paper is principally in the account of the artistic productions of the daughters and granddaughters of Louis Philippe, from the Princesse Marie, whose statue of Joan of Arc is so well known, and of whom a charming sketch from a design by her teacher of drawing, Ary Scheffer, is given as the frontispiece of the number, to the Princesse Blanche, the daughter of the Duc de Nemours; and the Comtesse de Paris, the daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and her young daughters. The most spirited of the designs by these princely artists is from a water-color by the Duchesse de Chartres, the daughter of still another son of Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville. It is called "Gaffe," and is the very life-like and expressive head of a beautiful dog.

—The history of the bibliography of Oriental studies is a very checkered one. The prospectus of the latest venture in this field is at hand. The journal is to be edited by Prof. August Müller of Königsberg, with the coöperation of several other scholars, and published by H. Reuther's Verlagsbuchhandlung in Berlin. It is to be called *Orientalische Bibliographie;* but we would suggest the *Phœnix* as a much better name for this and its possible successors. We should thus have unity of name to offset, in a measure, the unhappy diversity of plans, editors, and publishers of the works devoted to this subject. Almost since its very foundation, the German Oriental Society has labored and agonized to produce a series of scientific annual reports on the progress of Oriental studies which should be complete on the one hand, and prompt on the other. A history of these efforts is given by Gildemeister (*Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. xxxviii.), and is amusing or pathetic as you choose to look at it. He calls it a "Tragedy," and ends the first section (or "act"?) with the words: "If the reports are to be prompt, they cannot be complete; if they are to be complete, they cannot be prompt." Such as they were, however—often tardy and fragmentary, and yet admirable in plan and execution—reports were rendered for most of the years from 1846 to 1881. Meantime, the extremely valuable and convenient little annual of Friederici, the *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, had been started, and was published regularly, one volume for each of the years 1876 to 1883 inclusive. Unfortunately, this series was brought to an end by the *Literaturblatt für Orientalische Philologie*, which was begun in 1884, when the Society's reports (*Jahresberichte*) definitively lapsed. The bibliographies in the *Literaturblatt* are the work of Dr. Klatt of the Royal Library of Berlin, and are models of accuracy and exhaustiveness. But now, with the completion of the bibliography for 1886, this publication also is to be suspended. Its place is to be taken by the *Orientalische Bibliographie*, a quarterly, whose first number is to appear this month. Prof. Müller hopes to overcome the difficulties of his predecessors by the superior organization of his editorial staff. His field extends over the religion, manners and customs, language, literature, and history of the peoples of Asia, Oceanica, and Africa. He already has direct connections with Egypt (Dr. Vollers of the Khedive's Library in Cairo is one of the editors) and India; and is establishing connections with Constantinople and other great literary centres of the East. In the name of the mutual interests of all concerned, we would most heartily second Prof. Müller's request that the publishers (or authors) of Oriental books or essays would promptly send a copy to the editorial office, at Königsberg, in Prussia. The annual subscription is six marks; this should be sent to the publishers.

—A lengthy communication in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, by the Egyptologist, Georg Steindorff, gives a detailed account of a curious papyrus acquired by the Royal Museum of Berlin from the collections of the late Prof. Lepsius (to whom an English lady had given it), and deciphered—though with some gaps, and not without some doubts as to accuracy—by the reporter. The papyrus, which is 1.70 metres long and comprises twelve columns of twenty-six lines of writing each, contains an historical-mythical tale, or rather series of tales, presumed by the decipherer to have been composed in the early period of the New Empire, about 1600 B. C. Pharaoh Khufu, Herodotus's Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid of Ghizeh, is the central figure of the narrative. To amuse himself he makes his princes tell him wondrous stories of the times of his ancestors. Prince Khafre (Chephren), the future builder of the second pyramid, tells a story of conjugal infidelity punished on the seducer by a crocodile formed of wax and magically endowed with life. This happened during the reign of Pharaoh Nebka. Another prince relates how Pharaoh Snofru, through the magic art of his chief reader-priest, recovered a precious thing dropped by one of his wives into the waters of a lake during a royal pleasure sail. But Prince Hardadaf prefers to tell of a wonderful man of Khufu's own time, the voracious magician Dedi, 110 years old, and residing in the south of Egypt. Khufu, astounded by what he hears, sends Hardadaf for Dedi, who appears, decapitates in the sight of the Pharaoh first a pigeon and then a bull, and restores the head and the life to each. Khufu now demands of the wonder-worker to procure him by his occult art the treasures of Thot. Dedi replies that only the oldest of the three sons to whom Reddedet is to give life could do that. Khufu asks who Reddedet is, and learns to his dismay that she is the wife of a priest of Ra, who is to bear to this sun-god three sons, all destined to reign over Egypt. Dedi promises relief against this calamity, by flooding the region of Sakhebu, where Reddedet dwells. Another chapter takes the reader to Sakhebu, and shows him how, at the bidding of the god Ra, the goddesses Isis, Nephthys, Mesekhnet, and Heket acted as midwives in delivering Reddedet of her triple burden, and then secretly dropped three diadems into the corn store of the priest's wife, who, however, soon after so incenses, by a chastisement, one of her female servants that she starts to betray all that has happened to Pharaoh Khufu. Here the papyrus breaks off, and we are left to guess that the author depicted at the end the triumph of Ra and Reddedet, and that his aim was to cast a halo of divine legitimacy over the dynasty that succeeded the house of Khufu.

THE LATEST BOSWELL.

Boswell's Life of Johnson. Including Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides and Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales. Edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L., Pembroke College, Oxford. Six volumes. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1887.

THE eighteenth century is beginning to have its

revenge. It entertained the profoundest respect for itself; but its own extravagant estimate was followed by a depreciation to which no other century of a similar grade of achievement has ever been subjected. Its prose was neglected when it was not ridiculed, its poetry was pooh-poohed, its canons of taste were stigmatized as artificial and false. A reaction, however, has for some time past been plainly setting in. After the reign of sentiment and sensation and tumult under which we have been so long dwelling, we begin to find a welcome relief in the calmness and self-repression which characterized the literary work of the last century, and a charm even in its coldness, which often bordered closely upon tameness. No more marked evidence of this reviving interest can be seen than in the appearance of the work now lying before us, following closely as it does upon the elaborate edition of Napier.

It is not meant by this assertion to imply that any feeling about the eighteenth century has of itself led to the reproduction of this particular biography. Boswell's Johnson is a work that stands upon its own merits, and will always hold the place it has taken, undisturbed by any changes of literary tastes and fashions. But for that, a simple reprint is all that would be required. The immense labor, however, that has been spent upon this edition shows that supreme interest exists not only in the man, but in the period. The biography has been and always will be read for entertainment. It is now more and more read and studied for quite different reasons. Otherwise there would be little demand for the wealth of outside matter contained in this edition, and in particular for the ample supply of notes, which give information in regard to everything and everybody even so much as alluded to in the text.

The name of the present editor is well known to those who have devoted themselves even slightly to the study of the career of the man who for many years was styled alike by friends and enemies the great Cham or the great Colossus of literature. The title of *Johnsonianissimus*, which Boswell applied to Malone, and which is here transferred to the Master of Balliol, to whom the work is dedicated, can probably be more justly applied to Mr. Hill than to either of the other two. His investigations have long been carried on in this particular field. He has exhibited, moreover, a fairness of judgment in one matter which unfortunately is as rare as it is desirable. In order to show his appreciation of Johnson, he has not felt it incumbent upon him to depreciate his biographer. So much interest, indeed, has he displayed in the latter that it would be hardly unjust to apply to him also the title of *Boswellianissimus*. Not that he is unduly prejudiced in his favor, though at times he goes somewhat further than we should be willing to follow. He expresses in the interesting preface to this work a feeling of disappointment that his reprint of the correspondence between Boswell and Erskine met with so little attention. He seems to think that these letters were worthy of a favor which they had not received. Yet he evinced his own lack of faith by not printing them entire. He threw out no small part of the poetry in them as being valueless. Doubtless this was true; but it would be hard to persuade most readers of the complete work that the poetry was not fully as valuable as the prose.

There need be no fear, however, that any such fate as neglect will attend the present edition. The editor's feeling towards his author, moreover, will be justified by every one who has studied the man as carefully as he. Boswell's follies and vices not only lay upon the surface—he took pains to call attention to them if they were in any danger of being overlooked, to record them if there were any prospect of their being forgotten. No man has so systematically furnished materials for a depreciatory estimate of himself. Yet of all the paradoxes to which ingenuity has given birth and reputation given currency, there is probably none more absurd than Macaulay's dictum that Boswell was a great biographer because he was a great fool. Qualifications of that kind are not so rare that we should have failed, were this view correct, to find many results of a similar nature; and one of the most striking characteristics of 'The Life of Johnson' is its absolute literary uniqueness, as well as its unapproached excellence.

The accomplishment of such results is not the work of dunces. In fact, while Boswell's merits as a biographer are conceded by all, his merits as a man of letters are rarely admitted by any. Yet they are of the most pronounced character. He was the founder of a new school of writing, and none of the countless imitators he has had has ever equalled the original master. We are all liable to overlook or forget the difficulties that stood in the way of his attempt. The present is an age of biography. There is no situation in life so obscure, no fame so limited, that its occupant or possessor can hope to escape having his achievements or failures, his foibles or his virtues, put on permanent record. The modern biographer, in his search for subjects, fulfils strictly the Scriptural injunction to go out into the highways and hedges and hale them in. Especially is this true of his attitude towards men of letters. In their case he follows hard upon the heels of death, and is often unwilling to wait till the grave has closed over the victim he has marked for his own.

There was nothing of this feeling when Boswell began collecting materials for his work. Few lives of anybody were then written, and of men of letters almost none. Before the middle of the eighteenth century, biography had dealt occasionally with great divines and philosophers. As a general rule, however, outside of political and military leaders, it chronicled no lives save those of men who perished on the gallows. Johnson's account of Savage was really an innovation in literary methods; but the interest of that is due to the writer, and not to the subject, who was little above the grade of a Newgate hero. Pope was the first author in our tongue whose death was followed by hasty compilations of the kind now common, which set out to give an account of his career; and he did not die until 1744. Even this exceptional treatment he owed to the exceptional eminence of the position which he had long held in literature.

On the other hand, of numerous writers of the last century we have scarcely a genuine contemporary record. Fielding died in 1754, but no account of his life was published until one was prefixed to the edition of his works that appeared in 1762, and this is chiefly remarkable for what it does not contain. Of his famous contemporary, Richardson, nothing but the most inadequate sketches have even as yet appeared. We are almost as badly off in the case of Sterne and Smollett. The men who knew them, who could have given plenty of information about them, died without making any sign. How little even do we really know of Johnson's own life before Boswell came into contact with him. Those years of privation and misery, in particular, are lost to us, when he walked at times the streets of London all night because he had no place to lay his head. We get glimpses of them, but we cannot be said to know them.

The debt, therefore, that is due to Boswell is not of a kind to be met with a sneer. It is especially ungrateful to make use of his labors and then revile him, as if any one with the requisite feebleness and impudence could have accomplished the work he did. Nothing could be further from the truth. Boswell was a pioneer in his profession, and he knew it. He had a perfectly clear conception of what he was about to undertake, and a justifiable contempt for the literary methods that had been and still were in use. For, as if it were not enough for the human mind to be oppressed by the dignity of history, there was then flourishing in vigorous vitality a dignity of biography which had to be respected. This sternly repressed the least disposition on the part of the writer to pander to the frivolous desire on the part of the reader to acquire a knowledge of those personal details which eminently reveal the man. Perhaps, so long as this feeling was prevalent, it may have been just as well that so few biographies were written. Certainly only those who have waded through them can appreciate how jejune they generally are, how barren of all that interests and frequently of all that informs.

It was this baleful dignity of biography that Boswell effectually destroyed; and the work of destruction was done consciously. He was not to be turned aside from the course he had marked out by sneers or entreaties. He was unaffected by the contemptuous tone used towards the 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides'—which occupies nearly all of vol. v. of the present edition—and which, published the year after Johnson's death, outlined the nature of the more elaborate work that was to follow. The fact that while many abused it, everybody read it, doubtless dispelled any doubt, if such existed, as to his not having hit upon the right method. That method he unhesitatingly followed. He had plenty of people to give him advice how not to do it, to urge him not to draw the man as he was, but as he ought to be made to seem. Hannah More tells us almost tearfully how she "besought his tenderness for our virtuous and most revered departed friend, and begged he would mitigate some of his asperities"; and how Boswell roughly answered "he would not cut off his claws, nor make a tiger a cat, to please anybody." Fanny Burney tried hard to escape giving any information to "that biographical anecdotical memorandumner," as she styled Boswell. When at last the indefatigable seeker after knowledge did meet her, he gave her a new idea of the way a life of so great a man as Johnson should be written. "We have seen him long enough upon stilts," he said to her. "I want to show him in a new light. Grave Sam, and great Sam, and solemn Sam, and learned Sam—all these he has appeared over and over. Now I want to entwine a wreath of the graces across his brow. I want to show him as gay Sam, agreeable Sam, pleasant Sam."

No one can deny that Boswell realized his ideal. He had great opportunities, to be sure, though it is also to be added they were largely of his own making; but he improved them to the uttermost. As a result of a course clearly defined and consistently followed, not only is Johnson himself known to us, but likewise the society that gathered about him, as no other man and no other society are known in our literature. Boswell's method has deepened as well as broadened the fame which in his own day it was foolishly supposed to have lessened. The wisdom of Johnson's polysyllabic writings may come in process of time to be forgotten of most, but the vigor of his monosyllabic conversation will be for ever known of all men.

The editor does also full justice to Boswell's accuracy, which was by no means the mere accident of a retentive memory, as has been often asserted. It was the result of the most thorough and untiring pains. He neglected no sources of information, he left no statement unverified. His care did not save him from making mistakes, but it reduced them to a very low number. In the two or three controversies in which Boswell was concerned in consequence of an attempt to impeach the correctness of his statements, he

came out notably triumphant. This is especially true of the one with that "tuneful old virgin," Miss Seward, as she is somewhere disrespectfully designated by Walpole. To this feeling about accuracy—which is something that an editor naturally respects as saving him a world of trouble—we are inclined to attribute Mr. Hill's rather depreciatory tone when speaking of Mrs. Piozzi. It is almost the only point to which we are disposed to take exception in his annotations. The faults of Mrs. Piozzi have always been unduly magnified. In a general way it may be said that accuracy of statement is something that men attain very rarely, and women never. Of the latter it is indeed hardly expected by the wise, and its absence is deplored rather than censured. Of course, the lively widow of Thrale did not always get her details straight, yet, for all that, it would be unjust to assert that the general impression she gives is much out of the way. The criticism to which she has been subjected proves nothing so much as the worthless nature of most criticism. It has always been distinctly influenced, consciously or unconsciously, by the prejudice that has prevailed against her for having contracted a second marriage with an Italian music-teacher. From the very outset all England felt that for some reason it was incumbent upon it to cherish the memory of the defunct brewer by expressing resentment at this conduct of his widow, though it was not a matter with which it had any concern. This feeling shows itself even as late as the present day. The practical English mind, which at heart looks upon the making of beer as altogether more respectable than the making of music, has never forgiven Mrs. Thrale for entering into what it chooses to call a *mésalliance*. She apparently never had any reason to regret her course, and the public clamor about it was as silly as it was impertinent. Marriages which meet the approval of everybody do not turn out so invariably delightful that we can afford to assume a censorship of the parties who marry with no loftier idea than that of suiting themselves alone.

This feeling, however, whether just or unjust, has nothing to do with the merits of the present work. It would be presumptuous to assert that any edition of a great classic can be or will be a final one, yet it is rather a safer prophecy than those usually made to predict that this particular one is likely to retain that position so long as there is no great advance in the state of our knowledge. The amount of labor that has been expended in perfecting it has been enormous. Much of it is shown in details that would escape the attention of all save those who have to some extent gone over the same ground. The index attains almost to the dignity of a marvel of care and industry, though the editor, in spite of it, feels called upon to apologize for the intentional omission of one class of references. It covers 288 pages of double columns. Of the value of the notes we have no space to speak at large. They cover almost every point that can possibly present itself to any inquirer. We have tested both the exactness and the fulness of the information contained in many of them, and as critics we might be justified in feeling a certain sense of injury in finding so little of which to complain. On one point only, so far as we have observed, are we disposed to question their accuracy; and the error, if it be an error, is one for which there is ample excuse. The editor tells us (vol. i., p. 330) that a paper under the name, the *Idler*, had been started seven years before Johnson began the publication of essays under that title. For his authority he refers us to the Carter and Talbot correspondence, though the passage containing it occurs in vol. i., p. 337, and not, as is here given, in vol. ii., p. 33. In that occurs a distinct statement, in a letter of June, 1751, that "there is a paper called 'The Idler.'" Perilous as it is to maintain a negative in such a case, we venture to declare that there was then no paper of that name; that no number of it can now be shown anywhere, or in fact has ever been seen by anybody. We venture, further, to say that the periodical called in the above-mentioned correspondence the *Idler*, was really the *Inspector* of the notorious Dr. John Hill, which he had begun to publish in the previous March in the *London Daily Advertiser and Literary Gazette*. In fact, the very letter in which the *Idler* is mentioned, speaks of the papers going under that name as being published in the *Literary Gazette*.

It is gratifying to learn from the editor's preface that he has before him the preparation of three other works that deal directly with the man whose life has been here so carefully edited. One of these is of great importance. This is the collection of Johnson's letters that have not been printed in the Life. They are scattered over books and periodicals, and it is full time they were brought together in compact and accessible form. It is pleasant to know that the editing of them will be in the hands of a scholar so learned, so painstaking, and so fair-minded as Dr. Hill has shown himself to be in the preparation of the great work of which we have furnished so inadequate a notice.

SCHOTTMUELLER'S TEMPLARS.

Der Untergang des Templer-Ordens. Mit urkundlichen und kritischen Beiträgen von Dr. Konrad Schottmüller. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 760, 450. Berlin. 1887.

THE destruction of the Order of the "Poor Soldiers of the Temple" is an event which will never lose its interest. The dramatic suddenness of its fall, the heroism of its members who perished in the flames rather than admit the guilt imputed to it, the contrast between its glorious career for nearly two centuries and its extinction in disgrace, will always render the event, to the ordinary reader, one of the most impressive episodes in mediæval history. To the learned, moreover, the mysterious questions to which it gives rise afford a perpetual subject for acute investigation and fanciful speculation, heightened by the claim of Freemasonry to be the legitimate descendant of the Temple, through the so-called charter of transmission of Larmenius. In recent times, Van Os has asserted the guilt of the order from a high-church standpoint, to vindicate the memory of Clement V.; while Hammer-Purgstall, Wilcke, Mignard, Loiseleur, Prutz, and others have constructed theories, each more ingenious than its rivals, to prove that the Templars were Gnostics, Manicheans, Luciferans, or heretics of some original description.

With true German assiduity, Prof. Schottmüller has undertaken to solve the problem by an exhaustive investigation of the evidence, reinforced by some hitherto unknown documents which he has transcribed from MSS. in the Vatican Library, and which constitute his second volume. More than twelve hundred octavo pages devoted to a single event may well exhaust the appetite of the most resolute *helluo librorum;* but the author is not yet satisfied, and proposes to issue another work, in which he will compile the statistics of the Order from all attainable sources. For such an enterprise he is well qualified by his minute acquaintance with nearly all the documents which have reached us and the painstaking character of his researches.

We wish we could say as much for the results of his labor on the present work. The new material which he has printed is interesting, and adds some details to our knowledge of the prolonged and intricate trial of the Templars, especially in Italy and Cyprus, and serves to confirm the conviction that the most unscrupulous means were used by the agents both of Philip the Fair and Clement V. to secure condemnation. The original portion of the volumes, however, is of little worth. Unfortunately the author has not been content to present a clear and comprehensive history of the event. It has seemed to him necessary to have a novel theory and to use his materials for its demonstration. Unconsciously to himself, his convictions are so strong that his assumptions become facts and are stated without qualification, so that the reader who is not familiar with all the multitudinous details of the successive events cannot distinguish between that which is based upon documentary evidence and that which is evolved from the internal consciousness of the writer. Throughout, the attitude is that of an advocate and not of a judge. Everything which supports the author's side of the case is made the most of—beaten out, in fact, to the tenuity of gold-leaf, with a diffuseness and repetition which is apt to become wearisome—while that which militates against his views is, though not suppressed, yet passed over so lightly that the ordinary reader is not allowed to recognize its importance or its bearing.

Prof. Schottmüller's theory is, that the Templars were not guilty of the heresies ascribed to them, but that their destruction became necessary to Philip because they had entered into an alliance with Clement to enable him to throw off the oppressive domination of the French King; that Clement was by no means the weak and irresolute character ordinarily described, but a firm and sagacious statesman, who did everything he could to save his allies until matters had gone so far that the interests of the Church required their sacrifice, when he joined in procuring the condemnation of the Order and successfully saved its property for transfer to the Hospitallers.

It would require more space than we have at command to follow the author through the political maze of the transactions between Philip and Clement, and show how he has been unconsciously betrayed into misleading his readers in the effort to defend his thesis. Little interest attaches nowadays to the motives of the actors of the drama except as a matter of pure historical speculation. It is otherwise, however, with the question of the guilt or innocence of the Templars, and as to this we may be allowed to criticise the author's method. He subjects the confessions and depositions of the accused and of witnesses to a searching analysis, in which he often displays close investigation and shrewd reasoning; but the fallacy of his process lies in his accepting whatever evidence goes to prove the innocence of the Order, and in his rejecting that which makes for their guilt. He thus follows the example of his antagonists, such as Wilcke and Prutz, who adopt the same process in selecting such evidence as suits their purpose; and though he perpetually sneers at them, his conclusions, while happening to be more correct, are scientifically as baseless as theirs. No one who is familiar with the criminal procedure of the period will attach any weight to confessions extracted by bribery, starvation, prolonged harsh treatment, or the use or threat of torture, while at the same time the professions of innocence made by those who were not subjected to these influences are so much a matter of course that they are similarly worthless, and the evidence of outside witnesses amounts to little beyond a vague expression of general public opinion. The only reasonable method of dealing with the question is to consider it as a whole, with reference to its possibilities and probabilities; to throw wholly out of consideration the exculpatory evidence; and to sift the incriminating testimony with a view to see whether a consistent story of

guilt can be evolved from it that will overbalance the inherent improbability of the accusations. It is not likely that any one who will thus approach the subject with an unbiassed mind will reach any other conclusion than that the Templars were sacrificed to the cupidity of Pope and King.

Abendröte. Psychologische Betrachtungen. Von Paul Lanzky. Berlin: Duncker. 1887.

UNDER the title of 'Evening-Red' and the subtitle of "Psychological Observations," Herr Lanzky publishes a mass of aphoristic deliverances which indicate at least that both authors and publishers in Germany still reckon upon more or less of a popular appetite for this species of literature. The "observations" number in all an even 500. They vary in length from a line to a page, and are arranged under rubrics such as "From the Soul of the Sage," "Passion and Passionlessness," "Against Pessimism," "Religion and Art," "Woman and Love," "Solitude," etc. The quality of the thought strikes us as very uneven; many of the reflections, in fact the great majority, seem to spring from the mind of an honest, sagacious, and highly intelligent thinker, but others are the very essence of pompous vacuity. Here, for example, is number one: "Who art thou that the whole world cannot touch thee with its love or its hate, its sorrow or its joy? I am who I wish to be, and I shall always wish to be who I shall be." And again, number twenty-five: "A voice comes to me at evening and says: 'Thou hast been a man.' In the evening there approaches a second voice, which inquires: 'Art thou a man? Art thou *that* man?'" To all of which, as to many other of Herr Lanzky's meditations, one can only say in the ever-memorable words of Captain Bunsby: "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it."

What is the worth, at best, of the collections of aphorisms in which many Germans have been and are so fond of expressing themselves? A popular maxim may be valuable as a rule of life; it is, or is supposed to be, a condensed expression of the general experience, and as such it saves thought, and, even when not implicitly accepted, it may serve as a useful starting-point for reflection. The same may be said of the sayings of great men; in such a case the aphorism concentrates the wisdom of an individual whose character is such as to give peculiar interest and authority to his deliberate utterance. It matters but little that he offers no argument for his opinion: the argument is supplied by his life or by his other writings. Again, a brief aphoristic observation may be valuable for its wit, its humor, or for something in its literary quality. Such "sayings," which make no pretence of appeal to the reader's sober judgment, but rather to his sense of literary brightness, are, when occurring incidentally, one of the potent charms of literature; and the writer who gives nothing in this line and never calls his reader's lead-pencil into requisition, may be an instructive, but is likely to be a somewhat dull, companion.

But what is to be said of the aphoristic style as an ordinary vehicle of literary expression? What is to be said of a book consisting entirely of aphorisms? To our own taste such a book is tiresome from the very nature of the case. Even the brightest scintillations of wit or of literary genius lose half their power when removed from their proper connection and occasion and served up *en masse* to be taken one after the other, unrelieved and undiluted. Much worse is the case when we have to do with mere miscellaneous opinions, which are not scintillant at all, or are so only in a low degree. One tires of the inconsecutiveness of such a book; one tires of its oracular and apodictic manner of expression, and thus even real "gems of thought" fail to produce their proper effect upon the mind.

There was a time when the mania for aphoristic fragments became a sort of epidemic disease in Germany. The mania began with the Romanticists, Novalis and Friedrich Schlegel, with both of whom the fragment form was only the outward manifestation of inward unripeness and literary impotence. But the vogue being once set, it was widely copied, and copied especially by persons who laid claim to peculiar transcendental enlightenment, and affected to despise the slow and laborious mental processes of the unilluminated. And so it came about that numerous writers who had no title whatever to be considered as oracles, began showering upon the public collections of short oracular sayings in which the hardest questions of thought were dogmatically passed upon in a magisterial tone, and in language characterized usually by great singularity of expression, and by a more or less skilfully counterfeited appearance of intellectual subtlety. The fashion produced evil results in Germany, and when it passed over into England and New England, it produced evil results there. The idea that the perfection of literary utterance is to be found in strange and whimsical turns of expression, and in would-be startling paradoxes which, when pressed, yield simply nothing to the mind, is essentially an Oriental and semi-barbarous idea. Rhetoric, at its best, is, as Plato long ago defined it, the art of persuasion.

Buddhism in Christendom; or, Jesus the Essene. By Arthur Lillie. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 1887.

MR. LILLIE, who is well known as a writer on Buddhism, is not an expert or specialist in this field of Eastern literature, but a theorist; no doubt an honest theorist, but nothing more. We take up his book, therefore, expecting to be entertained, or perhaps astonished, if not shocked, at his conclusions. And, indeed, we are so; for Mr. Lillie is an outspoken and unflinching writer, and never fails to tell us what he means. He puts together some statements about Buddha, and compares them with corresponding statements about Christ, and then, as the religion of Buddha preceded the Christian religion, he concludes the latter is borrowed from, or at least indebted to, the former.

We need not say that this mode of argument is worse than futile: it is provoking and harmful. Many serious writers think they can trace a subtle connection between the outlines of the two religious systems; but to say that Christianity is a copy or perversion of Buddhism, is incorrect and misleading. It is impossible to go further than Seydel in this study, and he proposes to compare Buddhism with Christianity as one biographical *plan* may suggest another, the substance of the memoir being filled in from original sources, but framed on the plan of its predecessor. This, in fact, is just what Dr. Völter has proposed in reference to the composition of the Book of "the Revelation," in his little work, 'Die Entstehung der Apokalypse.' His theory has been taken up by Herr Eberhard Vischer, and endorsed by Dr. Harnack. The theory is, that the Book of "the Revelation" was originally a Jewish Apocalypse, which has been adapted and set in a Christian frame, with Christian interpolations.

Now, Seydel proposes just this explanation for the composition of the Synoptic Gospels. He supposes that a Christian convert met with a copy of the legend of Buddha's life (we may observe that there can be no shadow of doubt that this legend was put together and widely diffused *before* the Christian era). Having read this (it was probably in poetry), he formed the plan of superseding it by a more excellent work, the Life of Christ. This Life was framed on the same plan, from the beginning to the end, as the Eastern story; but the materials worked into the plan were of a higher order, and founded on highest truth.

We can see no objection to this explanation of the undoubted sameness of outline that marks the two records. It is well understood that the highest conceptions, whether in poetry or art, are often founded (sometimes unconsciously) on the plan of a vastly inferior model; and, judging from the analogy of the Old Testament ritual, we can see nothing derogatory to the Gospel histories if we suppose this to have really happened in their case. Beyond this we are not disposed to go in the comparison of Buddhism with Christianity. The two are allied in many ways; but no vital truth in the history of Christ can be proved to be borrowed (in the naked sense of the word) from the Life of the Eastern sage.

Parish Problems. Hints and Helps for the People of the Churches. Edited by Washington Gladden. The Century Co.

MORE than a score of writers have coöperated with Dr. Gladden in producing this book. Its wide range corresponds to its widely drawn materials, all the incidentals and accessories of the modern church being treated of—from the pastor's wife and children to the choir-leader. Several of the topics are handled by experts; the pages on church architecture, for example, being the work of Mr. E. C. Gardner. The reader encounters no more repetition than was to have been expected from such a diversity of authorship, dealing with subjects so related. The theological tone, so far as it has occasion to make itself distinct, is highly liberal; æsthetic and liturgical worship is decidedly advocated, and a vast amount of good advice is given to the laity—to whom the book is especially addressed—on all the delicate matters involved in the relation of pastor and congregation. Curiously, the writer who has the most to say on the vexed questions of ministerial propriety and parishional duty has, in experience, signally failed to apply practically the theoretical wisdom here afforded. Altogether, with much that is commonplace, the book contains enough that is fresh and pointed to make a distinct place for itself, and we do not doubt that it will find a great sale among those church people who are not members of the Society for the Suppression of ad-Vice.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. His Life, his Works, his Friendship. By George Lowell Austin. Illustrated. New edition. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1888.

THIS is a reissue of a work which at the time of its appearance may have been useful. It was begun under Longfellow's own eye, as a part of a volume which should include biographical sketches of eminent literary Americans, and was at a later time, after a necessary interruption, continued and elaborated under the encouragement and advice of Longfellow's friend John Owen. It has, however, been superseded by the Life and Memorials of the poet. It contains, it is true, a fuller account of Longfellow's ancestry, and of the characteristics of Portland and of Bowdoin College in the days when they were a home for him. The early poems, suppressed by him and first brought to light in book form by Richard H. Shepherd, are reprinted in full, and his minor and undistinguished work in prose has been carefully traced in the current literature of the day. There are long extracts from prose and verse, to illustrate his years abroad, or to analyze his literary labors at home; Sam Ward's story of how the

"Skeleton in Armor" was published, and Howells's lengthy description of how the translation of Dante was criticised, and other familiar anecdotage about special poems, go to swell the volume; and thus the book is made up heterogeneously, and comes to a considerable bulk, room being found even for a narrative of the funeral services as detailed as a newspaper report. Neither biographically, critically, nor pictorially is it a great success; as a stop-gap until a complete life from authentic sources should appear, it had a certain though not high usefulness; but now, in the light of the abundant and varied materials supplied in Mr. Samuel Longfellow's three volumes of Memorials, a book of this disproportioned and superficial character is more than insufficient—it is hardly to be excused. Moreover, even without reference to our present fulness of knowledge regarding Longfellow's life, it is a trial to the much-enduring reader of these prolix times; it carries the sin of tediousness to a most unconscionable extent. If any one wishes to know the facts and dates of Longfellow's life, he can consult some dictionary of biography; if he wishes an impression of the quality and environment of the man, he will do better to read fifty pages of the Memorials at random than industriously to wade through a dozen popular biographies like this.

Rural Hours. By Susan Fenimore Cooper. New and revised edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

THE reissue of this volume brings again before the public one of the pioneer books in that department of country scenes, bird and plant life, the change of the seasons, and all the minor incident of the daily life of nature, of which the literary register has become superabundant. The fact that the landscape is that of the Cooper homestead adds something of personal and extrinsic interest to the story, which by itself is nothing more than the diary of a year in the country. It was written, the author tells us, "in good faith," every event, every impression being real; but there was little need of this assurance, for it is only by habitual attention to external things and the closest accuracy in describing them, that any success is possible in this sort of composition. The year is the well-known American one, with its tardy and delaying spring, hot summer, long and brooding autumn, and keen winter; the country is that of the interior lakes of New York; and there is a background of the expiring Indian tribes, the bold, tree-felling pioneer, and everywhere the aroma of a district still half wild and in process of being reduced to civilization. The observer has the best of qualities needful to her work in the strong and vital interest she takes in the animate life of nature, and in her sensibility to the moods of the sky and forest. The pages of reflection or of science that make the episodes of the record of what actually took place before her eyes, are of that non-insistent and merely incidental kind with which walks in the woods are really varied. In every way the tone of the volume is consistent and harmonized with the matter, and, for what it purports to be, the book ranks well with its successors of later years and younger hands; and it is pleasant to be able to associate this picture of a life in retirement with nature with our memories of the novelist of the woods.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bancroft, H. H. Popular History of the Mexican People. San Francisco: The History Co. $4.
Braddon, Miss M. E. Like and Unlike. George Munro. 20 cents.
Brinton, D. G. Ancient Nahuatl Poetry, containing the Nahuatl Text of 32 Ancient Mexican Poems, with a Translation, Introduction, Notes, and a Vocabulary. Philadelphia: D. G. Brinton.
Carpenter, Esther B. South-County Neighbors. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.
Church, Rev. A. J. With the King at Oxford: A Tale of the Great Rebellion. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Finch, J. B. Speeches. The People Against the Liquor Traffic. Temperance Publication House. 30 cents.
Fresh Woods and Pastures New. By the Author of 'Frank's Ranche.' London. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.
Furnas R. W. Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society. Vols. I. and II.
Henkel, F. The Mistress of Ibichstein. George Munro. 20 cents.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. Illustrated edition. Vols. IV. and V. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
Lee, Vernon. Juvenilia: Being a Second Series of Essays on Sundry Æsthetical Questions. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Letters from Heaven. Second American, from the Fourth German edition. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.
Lombard, T. R. The New Honduras: its Situation, Resources, Opportunities, and Prospects. Brentano's.
Mandat-Grancey, Baron E. de. Paddy at Home. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Marston, P. B. Garden Secrets. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Miller, J. Songs of the Mexican Seas. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.
Montgomery, D. H. The Leading Facts of English History. Revised edition. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Napoléon, Le Prince. Napoléon et ses Détracteurs. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: Westermann.
Parker, B. S. The Cabin in the Clearing, and Other Poems. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.50.
Perelaer, M. T. H. Ran Away from the Dutch. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.25.
Ransome, C. A Short History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. E. P. Dutton. $1.50.
Schurman, J. G. The Ethical Import of Darwinism. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Seret, W. A. Grammar, with Vocabularies, of Volapük. B. Westermann & Co. $2.25.
Seymour, T. D. Homer's Iliad. Books I.—III. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.35
Sharp, W. Sonnets of this Century. Edited and Arranged, with a Critical Introduction on the Sonnet. Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.
Smedes, Susan Dabney. Memorials of a Southern Planter. Baltimore: Cushings & Bailey. $1.50.
Sophia Adelaide. A Chapter from Contemporaneous History. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Stevenson, E. I. White Cockades: An Incident of the "Forty-five." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Stokes, W. The Old-Irish Glosses at Würzburg and Carlsruhe. Part I. The Glosses and Translation. London: Trübner & Co.
Taylor, Dr. W. M. The Scottish Pulpit from the Reformation to the Present Day. Harper & Brothers.
Thanet, Octave. Knitters in the Sun. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
The Duchess. By "The Duchess." George Munro. 20 cents.
The Giant Dwarf: A Story for Young and Old. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
The New Catholic Church, with Thoughts on Theism and Suggestions towards a Public Religious Service in Harmony with Modern Science and Philosophy. 10th ed. London: Trübner & Co.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. The Invaders, and Other Stories. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Tuckerman, A. L. Short History of Architecture. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Tulloch, Rev. J. Sundays at Balmoral. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.
Waddington, S. The Sonnets of Europe. A Volume of Translations, Selected and Arranged, with Notes. Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.
Ward, C. S. Wit, Wisdom, and Beauties of Shakspere. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Warden, Florence. Scheherazade. A London Night's Entertainment. George Munro. 20 cents.
Ward-Jackson, E. Gymnastics of the Fingers and Wrist, being a System of Gymnastics based on Anatomical Principles. Cincinnati: The John Church Co.
Washburne, E. B. Recollections of a Minister to France. 1869–1877. Illustrated. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.
Welsh, A. H. English Masterpiece Course. Chicago: J. C. Buckbee & Co.; New York: Baker & Taylor Co. 90 cents.
West, J. H. Uplifts of Heart and Will. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.
Wharncliffe—Moy Thomas. Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. 2 vols. (Bohn's Standard Library.) Scribner & Welford.
Whitelock, W. The Life and Times of John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation and First Chief Justice of the United States. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.
Whitmore, W. H. The Colonial Laws of Massachusetts. Reprinted from the edition of 1672, with the supplements through 1686. Boston.
Who Saved the Ship? By Jak. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Wiesner, A. C. Beiträge zur Geschichte Russlands. Leipzig: Reinhold Werther; New York: Westermann.
Wilkinson, W. C. Classic German Course in English. Chautauqua Press.
Wilmer, Rev. R. H. The Recent Past from a Southern Standpoint. 2d ed. Thomas Whittaker.
Winsor, J. Narrative and Critical History of America. Vol. 5. The English and French in North America. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Zeller, B. Histoire de France racontée par les contemporains. Le Règne des Mignons. Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.

Henry Holt & Co.

HAVE JUST READY

IN

DOYLE'S ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA:

The Puritan Colonies.

By J. A. Doyle. 2 vols, 8vo. $7.50.

Southern Silhouettes.

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo. $1.25.

Major and Minor.

By W. E. Norris, author of *Matrimony Leisure Hour Series.* 2 vols., $2.00. *Leisure Moment Series*, 50 cents.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

SIERRA MADRE SANATORIUM,
Lamanda Park, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
SARAH I. SHUEY, Physician;
Miss M. B. TREAT, Manager.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready. A. S. CLARK.

THE ANARCHISTS' CASE.

A full and reliable report of this *cause célèbre* in the *Northeastern Reporter*, including the opinion of the court in full (as to the value of which see first page of *Nation*, September 29), together with statements of facts and abstracts of arguments.

Sent to any address for twenty-five cents.
WEST PUBLISHING CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
National Reporter System.

RARE BOOK CATALOGUE

JUST ISSUED.

AUTOGRAPH CATALOGUE

NEARLY READY.

Either sent on receipt of two-cent stamp.

WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN,
744 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LAUGHTON, MACDONALD & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

131 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

Have issued a clearance catalogue of Rare and Standard Books offered at low prices.

Send your name and address, and they will mail you one.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

INFORMATION AGENCY, 109 East 9th St., N. Y. Send doz. stamps for Hints on finding books, buying and selling, market values, reviews, etc.

FOREIGN

Second-Hand Book Catalogues

will be mailed to bookbuyers, regularly as issued, on application to

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Publishers and Importers,

COOPER UNION, 4TH AVE., NEW YORK.

Book Collectors will find in these Catalogues many choice "out-of-the-way" books at low prices. We have special facilities for importing from these lists. Correspondence solicited.

LANGUAGES.

The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, is the only successful method ever devised for one to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks,

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, OR ITALIAN.

Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms $5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy. Part I, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston, Mass.

Germany.

PROF. A. FLEISCHMANN, *Eldena, Pommern.* Thorough study of German, French, and other branches. Summer resort for seabathing. Fine surroundings. Isle of Rügen. University of Greifswald. For circulars address PROF. J. M. CROW, Ph.D. Grinnell, Iowa.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF Houses, Institutions, etc. (water supply, plumbing, heating, etc.), examined by WM. PAUL GERHARD, 39 Union Square, West, New York City, author of 'House Drainage and Sanitary Plumbing,' 'Guide to Sanitary House Inspection,' etc.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

The Week.

A REPUBLICAN organ, commenting upon the appeal to the Supreme Court in the Virginia debt controversy, says that "the only chance of a decision in favor of repudiation lies in Mr. Cleveland's hands," and that "if he will appoint a judge like Mr. Lamar, there may be a majority of one for a revocation of the original decision." A better way of putting it would be that the original decision may be revoked if Mr. Cleveland will appoint a judge like Chief-Justice Waite, Justice Miller, Justice Bradley, or Justice Gray, all Northern Republicans, who voted "in favor of repudiation," and were only prevented from making it the verdict of the tribunal by the fact that the single Democratic justice, Mr. Field, voted with the other four Republican justices in opposition. If the court finally decides "in favor of repudiation," it will not be because Mr. Cleveland appoints a Southern Democratic justice who votes that way, but because Lincoln, Grant, and Arthur appointed four Northern Republican justices who set him the example.

Senator Sherman has made another "great speech" in Ohio, but we scan it in vain for any reference to the vital issue of nullification—nullification by Ohio people, Republicans as well as Democrats, of the law passed by the last Legislature giving colored children the right to attend the white schools. If such outrages upon negroes had been committed anywhere in the backwoods by Southern whites as have occurred during the past month in college towns of Ohio, the Republican press and the Republican stump speakers would have flamed with indignation against a section so lost to all sense of justice; but neither Foraker, nor Sherman, nor any other Republican orator, nor any Republican organ, so far as we have seen, has uttered a word in condemnation of this barbarism. The hypocrisy of the pretence of Republican politicians that they feel an unselfish interest in the negro, was never before made so plain.

The dissensions among the Knights of Labor, which are causing a terrible internal conflict in the "General Assembly" of that order at Minneapolis, show that it would have been most unwise to hand over the Government of the United States to Mr. Powderly last year, or even let him revise the Constitution. They show, too, that the transfer of all the land, mines, and machinery of the country to "Labor," to be managed by a committee composed of the Powderlys, Barrys, Quinns, and the like, would probably not succeed in banishing poverty and making happiness equal and universal. We hope that clergymen and philanthropists whose imaginations have been touched by the George and Powderly rant are carefully reading the reports of the doings and sayings of these labor organizations; and while doing so, we trust they will bear in mind that the Socialistic world they dream of is one which the managers of these bodies would govern or try to govern. They surely must ask themselves how long civilization would last under such a régime, and be thus helped in getting hold of the central idea of sociology—that the social organization is and must always be what human character makes it, and not one whit better.

The municipal election in Newark furnished an excellent test of the strength of the Labor party. The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, one of its noisiest leaders, was nominated for Mayor; Henry George lent his assistance; the Democratic candidate was supposed to be objectionable to the party on personal grounds—in short, the circumstances appeared so favorable that the more sanguine talked of carrying the city. A full vote was polled, but Pentecost received only 1,861 ballots out of a total of 25,594; in other words, the Labor candidate was supported by only 14 out of every 100 voters in a city where the proportion of laboring men is very large. There was a curious parallel between the Newark election and the Indianapolis election the same day. In Indianapolis also there was a Labor candidate for Mayor, but he received only 1,455 votes out of a total of 20,700, which was almost exactly the same proportion as the 1,861 out of 25,594 in Newark. These simultaneous exposures of the party's weakness in the East and in the West can hardly fail to exert a discouraging influence in this State.

Mayor Hewitt said some very useful things last week at the opening of the club-house of the Bricklayers' Union No. 7. This Union is one of the most prosperous in the city, largely owing to conservative ways of talking and acting, and is the first of the unions to own its club-house. Mayor Hewitt pointed out that continual striking is the mark of the rawest stage of trades-unionism. The unions, he said, like children, "go through a dental period, and the first thing they do is to show their teeth." In England, where the labor organizations are older and better managed than anywhere else, during the first fifty years nearly all their money was expended on strikes. But now all that is changed, and 97 per cent. of their funds go into charity and mutual help. The same tendency, Mr. Hewitt said, appears in this country. In 1880 the greater part of the money contributed to trades-unions treasuries was expended in strikes. In 1885 only 12 per cent. of it was expended in this way, and the remainder went in benefits and mutual help. Mr. Hewitt predicted that in five years from now only 2 per cent. of the union revenues would be expended in strikes. But in order to reach this consummation many of the unions will have to slough off the striking or turbulent element, as the Bricklayers' Union No. 7 had to do nine or ten years ago. The men who are constantly thinking of strikes, and getting up strikes, and looking out for reasons for striking, are seldom good workmen or a valuable part of any organization. The constitutional striker almost always finds industry and economy odious.

In his speech at Dunkirk on Monday Col. F. D. Grant handled certain themes in political economy with his accustomed brevity and terseness. Referring to Senator Hiscock's remarks on the vast growth of the sugar-beet industry, and the consequent lowering of the price of sugar and the diminished cost of transportation, he said that he was able to confirm the Senator's position by observations of his own in the republic of Mexico. For, happening once to be at the town of Oataca in that country, he found that sugar was selling at seventeen cents a pound, while in the City of Mexico it could be bought for ten cents a pound. The reason was that Oataca had no railroads or other cheap means of transportation, while the City of Mexico, having railroads, was able to procure sugar a great deal cheaper. It was also a fact within his knowledge that it once cost twelve cents a hundred to ship army goods in the West, "but as soon as the railroad came the price fell enormously." From these data he was convinced of the soundness of Senator Hiscock's views. He concluded that "the railways have so cheapened the cost of transporting everything that all in this nation can live with more comfort." If the intelligent and fair-minded public find Col. Grant's position well taken, they will doubtless be convinced that the Republican party was right in rejecting him for Quarantine Commissioner and reserving him for the higher position of Secretary of State.

The *Times* prints a letter from Mr. D. H. Chamberlain in answer to an invitation to take the stump for the Republican party in this State. He declines to do so because he thinks the Democratic candidates on the whole better men and better officers than the Republican candidates, and the Democratic platform better than the Republican platform. The Republican platform he objects to because it shows that "the only political question to which the Republican party is sincerely devoted is that of protection, so called"—that is, the maintenance of the present tariff and the enormous resulting surplus; while the Democratic platform calls for a reduction of Federal taxation by a sum not less than $100,000,000 per annum. Mr. Chamberlain's other points are also very strong. He touches on the Republican juggling with the temperance question, on the Platt bossism, on the nomination of Belden ("the man who does not stir round for nothing"), for Congress, and so on. In fact, the picture he draws of the Republican party recalls strongly a remark Emerson made about it as long ago as 1879, when its degeneracy was becoming painfully manifest—"the better the party, the worse it stinks when it turns bad."

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes an interview with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in which

"the shadow of coming financial disaster" is somewhat vividly portrayed. We presume that Mr. Depew did not intend that his remarks, whatever they were, should be printed; but now that they have got in print, they will supply the text for more or less comment, since Mr. Depew's position as the head of one of the largest railway corporations and amalgamations in the country gives him excellent opportunities for observation of the undercurrents of trade and industry. The first thing that strikes Mr. Depew's attention in the West is the excessive amount of railway building that has been undertaken this year, and the probability that a large part of the new mileage will remain unprofitable for many years to come, and that the portion which is not under the ownership of old and solid companies will either be put to great straits or go into bankruptcy. Now, this is a "true bill," whether Mr. Depew said it or not. The situation in this respect is very much the same that it was in the autumn of 1872. There had been an extraordinary overbuilding of railways in that year, and when the fall trade and the crop movement began, a severe stringency in the money market set in. It was more severe than at the corresponding period this year, for the reason that, while the expenditure for new railways in 1871-1872 was about the same as in 1885-1886, the foundation of capital upon which the superstructure rested was very much less in the former than in the latter period. The carrying power of the country is now vastly greater than it was then, but this fact does not supply carrying power to individuals or companies that do not possess it. Each tub must stand on its own bottom now as at other times.

There was no general disaster in 1872. It was deferred till the following year. The pinch in money was relieved, and most people believed that the worst was over. Indeed, few, if any, looked for the crash which followed twelve months later. Here is another difference between the two periods, and this is more important, perhaps, than the one already mentioned. In 1872 and 1873, and, indeed, during several preceding years, there had been a wild speculative rage in nearly all departments of business. Nobody looked for a panic. When the shadow of coming disaster spread over the country in 1872, it found the trading public unwilling to believe in the possibility of disaster. Nearly everybody was "spread out." Hope and confidence abounded everywhere. Now the contrary condition prevails. If the stock and produce markets may be taken as an index of the public temper, nearly everybody is "hedging." The great majority are, and have been for a long time, "taking in sail." They have been taking the right steps to prevent a general disaster by putting themselves out of the reach of one. It is one of the aphorisms of trade and finance that a panic never comes when it is expected. History does not show a single one that came when any great number of people were looking out for it, because looking out implies preparations on the part of the business community, each for himself, to avoid the consequences of it—such preparations, for example, as the passing of the dividend by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the other day. That step ought to be considered a salutary and reassuring event, since it tends to establish solvency. But for the soreness of the Stock Exchange, resulting from a long series of disappointments, it would have been taken as an encouraging rather than a depressing event. All preparations, individual and corporate, to meet a panic tend to avert it. It is a safe conclusion that there is no general disaster coming now, or while the public mind remains in its present temper. But we may look for individual disasters in the quarter where Mr. Depew has been travelling, and we must not be surprised when they come.

The opinions ascribed to Mr. Depew have drawn renewed attention to the real-estate speculation in towns and cities of the second class in the West. It does not seem to have affected in any marked degree the cities of the first class, Chicago and St. Louis. It has had free course in Duluth, Omaha, Kansas City, Wichita, Little Rock, and a multitude of smaller towns, extending to "acre property" that will not be wanted for building purposes in the next half century, if ever. It has not much affected farming lands except such as are within the supposed area of early business demands. It is, therefore, a craze appertaining to certain localities—a large number, indeed, but not so large as to be called a general speculation, even in the sections of country where it prevails. The only kind of permanent investment (by which we mean the conversion of circulating into fixed capital as distinguished from mere betting on future values of real estate) that has taken undue proportions has been railway building in the West and Southwest. An instance of this which is now producing a great deal of mischief is the multiplication of railways between Chicago and St. Paul. There are now six lines between those cities, there being a paying business for not more than three. The latest comer, the Minnesota and Northwestern, has but recently entered the field, being the product of English capital, which was never perhaps more disastrously misplaced. Before the promoters of this new line came forward, the St. Paul, Northwestern, Rock Island, Burlington, and Wisconsin Central were making a precarious living on the traffic between the new Northwest and the head of Lake Michigan. Four of these lines were great spider-webs drawing sustenance from so wide an area that the division of the St. Paul-Chicago traffic into four or five parts, although painful, was no killing matter. When the sixth candidate appeared, there was so little left to divide that it could get nothing without a fearful "cut" in rates. This cut affected not merely the St. Paul-Chicago traffic, but extended itself to the Pacific Coast business, and thus brought down the rates via Omaha and Kansas City. All the roads were still further hampered by the Inter-State Commerce Act. They could not recoup themselves by their local tariffs for their losses on through business. The result has been that the Minnesota and Northwestern Railway has demoralized the entire "Granger" system of roads and a large share of the Pacific Coast business. It is this demoralization, and not the real-estate craze, which has been contemporaneous with it, that has cast the existing pall upon the Stock Exchange.

The Boston *Herald* raises an objection to Mr. John Jay Knox's plan for refunding the 4 per cent. Government bonds, alleging that although there would be a saving of $51,000,000 to the Government by the operation, yet a much larger saving might be effected by buying all the outstanding 4 per cents "at the current quotations." The saving which would thus be effected, it shows, would be upwards of $76,000,000. We presume that all parties, including Mr. Knox, will agree that the *Herald's* plan is the best, if the *Herald* will agree to gather up the outstanding 4 per cents and tender them to the Government "at the current quotations." Mr. Knox's plan goes upon the assumption that the bulk of the bonds are held by persons, corporations, and trustees who are required to keep investments in United States bonds as long as any are to be had, but that their requirement would be satisfied by a 2½ per cent. bond as well as by a 4 per cent., and accordingly that the iron grip with which the 4s are held would be relaxed by the offer of a new bond running the same length of time at a lower rate of interest.

The rumbling in the Republican newspapers on the subject of the Samoan Islands and the supposed designs of Germany on them is intended to discredit Secretary Bayard by the implication that he has not put on a bold front, and told Germany to keep her hands off. It is worth while to ask what we want of a group of islands south of the equator, in the mid-Pacific Ocean, only one of which is good for anything, and this one only 550 miles square, when we rejected both San Domingo and St. Thomas a few years ago, both lying within easy distance of our shores and directly in the track of a great and growing commerce. San Domingo can still be had for the asking. In natural resources, in beautiful scenery, in commodious harbors, and in proximity to our shores, it is worth one hundred times as much as the whole Samoan group. Yet we declined it when it was offered to us, and we would not take it now, nor would we accept all the islands in the British, French, Dutch, and Danish West Indies if they were offered to us as a free gift. We could not afford to take them, for the reason that they cost more for running expenses than they come to. Why, then, should we be concerned about Samoa? Is it that the Monroe doctrine is violated by Germany's proceedings? That doctrine has always been thought to apply to America, not to Polynesia. There is no evidence as yet that Germany has done more than to depose a barbarous chief. Still less is there any evidence that she has violated any rights of the United States.

Prohibition caused a lively controversy among the Nebraska Republicans at their

recent State Convention. In past years the party had pledged itself to submit to the people a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, but although it controlled the last Legislature, the proposition was defeated. The question was therefore presented whether the party should renew the pledge, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a plank which again committed the organization to submission. But the opposition carried the fight into the Convention, and speeches were delivered against "sumptuary legislation" which read amazingly like the utterances of the average Democratic stump speaker. Mr. Rosewater of the Omaha *Bee*, for example, "claimed that it was an attack upon the individual rights of a citizen, and that there was no more right to legislate on that question than to make an individual attend a certain church." A motion to lay the resolution on the table was only beaten by the narrow margin of 282 to 261, and the opposition succeeded in carrying an amendment which relegated the question to next year (by a provision that the question should be voted on at the primaries in 1888), and which the *Bee* considers "a victory practically for the anti-submission side of the question." Nebraska has had an efficient high-license law for several years, and the success of this system was the strongest argument which the opponents of constitutional prohibition could present.

The State election of 1886 in Tennessee was hotly contested by the Taylor brothers, and the whole commonwealth was deeply interested in the fraternal as well as partisan encounter. The Presidential election of 1884 was the most bitterly fought controversy for many years, the Republicans working with strong hopes of securing both the electoral vote and possession of the State Government. The election of August 29, 1887, involved not a single office, and turned solely upon a question of administration—whether or not the State should prohibit the traffic in liquor. The election of 1886 called out 230,815 voters, that of 1884 259,468, and that of 1887 262,701, of whom 117,504 supported prohibition and 145,197 opposed it. The theory of the spoilsmen has always been that unless you put up all the offices as a stake in every election, few people will take enough interest in the election to turn out and vote; but facts like these from Tennessee and Texas—for the same thing was true of the amendment election in Texas the month before—have disposed of this fallacy in an unanswerable manner.

Arkansas furnishes a fresh illustration of the progress which civil-service reform is making in the South. The Legislature last winter established a State geological survey, and intrusted the appointment of its head to Gov. Hughes. The Governor treated the matter precisely as he would have done if he had been in charge of some great business establishment; that is to say, he tried to find the best man in the country for the place, regardless of the question whether he happened to live in Arkansas or not, and without any reference to his political views. The choice fell upon Dr. John C. Branner of Tennessee, and in making up his staff Dr. Branner followed the same principles which had led to his own selection, even when they required him to take as his assistant a professional geologist of wide experience who chanced to live in Ohio, in preference to an Arkansas man who had the highest possible recommendations from the leading men of Arkansas, but was not fitted by training and experience to do the work. The whole staff was constituted in the same way. As Dr. Branner puts it: "If it was part of the duty of Gov. Hughes and of myself to take politics into consideration in these matters, I must confess that we have both grossly neglected that part of our duties. I have very frequent occasion to consult Gov. Hughes in regard to Survey business, but politics has never been mentioned, or even hinted at, between us. He knew nothing of my political opinions when my appointment was made, and he knows nothing of them to-day. Neither do I know the politics of a single one of my assistants. I consider it as little my business what they think on politics as it is how they part their hair."

The question of a successor to Henry Ward Beecher has received what we presume may be considered indefinite postponement, by the selection of the Rev. Lyman Abbott, one of the editors of the *Christian Union*, as a "temporary supply." He will probably occupy the place until the church has relinquished the hope of finding what the members will consider a suitable successor to their late pastor. Their minds are still filled with the standard of pulpit oratory which he created, but it will gradually grow fainter, and they will frankly come to recognize how completely Plymouth Church was the creation of Mr. Beecher's personality, and how futile it is to expect to keep it on the peculiar and wholly original lines of progress which he traced out for it. There has probably never been a church, in this or any other country, in which the pastor was so large and the congregation so small a part of the organization.

The *World* manages to give an original turn to its comment on the case of the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the imported contract-labor minister, by translating him to Trinity Parish, and saying that "among other things he should labor to reform the harsh method of treating poor tenants sometimes adopted by the agents of the Trinity corporation." But, however cruel may be the tender mercies of the wicked Trinity corporation, Mr. Warren could influence them only by force of brotherly remonstrance, as he has no office in Trinity Parish, while the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which he is the head, we believe has no tenants.

Mr. Chamberlain's speeches to the Orangemen in Belfast have naturally excited astonishment and derision in England, and particularly the one in which he ridiculed the idea of a parliament in Dublin, as likely to prove simply a reproduction of the New York Tammany Hall. The reason of this astonishment is that he said in a speech in London on the 17th of June, 1885, before he quarrelled with Mr. Gladstone:

> "This question is a national question as well as a parochial question, and the pacification of Ireland at this moment depends, I believe, on the concession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business. What is the alternative? Are you content, after nearly eighty years of failure, to renew once more the dreary experience of repressive legislation? Is it not discreditable to us that even now it is only by unconstitutional means that we are able to secure peace and order in one portion of her Majesty's dominions? I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule the sister country. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently, as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which prevailed in Venice under Austrian rule. An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step, he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal, or educational work, without being confronted with, interfered with, controlled by an English official appointed by a foreign Government, and without a shade or shadow of representative authority. I say the time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle. That is the work to which the new Parliament will be called."

Of course Mr. Chamberlain may have been all wrong in talking in this way two years ago, but it is to be observed that the state of facts on which he reasoned then was substantially the same as now. He did not, it is true, know as much of the National League as he knows now, but he knew all about the Land League, which preceded it, which was managed by the same men and had the same objects. If he admits he was wrong two years ago on such an old and well-known question as the Irish question, he can hardly expect people to attach any more value to his opinions of 1887 than to his opinions of 1885. People forgive mistakes and changes of opinion, even by men of Mr. Chamberlain's age, readily enough, but they do not continue to pay much attention to men who change their minds frequently on very important matters unless they can show that new facts have come to light.

The fall in the Boerse in Berlin, in consequence of the renewed unfavorable accounts of the condition of the Crown Prince's throat, is a natural consequence of the fact that his eldest son, and the next heir to the imperial throne in case of his death, is a young man of the military type, who has little sympathy with or comprehension of constitutional liberty or the parliamentary system, being in all these respects a great contrast to his father. The patience of the German Liberals under the slights put upon them by Bismarck has been due, in some degree, to the knowledge that a régime more favorable to them would come in with the death of the old Emperor and the accession of his son, who is a man of peace and imbued with constitutional ideas, and has but little sympathy with Bismarck's high-handed ways. If, however, the crown were now to pass again to a mere soldier, a long period of trouble at home and abroad might be opened up. But it has to be borne in mind that even young soldiers are apt to be sobered by the cares of state and the difficulty, even on the throne, of having one's own way.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 12, to TUESDAY, October 18, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President and his party left Minneapolis October 11, and stopped the next morning to see the corn palace at Sioux City, Ia. They visited St. Joseph and Kansas City October 13, and thence went southward, arriving at Memphis, where they were cordially welcomed October 14. The city was profusely decorated, and one arch across a street was made of cotton bales. Judge H. T. Ellett of the Chancery Court, who made a patriotic speech of welcome, fell dead on the platform. From Memphis the party went to Nashville, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland, October 15, visited Mrs. James K. Polk. They spent Sunday at Belle Meade, the famous Jackson stock farm near the city, and on October 17 held public receptions in Nashville—the President in the Capitol and Mrs. Cleveland in a hotel. On the evening of October 17 the party left Nashville for Chattanooga. The President's welcome in the South has been cordial, and special attention has been paid to Mrs. Cleveland. Perhaps the most enthusiastic demonstration that has been seen since they left Washington was made at Atlanta, where they arrived October 17. The next day the President delivered an address on the Exposition grounds. The city was so crowded that many visitors could not find rooms for the night. The pilot train that runs before the President's special train discovered that a bridge in Arkansas was on fire, which, it is supposed, was kindled with malicious intent.

Secretary Whitney has had a model lifeboat built at Alexandria, with a view to its use in the navy. It is twenty-six feet long, seven feet wide, and three feet six inches deep. The frame is of oak and the planking is of white cedar, and white mahogany has been used for the inside casing. There are twenty-six air-tight compartments, and the protected buoyancy of the boat is equal to 115 cubic feet, more than double that of any boat of the same displacement hitherto built.

The annual report of the United States Land Commissioner, Mr. Sparks, shows that since March 4, 1885, 31,824,481 acres of land have been restored to the public domain. Considerable space is given in the report to the subject of public surveys in the Territories and in California, many of which are reported to be fraudulent. "The field examinations," it is set down in the report, "have developed fraudulent and defective surveys, heretofore returned, to an extent which renders apparent the necessity for an inspection of all preceding surveys, and fully justifies the conclusion reached by this office to defer payments of accounts for past surveys until the true character of the work shall have been ascertained." As a result 2,312 entries, covering about 370,000 acres, were held for cancellation, and 1,153 entries, covering about 180,000 acres, were cancelled for fraud.

The annual report of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, shows that the percentages of successful indications during the year have been: For weather, 74.5; wind, 69.1; temperature, 74.4—a general average of 73.9. This result is not satisfactory to the Chief Signal Officer, but the reasons for it are that officers have necessarily been assigned to indications work who have never before performed duty of that character, the relief of old officers detailed from the line of the army having been forced upon the Chief Signal Officer by legislative action.

The United States Supreme Court, October 12, granted writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Attorney-General Ayres of Virginia and the two county attorneys who were in prison for disregarding Judge Bond's order forbidding them to bring suits against persons tendering coupons in payment of taxes.

Judge Thayer of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, October 11, in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against Philip L. Rose, et al., issued an order restraining the defendants from making, using, or selling telephones or telephone apparatus infringing on Bell's patents. The defendants had been making instruments for the Pan-Electric Company.

The United States District Attorney for the district including this city will bring suit, at the expense of the United States, against the Church of the Holy Trinity for violating the United States statute "to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States," because the church called the Rev. E. W. Warren, an English clergyman, to its pulpit, and he has begun to perform the duties of the place.

The New Hampshire Senate, October 13, passed the Hazen bill, which permits the lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad of the Boston and Lowell Road and its New Hampshire system. The House of Representatives had previously passed it. The Legislative Committee appointed to make an investigation into the accusations of the bribery of members by railroad companies has been hearing more testimony. Gov. Sawyer, October 18, vetoed the bill because corrupt methods had been used to promote its passage.

The State Railway Commission of Minnesota has called the attention of all the railroads in the State to their failure to observe the law requiring that "each passenger and sleeping-car operated or run within the State shall be equipped with at least one fire-extinguisher in each end of each car," saying: "We force the subject upon your attention for the third time, and with notice that the Attorney General of the State will be notified to commence summary proceedings against all companies who fail to have their cars fully equipped by the 1st of November next as required by law."

The Coroner of Porter County, Ind., wherein the recent fatal accident on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad occurred, gave a verdict October 14 holding the employees of the road responsible for the death of the victims. The Judge of the Circuit Court at Valparaiso has charged the Grand Jury to investigate the disaster.

The official returns of the recent election in Tennessee show that the majority against the proposed prohibition amendment was 27,693.

A decision was given by the city judges of Baltimore, October 17, which strikes off nearly 4,000 names from the registry list. This is regarded as a great victory for an honest election there.

The Executive Committee of the Civil-Service Reform Association of New York unanimously adopted, on October 5, a resolution "heartily approving the letter of Commissioner Oberly to the Illinois Democratic Association in Washington for its vigorous rebuke of such partisan associations among employees of the Government, as tending to lead to violation of the Civil-Service Law, and to promote the abuses which that law was intended to correct, and which the President has strongly condemned."

The course of Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover Theological Seminary, in ignoring the decision of the Board of Visitors removing him from his position, has caused an appeal to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

There have been a number of new cases of smallpox at Tampa, Fla., and several refugees from that place have died of the disease at inland towns, but no fear is reported that it will spread beyond control.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, at Minneapolis, October 12, adopted the report of the committee appointed to recommend the legislation that the order should strive to have enacted. The report approves the Blair Educational Bill, the eight-hour day for mail-carriers, and the Foran bill in relation to homesteads, providing that such settlers may borrow $500 from the Government, secured by the land, at 3 per cent.; and it approves the recommendations of the General Master-Workman in favor of Government control of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country.

Mr. Robert Garrett formally resigned the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad October 12. October 14 the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system passed under the management of the Western Union Company. Telegraph rates between some points have been greatly increased over the rates charged by the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

A Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio express train was stopped near El Paso, Tex., October 14, by three masked men. One of them threw a bomb, the explosion of which shattered the door and side of the mail car into splinters. The agent, J. Ernest Smith, was dazed, but recovered himself and fired a charge from a double-barrelled shotgun into the breast of the robber, killing him instantly. He shot also at one of the others who ran, and he killed him too.

The Scotch cutter *Thistle* sailed for Glasgow October 14, and as she went down the bay she was saluted by all the yachts within sight.

Eight insane women were suffocated during a fire in the Cleveland, O., insane asylum on the night of October 12.

The Baltic cotton mill, at Baltic, Conn., was burned October 14. The property was valued at a million and a half dollars, and nearly 1,000 persons were thrown out of employment.

The International Military Encampment at Chicago, having failed to meet expenses, was placed in the hands of a receiver October 17.

A bronze equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade was unveiled in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, October 18. It is the work of the sculptor A. M. Calder, is of heroic size, and is mounted on a pedestal of rough granite.

The body of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was buried with military honors at West Point October 18.

FOREIGN.

The French Army scandal caused by the discovery that Gen. Caffarel of the War Office and others had sold decorations, has provoked much comment, and great fear in French military and political circles lest revelations be made of a kind to disturb the Government and the organization of the army. The plan for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was published in the *Figaro*, was found in Gen. Caffarel's house; he was tried by a council of generals on the charge of selling civil decorations, and was pronounced guilty of "habitual dishonorable conduct" and placed on the retired list. Gen. Boulanger having declared that the prosecution of Gen. Caffarel was aimed at him (Boulanger), Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, placed him under arrest October 13 for thirty days for giving improper information to the reporters. M. Wilson, the son-in law of President Grévy, has been declared innocent of compromising relations with the guilty persons, but this verdict is regarded rather as an effort to end the scandal than to find out the whole truth about it. Excitement has been caused also in French Canadian society. Many French Canadians wear French decorations. The late Senator Sénécal wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, which it was openly declared had been bought from friends of Gen. Boulanger. A Parisian some months ago petitioned the French Government to inquire into the matter, and it is said that this had something to do with the exposure in Paris.

Gen. Boulanger has received many messages and letters from all parts of France expressing sympathy for him. A demonstration was

made in Nîmes October 17, when M. Spuller, Minister of Public Instruction, opened the college there. The crowd shouted "Vive Boulanger," and the bands played Boulangist airs.

A French decree has been issued for the creation of a civil Governor-General for the Indian and Chinese colonies of France.

Fifteen hundred French pilgrims arrived at Rome October 14, and were received by the Pope on Sunday, when they offered their congratulations on his approaching jubilee.

The European suspense about affairs in Morocco continues. The Sultan's condition is reported to be more hopeful. But France and Italy, October 12, accepted Spain's invitation to hold a conference in Madrid about affairs in Morocco, and it is yet expected every day that the Sultan's death will be announced on the next day. Germany decided not to send a warship to African waters, but to intrust to England the protection of Germans residing in Morocco. This resolution is regarded as a proof of the cordial *entente* between the German and English Governments.

The Queen Regent of Spain, October 13, signed a decree authorizing the construction of six ironclads of 7,000 tons each, which shall be capable of attaining a speed of from sixteen to twenty miles an hour, and four large and sixty small torpedo boats.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who has been continuing his political speeches in Ireland, spoke at Belfast, October 12, and said there were two Irelands. One was under the leadership of agitators who profited by her distress; the other loyal and contented. There were also two races, and he did not intend to submit Ulster to a Dublin Parliament—not because he believed the religious faith of the people would be endangered thereby, but because he objected to submitting Ulster's orderly, regular life to the inventors of the plan of campaign. The Irish were now absolutely masterful in America, especially in New York, the government of which was called Irish. A Parliament in Dublin would be simply a Dublin Tammany Hall ring. He would not consent to handing over the Ulster Protestants to such a ring. Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Ireland should have a separate government, there was no reason why Ulster, rejoicing in a government which it honored, should be forcibly severed from Great Britain and relegated to the dominion of the National League. He made several speeches at other places on the two or three following days.

Mr. John Bright, October 13, wrote a letter of criticism about a leaflet by Mr. Gladstone headed "Remember Mitchelstown" wherein he said that the leaflet shows the depth of the degradation to which the Liberal party has been rapidly forced by alliance with the promoters and leaders of rebellion in Ireland, and that Mr. Gladstone's followers are ready to adopt any cry or charge he makes to excite the passions of ignorant men against the Government he wants to supplant, and which he is passionately laboring to succeed.

Mr. Gladstone was enthusiastically received at Manchester October 18. On the same day he made a speech at Sheffield, wherein he said that he did not doubt that the mind of the people was rapidly marshalling itself in favor of contenting Ireland, and restoring the freedom and efficiency of Parliament and the honor of England, which has been so grievously tarnished by past misconduct in Ireland. At Stockport he declared that coercion was directed, not against crime, but against the people of Ireland combining to preserve their interests. If such a combination showed a tendency towards crime, the Liberals would not give it the smallest countenance.

At the Congress of the Liberal Federation at Nottingham on the same day, Mr. Gladstone reviewed the situation in Ireland. He wanted a statutory Parliament in Dublin, subject to imperial control. There was nothing to prevent any reasonable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals without reference to this or that particular or detail. Only one word could describe the present system of Irish Government. It was "impertinence." The events of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in England. He condemned the action of the authorities at Mitchelstown. He admitted having used the words "Remember Mitchelstown!" The whole system of government in Ireland required to be thoroughly reformed, and such a change an enfranchised nation alone could accomplish. He expressed himself as perfectly confident that if a general election were held immediately, it would result in the return of a Parliament resolved to do justice to Ireland.

The inspector, Brownrigg, and other constables were found guilty of murder by the coroner's jury at Mitchelstown, Ireland. They were not arrested, but only suspended from duty pending the appeal from the verdict. A League meeting at Woodford, Ireland, which had been proclaimed by the Government, was held on Sunday. The telegraph wires were cut on Saturday night, thus preventing communication with Dublin. O'Brien was received by a great crowd, which waved hundreds of torches in the air. In the course of his speech he burned a copy of the proclamation forbidding the holding of the meeting. This act aroused the wildest enthusiasm. Two other members of Parliament made addresses.

United Ireland, Mr. William O'Brien's paper, at Dublin, on October 13 published six columns of reports of National League meetings, and said: "This is how coercion terrorizes the Irish

The yearly manifesto of the English Liberal party is embodied in the report of the National Liberal Federation, which was published October 15. It prophesies the early triumph of the Gladstonian cause and policy, and refers to the large number of dissentient Liberals who have returned to the fold. It endorses the alliance between the English and the Irish members of Parliament, and declares that most excellent moral results have been produced upon the Irish people by the conviction that they no longer stand alone, but that their political relations are being settled on a basis of justice, equality, and peace, and that a way will be cleared for dealing with such questions as local government, local option, religious equality, and further franchise changes.

Mr. Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, member of Parliament for West Edinburgh, a Liberal who has hitherto been opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, has intimated his conversion to home rule.

The poor that frequent Trafalgar Square, London, formed another procession October 14, and marched to the Mansion House, where they sought an interview with the Lord Mayor After a harmless encounter with the police the mob was dispersed. After a similar procession October 17, there were several more serious encounters with the police. But for several days since then the unemployed have been making other riotous demonstrations, and there have been several serious collisions with the police.

A Shakspere memorial fountain, presented by Mr. G. W. Childs of Philadelphia to the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, was dedicated with proper ceremonies October 18. The principal address was made by Mr. Henry Irving, the actor, and a letter from Mr. James Russell Lowell and a poem by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes were read.

The Niger districts in West Africa, including the coast line between Lagos and the western bank of the Rio del Rey and the Niger Company's land, have been declared to be under British protection.

News was received in London October 12 that Lady Ann Brassey, author of 'Around the World in the Yacht *Sunbeam*,' and wife of Sir Thomas Brassey, whose constant companion she was on his yachting voyages, died on board the *Sunbeam* while bound for Australia, and was buried at sea. October 14 Dinah Maria Craik (Miss Mulock), the English writer, died, aged sixty-one years. The death was announced October 17 of Léon-Cléry Vacher, physician, and member of the French Chamber of Deputies for Corrèze.

Dr. Mackenzie, the English physician who has attended the Crown Prince of Germany since the development of the disease in his throat, said at Berlin on October 12 that the Prince's general health was good, but that there are certain symptoms which cause anxiety. He suffers now from obstinate chronic laryngeal catarrh; and he must pass the winter in a warm climate and avoid conversation. This information caused sufficient alarm somewhat to disturb prices on the European bourses.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft of Leipsic, the capital of which is 9,000,000 marks, has failed in consequence of unlawful speculations. Two of the directors have absconded with a large amount of money and all of the bank stock.

The official returns of the vote for the election of the Bulgarian Sobranye, October 9, show that the Government secured 258 and the Opposition 27 members. Several other fatal riots on election day have been reported. The Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs is in Frankfort trying to negotiate a Government loan.

The Chief Press Censor at St. Petersburg has been dismissed because he exacted money for favorable judgments on publications offered for censorship. A Ministerial council has been convoked at Moscow to appoint a successor to Mme. Katkoff, who recently announced her intention of resigning the editorship of the Moscow *Gazette* in January.

The Congo Government has decided to despatch forces to reconquer Stanley Falls, where there has been a state of confusion bordering on anarchy since the insurrection against Tippu Tib's rule.

The London *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent writes that Mitkiewicz, the adventurer who pretends to have secured valuable concessions for an American syndicate from the Chinese Government, during the negotiations used without authority the names of Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Mackay; and that whatever railways and other works should be undertaken with money raised in advance were to be mortgaged to the syndicate.

The steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, which arrived at San Francisco October 17, brought advices that a crisis is approaching in Corea, over which kingdom the Emperor of China claims sovereignty. Simultaneously with the appointment by the King of Corea of ministers to represent the Corean Government in Europe and the United States, Mr. Yuen, China's Resident Minister in Seul, left the city secretly.

A rich alluvial deposit of gold has been discovered in South Australia, about 380 miles north of Adelaide and within 20 miles of the railway line. In a fortnight after the announcement of the discovery 2,000 men were on the field.

Sir Charles Tupper has been chosen as Canada's representative on the American-English Fisheries Commission.

At a dinner in his honor at Montreal October 14, on his return from France, J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State of the Dominion Government, said concerning the agitation for commercial union with the United States: "Commercial union is an idea which can never prevail in Canada, because it would destroy Canadian industries and Canadian nationality. It holds out delusive hopes to the agriculturist, and while I believe Canadians do not desire it, I feel satisfied that the Americans will not have it. There is nobody in the United States who would embrace the idea of commercial union unless he thought it meant political union as well. Such political union would wipe out for ever all the hopes and aspirations of the people for a Canadian nationality, and would deprive them of all the blessings they now enjoy"

THIS YEAR'S "ASSESSMENTS."

THE first preliminary step to the annual sale of offices to the highest bidder was taken by Tammany Hall on Thursday night, when that organization's so-called nominating convention met and, after appointing a conference committee on nominations, adjourned till the 21st inst. The next preliminary step was taken by the County Democracy yesterday, when that organization met, appointed a similar committee, and adjourned till the same date. In the meantime the claims of various candidates will be canvassed, and all aspirants will be called upon to inspect the following schedule of prices, which the leaders have arranged as the assessment rates for this year:

Supreme Court Judge, 2@$20,000	$40,000
Criminal Judge	10,000
City Court Judge, 2@$5,000	10,000
District Court Judge, 7@$3,000	21,000
Surrogate	10,000
District Attorney	10,000
Comptroller	25,000
State Senator, 7@$5,000	35,000
Assemblyman, 24@$1,500	36,000
Alderman, 24@$1,000	24,000
President Board Aldermen	2,500
Total	$223,500

These figures are based upon "inside information" and are accurate. In all cases they are the lowest prices which the "halls" are willing to accept. Thus, for the nomination for District Attorney the leaders are demanding $15,000, but are willing to compromise on $10,000. For the nomination for Comptroller they are demanding $40,000, but will compromise on $25,000. We have put down the price for a Senatorial nomination at $5,000, which is the average rate, the fact being that in some cases it goes below that sum and in others much higher. We give in the following table the salaries paid in each of above offices:

Supreme Court Judge	$17,500
Criminal Court Judge	12,000
City Court Judge	10,000
District Court Judge	6,000
Surrogate	12,000
District Attorney	12,000
Comptroller	10,000
State Senator	1,500
Assemblyman	1,500
Alderman	2,000
President Board Aldermen	3,000
Total	$87,500

The first question which suggests itself, after a comparison of these two lists, is, How can the candidates afford to pay such prices? A Supreme Court judge is called upon to pay more than the amount of his entire salary for one year. His assessment is high because it is argued that, his term being fourteen years long, he can save that amount out of his salary during that period. The assessment for Criminal Judge is calculated upon the same basis. The Surrogate's term being only six years, his assessment is only half of what a Supreme Court judge's is. The Comptroller has the heaviest assessment of all, though his term is only three years, because there are greater opportunities for making a "good thing" out of his office than in almost any other in the list. The District Attorney's assessment of $10,000, on a salary of $12,000 for a three years' term, is seemingly disproportionately high, but in the hands of a politician the office can be made to "pay" very handsomely, and the assessment is levied on that basis. The City Court and District Court judges pay heavily, but their salaries are high out of all proportion to the value of their services, and for that reason candidates are plenty who are willing to pay the price. The most curious revelations of the two lists are those of State Senators paying an average of $5,000 each for an office of two years' duration, whose salary is only $1,500 a year; of Assemblymen paying $1,500 for a year's service at Albany, for which the salary is precisely the same sum, and of Aldermen paying $1,000 for a year's term at a salary of $2,000.

How do all these officials get their money for this outlay? If the higher judges be men of high character, which, by astonishing good fortune, they almost always are, they either save it out of their salaries, or get their friends to contribute to make it up. If they be men of different character, they have no difficulty in finding methods of gaining it. The Comptroller, as we have said, has unusual opportunities for making his, which he will improve or not according to his views of public duty or private interest. The Senators, Assemblymen, and Aldermen make it by going into what is known here as the "Aldermanic business," and at Albany as "jobs," or legislation which has "good things" in it. In the end, of course, the money comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers, who pay it either directly in exorbitant salaries, or indirectly by means of maladministration and legislation in the interest of extravagance and corruption.

In every way the "assessment" practice is an evil that stands directly in the way of honest and economical government. It bars out nearly all except the very rich or the very corrupt from becoming candidates. Were it not for his refusal to pay this assessment, Mr. Nicoll would to-day be absolutely assured of the united Democratic nomination for District Attorney, and everybody would recognize the nomination as the best that could be made; but the County Democracy is opposing his nomination because he will not pay, and it will refuse to make it if its leaders think they can do so without danger of defeat. Last year we had the great good fortune to have Mr. Hewitt consent to run as a candidate for Mayor, but he paid $25,000 for the privilege, as Mayor Grace had paid about $20,000 in each of the two years in which he was a candidate. What right have we to levy this tax upon candidates—for it is really the people of the city who do levy it, by their failure to provide legal means for defraying the expenses of elections? The politicians have undertaken the business because the city has failed to do it, and, as was inevitable, they make it as extravagant and corrupt as they are able.

The remedy is so simple that it is a wonder that it has not long ago been applied. All that is necessary is for the city to provide for printing and distributing the ballots at its own expense, in the same way in which it provides for their reception and counting now. Then let the amount which each candidate shall be permitted to spend in an election be fixed by law, and let him be required to publish after election a sworn statement of each expenditure. Then let there be a law providing that any reasonable number of citizens can, by certifying that they wish to vote for a particular candidate for office, have his name put on the ballots and the ballots distributed at the public expense. With these simple, rational laws enacted, the whole machinery of "halls" and "workers" would disappear almost immediately. There would be no more assessments, no more sale of offices, no more selection of candidates by primaries composed of political strikers assembled in bar-rooms. Could there be any reform more rational, simple, and salutary than this? Then why don't we have it? Simply because the men who make a living out of the present disgraceful system are blocking the way, and the people, as a whole, are too indifferent or too busy to brush them aside.

MR. KNOX'S PLAN OF FINANCE.

AT the National Bankers' Convention on October 12 Mr. John Jay Knox gave an elaborate statement of the plan of dealing with the 4 per cent. bonds and the Treasury surplus, which he suggested in his report as Comptroller of the Currency in 1882. There is some difficulty in making it popularly understood, and this is one reason why it has not received the attention in Congress which it deserves. Another cause for the public indifference to it heretofore has been the fact that it was not of pressing importance. So long as there was an abundant outlet for the surplus funds of the Treasury by redemption of the 3 per cents, few persons would take the trouble to read or understand any plans for dealing with embarrassments which, although inevitable, were still distant. The situation is now changed. The embarrassment has come, and it is worse than anybody expected that it would be, because the public revenues are greater than anybody anticipated, and also because money has become more "active" than at any time since 1882. Mr. Knox now emphasizes the fact that however diligent Congress may be in meeting the crisis, a year or two must elapse before the reduction of taxation can take effect. Most probably the better part of a year will have passed before any anti-tax law can be matured and agreed to by a majority of both houses, and then there will be another considerable interval before the law will begin to operate. What shall be done meanwhile? Shall money be allowed to accumulate in the Treasury at the rate of more than $100,000,000 per annum?

Mr. Knox proposes that the holders of the 4 per cent. bonds, which have still twenty years to run, shall be offered a new 2½ per cent. bond running the same length of time, and also a cash payment equal to the present value of the remaining 1½ per cent. annual interest, say 23 per cent. The present premium is somewhat higher than this, but as the bondholder gets the use of the premium as active capital for twenty years, he can afford to take something less. This is a matter for the determination of actuaries. It belongs to the domain of mathematics, and there we may leave it. Whatever is the present worth of a twenty-year 4 per cent. bond cut up in the manner proposed, *i. e.*, divided into a 2½ per cent. bond and a cash premium, the bondholders will receive. It is an easy calculation that on a 4 per cent. bond for $1,000 running twenty years, the Government will eventually pay $1,000 principal and $800 interest,

total $1,800; and that under the proposed plan it will pay $1,000 principal, $500 interest, and $230 premium, total $1,730, a saving of $70. On $733,000,000 the saving would be $51,310,000. Mr. Knox's plan has been brought before Congress at different times by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and Mr. Orlando Potter of New York, and by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, but did not gain much attention, for the reason given above.

The immediate collateral advantage is the providing of a way to dispose of the surplus revenues before any anti-tax bill can come into play. This is so important a matter that Congress can hardly overlook a plan so easy of adoption and so economical in the end. If it be asked whether the holders of the 4 per cents would consent to the change, Mr. Knox shows that the national banks, holding about one-fifth of the outstanding fours, would be almost certain to fall in with it, because it offers them a premium which they can immediately use in their business, and which will be extinguished in the course of twenty years, that is, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. He thinks that trust companies, life and fire insurance companies, and savings banks will agree to it, for the same reasons, and that trustees who are required by law to invest their trust funds in United States bonds, but not in any particular class of bonds, will be moved by the same considerations in order to save the premium thus put within their reach. The plan seems to offer large advantages to both the Government and the bondholders without harm to any living creature. Mr. Knox quotes the following paragraph from a strong protectionist newspaper, the Utica *Herald*, in support of the plan, to which we give our assent from the opposite pole of the tariff question :

"The scheme can easily be put into execution if Congress would pass a statute to authorize it. It proceeds on the assumption that what the country needs is something to reduce the surplus temporarily, say for about three years, while Congress is deliberating and perfecting the details of a plan for permanent reduction. This of itself would be a great relief to the country. All through the past year, and in fact for several years past, Congress has felt that there was a necessity for some legislation to reduce the revenue of the Government; but although the pressure was strong, it seemed impossible for the members to agree. The plan is exceedingly simple, and apparently need not create any strong animosity against it. It treads on the toes of no man who cherishes a particular theory of the tariff. It interferes with neither free-trader nor protectionist. It appeals rather to the common sense of both of these parties, and can be adopted without partisanship by Republicans and Democrats alike."

THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN-ITALIAN ARRANGEMENTS.

THE various solutions of the open secret of the triple alliance, offered by the European correspondents of the American journals, do not show due attention on their part to the past record on this question. During the session of the Italian Parliament of 1886-7, there occurred a Ministerial crisis, nominally growing out of the disaster which overtook the Italian arms in Abyssinia, but really turning on the approval of the European policy favored by the Ministry. With this policy Di Robilant, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had so completely identified himself that the vote of the Chamber of Deputies hinged on the question of the renewal of the tripartite alliance that was to expire this autumn. The discussion brought out the fact that the alliance met the very decided approval of the country, but that the way in which Di Robilant had managed African affairs, and perhaps his personal bearing in the discussion, had provoked such animosity that, while the Ministry retained a majority sufficient for all practical purposes, it was advisable to strengthen its position for future European contingencies by a modification which should increase the majority.

Di Robilant and his war colleague ultimately resigned, but not until the alliance question had been settled; Crispi, even then designated as the chief accession from the Opposition, taking occasion to proclaim his adherence to the "German policy" for which Di Robilant had been attacked by the small party that still favors a French alliance. The treaty, which would actually only have expired this autumn, was renewed by the Depretis-Robilant Ministry, and ratifications were exchanged early this year. This fact was made public by the discussion which grew out of the resignation of the German Ambassador to the Quirinal —an act attributed to Bismarck's having sent the copy of the ratified treaty directly to the King by a special messenger, instead of sending it to the Ambassador for delivery. This reason the Ambassador promptly disavowed, declaring that at his own express desire the negotiations for the treaty had been carried on without the participation of the embassy, and that the transmission of the ratified treaty over his head was in accordance with the precedents of the former stages of the treaty. It was also publicly stated that while the renewal was not obligatory before this autumn, it was considered that, in the then state of European affairs, it was desirable that a definite solution should be arrived at. The grave Bulgarian complications might at any moment involve all the Powers, and consequently the renewal anticipated the expiration of the first term.

There was, therefore, no question of renewal of the tripartite treaty raised by the visit of Signor Crispi to Bismarck ; that question had been settled some months. There were certain details to be arranged, among which the most important was the compensation of Italy in case of Austrian extension to the southeast. This was understood not to be a matter for definition in the treaty, but of agreement between the sovereigns. The cession of South Tyrol from Botzen, with a frontier following the ridge south of the Puster-Thal, has long been accorded—that of Trieste was refused more on account of the opposition of Bismarck than of Austria. If Austria obtains any accession to the southeast, it will necessarily include Salonica, in which case Trieste becomes a dead port of not much greater value than Venice, utterly indefensible against a sea attack, difficult to keep tranquil in case of hostilities with Italy, as the population is mainly Italian, and on all accounts, therefore, not a thing to hold out on if Italy made it a grave consideration. The question of Tripoli and Tunis was also one which enlisted strongly Italian public feeling, and this must have been discussed between Crispi and Bismarck with a view to Franco-German hostilities. In the original treaty the participation of Italy in any war between France and Germany alone was not to be calculated on, as Germany did not require any aid in such a contingency. In case, however, of Russia attacking Germany at the same time, Italy was bound to give a contingent. It is therefore probable that a movement to Tripoli was arranged in case of a Franco-German war in which Russia was not involved. The Bulgarian affair was another question in which the Italian Government had a policy in common with Germany, and the exact nature of coöperation with the allied forces of Austria and Germany, or with Austria alone, was not clearly defined, and was not perhaps capable of being so defined before the development of Bulgarian affairs. It was, however, made certain by the unequivocal declaration of Signor Depretis, that if Russia and Austria came to blows in Bulgaria, Italy would enter as the ally of Austria.

The determination of the conditions of participation and compensation in case of war was, therefore, probably the extent of the new arrangements made during the late visit of Crispi; but a certain personal understanding was made advisable between the new head of the Italian Government and Bismarck and the Austrian Prime Minister, present or prospective, in regard to actual operations. The understanding means peace only if the coöperation of Germany, Austria, and Italy in the rapidly approaching definite solution of the Bulgarian difficulty should be sufficient to warn Russia off the ground; but if, on the contrary, as is most probable, the Czar refuses to permit the arrangement which Austria will support, the real meaning of the understanding is war at no remote period. This unwonted personal intercourse between the rulers looks more like preparation for war than for peace. On one point, however, it is conclusive—that Russia must let Bulgaria alone if peace is to be maintained. Neither Austria, Germany, nor Italy can afford to have Russia at Constantinople, and the Russians have long ago declared that they will not allow themselves to be cut off from Constantinople.

THE FRENCH SCANDAL.

THE French Republic seems to be having a run of very bad luck in the matter of military honor. It was not long after the overthrow of the Conservative régime, or the "ordre morale," as the Republicans derisively called it, that a Minister of War was installed who was accused by the Germans of having deliberately broken his parole during the war after having been liberated on a promise not to fight again. The affair made a great deal of scandal at the time, owing to the cool way in which the French public accepted the charge and the Minister's inability to answer it. It was treated in Germany as another illustration of the corruption of French morals, and of the fitness of the French nation for the terrible chastisement which the war had inflicted on it.

This affair had hardly passed out of the public recollection when Gen. Boulanger, on becoming Minister of War, began to take

a leading part in urging the expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale and the other Orleans princes from the army. He was, for doing this, reproached in the Senate with ingratitude, on the ground that he owed his promotion in the army to the Duc d'Aumale, whose aid he had solicited and afterwards warmly acknowledged. He denied all this with much indignation—denied that the Duke had helped him in any way, or that he had ever thanked him for his promotion or acknowledged that he owed it to him, or that there was anything unseemly in the attacks he was making on him. To all of which the Duke replied by publishing the letter, which was everything it had been represented—warm and grateful almost to the point of abjectness. It was supposed that Boulanger would now surely resign and hide his head. But he seems never to have thought of such a thing He simply said he had forgotten about the letter, and went on with his work of reorganizing the army. His services in that line, too, were considered so valuable that the French Republican press, to its great disgrace, dropped the matter at once, almost without comment. Apparently it did not consider lying about a prince, even when committed by a soldier of high rank, a very serious offence. But a great many sober observers, both in France and out of it, were satisfied that it showed Boulanger to be an unsound and dangerous person, whose political career was likely to end in shame or calamity for the country. It was not very long before he began to develop all the qualities and tricks of the regular politico-military adventurer, and had to be removed from his office, and even from Paris, as a danger to the Government and the public peace.

The Caffarel scandal is, one might almost say, a legitimate sequel to Boulanger's career. Caffarel is one of his protégés, and the chief of his staff, and appears to have been "on the make" from the time he got into the War Office. He made it known to women whom he employed in a confidential capacity outside, that he saw "many channels in which he could be useful" to people who approached him in the proper way. Accordingly, to make a long story short, he soon started a lively trade in the sale of decorations, or rather of the Legion of Honor, which, as it is bestowed on all classes and conditions, all Frenchmen greatly prize, and especially Frenchmen in any kind of business, both for the social distinction it confers and for the advertisement it furnishes, and they are often very willing to pay for it. Another general—Andlau, one of the Boulanger set—also is a fugitive from justice on the same charge.

The result of Caffarel's trial is perhaps the most singular part of the whole affair. He has confessed his guilt, and his sentence is not expulsion from the army, but relegation to the retired list, the reduction of his pension, and the loss of his decoration. The social disgrace no doubt is tremendous, but the professional penalty seems ludicrous. On the retired list he still remains in the army, and is the fellow and peer of thousands of veterans whose career has been stainless. Boulanger, too, has been arrested for insubordination. He took the exposure of his friend in a very characteristic way. Instead of being horrified or indignant, he denounced the discovery as what our criminal classes call "a put-up job." That is, he said it was a plot contrived by Gen. Ferron, his successor in the War Department, to bring him (Boulanger) into discredit. Gen. Ferron has, therefore, very properly ordered his arrest.

No one as yet knows the full extent of the scandal. That more or less damage to the Republic will result from it, there is little question—how much damage, of course, will depend on the condition of the political conscience of the French people. But foreigners are saying, not unnaturally, that if the French people can bear such things with equanimity, something more than a good military organization is needed to enable them to beat the Germans, for it is hard to persuade the world that the Caffarels and Andlaus would not sell plans to the enemy as readily as decorations to their countrymen.

FROM TACOMA TO LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, September 30, 1887.

Pasco Junction is the name of a station on the Northern Pacific Railroad which the tourist who intends to see the Pacific Coast from Alaska down to southern California will always approach with considerable hesitation and doubt. For he has here to choose between two of the most picturesque routes in America, the one taking him straight to Tacoma, over the Cascade Mountains, and the other down the Columbia River and via Portland to Tacoma. In truth, however, there is no occasion for the slightest hesitation. No tourist can afford to miss either of these routes, and it is his æsthetic duty to take them both. The best way is to go straight from Pasco to Tacoma, and there take the Alaskan steamer. On returning from Alaska, go back to Pasco by the same road, then down the Columbia to Portland, and from there by rail or boat to San Francisco and Los Angeles. Thus the world-renowned charms of the Columbia River scenery may be enjoyed without sacrificing the less-known but equally grand sights of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, at an extra expense of only a few dollars. And there is a special advantage in repeating the trip over the Cascades, because its chief attraction, Mount Tacoma, is very apt to be hidden behind clouds of mist or of smoke for days or weeks at a time; wherefore it is well to revisit him at intervals of a few weeks. Clouds are less to be feared than the smoke from forest fires, which is only too apt to mar the pleasure of tourists in Washington and Oregon during July and August. Sometimes these conflagrations are caused by camp-fires left burning by careless hunters, but this summer there were no extensive fires of this kind, and yet the air was odorous and opaque with smoke, owing to the innumerable "clearings," or places where farmers burn down their dense timber in order to secure land for the plough. A volcano in full activity could hardly be more imposing than the dazzling, nocturnal splendor of these fires—the united brilliancy of hundreds of blazing fir-trees, some lying prostrate in confused groups, others standing in stately array, several hundred feet high, until the flames rush up to their tops and bring them down too. Nevertheless, these transitory fireworks do not compensate one for the loss of a sight of the dozen or more snow-peaks which adorn Washington and Oregon. Perhaps the time is not very distant when timber will become valuable, and "clearings" will have to be made in a less barbarous manner.

Much of the land through which the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific passes is disfigured by dead black trees and stumps. Other portions are in full cultivation, and the crop most favored appears to be hops, especially in the Puyallup Valley, where these vines attain a most luxuriant and beautiful growth, which is said to have yielded last year one and a half million pounds of hops, many of them being still picked by Indians. Curiously enough, this valley is the most pronounced "temperance" region in the Northwest, and one of the largest hop-growers will not, under any circumstances, allow a saloon to be opened within his extensive domain. This hop valley is between Tacoma and the Cascade Mountains, and—aside from the picturesque hop-vines and a mountain stream, with waters so clear that the passengers can see the trout in it from the car-windows as the train speeds along for half an hour—it is in these mountains that the scenic attractions centre. Unfortunately, one of the most fascinating and exciting features of this route—the "switch-back"—will exist no more after next June. The switchback is the name given to a part of the road where the train ascends the mountains by a series of zigzag movements, somewhat like a sailing vessel tacking at sea. There is one monstrous 110-ton engine in front of the train, and another one behind, and when the train has reached a certain point, it is switched off, and starts ahead in the opposite direction, until a point is reached where six parallel roads can be seen, each a few hundred feet higher than its predecessor. Several times the train goes over trestle-works of a giddy height, and looking so frail as the train approaches them round a curve that the more timid passengers must feel somewhat nervous, and breathe more freely when the perilous spot is safely passed. But, as just intimated, this mountainous "elevated" railroad is merely a temporary arrangement, having been rendered necessary by the company's inability to complete the Stampede Tunnel within the period designated by its contracts. The rock through which the tunnel passes is so soft that timbering is necessary, and the work therefore slow. As the Stampede Tunnel will be almost two miles in length, it will, of all tunnels in the United States, rank next in length to the Hoosac.

Neither the tunnel nor the switchback, however, constitutes the chief attraction of the Cascade route. That honor belongs to Mount Tacoma, around which the train sweeps in a wide curve and at no great distance, so that it can be seen from many different points of view. With the exception of Mount Whitney (15,500), Tacoma (14,444) is the highest peak on the Pacific Coast outside of Alaska; and it is the only peak in the United States south of Alaska which has its sides adorned with genuine valley-seeking glaciers, fifteen in number. The time cannot be distant when thousands of tourists will annually visit these glaciers and attempt the ascent of this mountain, of which the first 11,000 feet are said to be very easy, though the remainder is difficult and perilous. At present it takes a week to go from the town of Tacoma to the mountain, but if the railroad company would build a wagon road from, say, the Devil's Elbow to the foot of the mountain, half that time would suffice for the ascent and return. In one respect the Northern Pacific management has already earned the gratitude of all who have a sense of beauty, viz: by restoring to this noble mountain its euphonious and poetic Indian name, "Tacoma," in place of the ugly (and always mispronounced) French name "Rainier." All the maps of the Northern Pacific Railroad use the Indian name, and if every tourist of taste will follow the example and taboo the word Rainier, it will be easy to suppress it in time. To those Pacific Coast people who stubbornly cling

to the word Rainier, I commend chapter xxiii. of Washington Irving's 'Astoria,' where he laments "the stupid, commonplace, and often ribald names entailed upon the rivers and other features of the great West by traders and settlers. . . . Indeed, it is to be wished that the whole of our country could be rescued, as much as possible, from the wretched nomenclature inflicted upon it by ignorant and vulgar minds; and this might be done, in a great degree, by restoring the Indian names," which are "in general more sonorous and musical."

Portland owes its commercial importance to the fact that the Willamette (as well as the Columbia) is navigable up to its wharves by the largest ocean steamers; so that the rich farm products of the Willamette Valley can be at once shipped to all parts of the world without a long and expensive railway transportation. Scenically no town on the coast—not even Tacoma, with its grand view of the mountain after which it is named—can ever surpass Portland. As viewed from the heights west of the city, Portland is beyond comparison the most picturesquely located town in the United States. Architectural monuments of importance there are none as yet, but the trees and gardens which frame in all the houses are equally attractive in their way, and, from a sanitary point of view, more desirable. Garden City or Forest City would seem an appropriate name for Portland, as seen from Robinson Hill; and the Cascade Range to the east, with the Willamette River separating the city from East Portland and Albina, gives the ensemble a distinct resemblance to Stuttgart, if not to Florence, though neither of those cities can boast of a semi-circle of volcanic snow peaks like Portland—including Mount Tacoma in the distance, and nearer by St. Helens (9,750), which had an eruption as late as 1832; Adams (9,570), Hood (11,200), Jefferson (9,000), and the Three Sisters (8,500). Of Mt. Hood in particular the Portlanders have a magnificent view from their house-tops or from the heights west of the city. Though it is about fifty miles away, there is not a hill between to impede the view; and, as the particular Cascade ridge with which Mt. Hood connects is of insignificant height, the peak stands revealed from head to foot in solitary grandeur, with snow reaching down two-thirds of the way even in August. It is a peculiarity of all the Oregon and Washington peaks that they thus rise abruptly from the ground, without any clustering neighbors to lean upon; and this isolation, combined with the lowness of the snow line, adds much to their grandeur and apparent height. The ascent of Mt. Hood is comparatively easy, and is often made by parties from Portland, including ladies, and without guides. Sixteen years ago I formed one of the first parties that made the ascent. Leaving the emigrant road some distance from the mountain, we had to cut notches in the trees in order to find our way back to the wagon. The mules and dogs were left tied to trees just below the snow-line. We started thence at four A. M., and were back shortly after noon, having encountered no dangers or impediments except some large fissures in the snow-fields, which necessitated a detour.

With such fine scenery constantly in view, and with trees and flowers around every house, it is perhaps not surprising that the wealthy Portlanders have hitherto shown a remarkable indifference to the condition of their parks and streets. The large piles of wood in front of every other house appear more useful than ornamental, and give parts of the city a semi-rural aspect. They make excellent and cheap fuel, however, and the large quantities of pitch they contain give them a delightful fragrance. Another peculiarity of Portland streets is that the blocks are uncommonly small. Fewer streets and wider ones would have been much more acceptable. The waste of space involved in the present arrangement is beginning to be felt now that the California real-estate "boom" is moving northwards. The disaster to the Northern Pacific was a terrible blow to Portland, which is now, however, recovering from it, and some of the property has doubled in value and more within a year. The reappearance in the field of Mr. Villard has created great enthusiasm, and a merchant expressed his opinion to me that if Mr. Villard had remained at the head of affairs, Portland would now have 100,000 inhabitants. It certainly would have, what it now sadly lacks, a first-class hotel. The foundations for one, modelled after the largest foreign hotels, were laid some years ago, and were then abandoned; but a movement is now on foot to complete the building. That such a hotel will pay is shown by the prosperity of the fine and comfortable Tacoma Hotel, which is often overcrowded, and which has some excellent features, including a domestic fire company; every waiter, cook, clerk, and dishwasher having his special duties to perform in case of an alarm.

Many Portlanders are sorely distressed at the fact that one of their two leading business streets has fallen entirely into the hands of the Chinese. An attempt will be made to dislodge them by refusing to renew their leases, the longest of which will expire in about fifteen years. But as the Chinese are willing and able to pay specially high rents, it is doubtful if this measure will be generally carried out. In these public places everything seems neat and clean. To see the dark side of Chinese life one has to visit their private dwellings. Besides the laundry business the Chinese appear to do most of the market gardening for the Portlanders. Wherever there is a patch of ground with water for irrigation, a Chinaman is sure to be the owner or lessee. To judge by the articles found in their provision stores the wealthier among the Chinese appear to be as great epicures as their countrymen at home; while of the poorer ones, if you ask one what he had for dinner, he will invariably reply, "I eatee licee" (rice). Yet they are always glad to get what is left over at table, and this makes it the more remarkable that they are so contented with their insipid boiled rice, without condiment of any sort. One day a lady told her Chinaman to sit down and try *her* way of preparing rice, in the form of pudding. He took some on his plate, added a piece of meat with gravy and a few spoonfuls of lettuce, mixed them well, and, after disposing of this harmonious compound, he remarked to the donor: "You make him heap nice!" Another Chinaman whom I had the pleasure of meeting has given considerable trouble because he for a long time insisted on being paid every "moon," or Chinese month, instead of on the first of the American month. He is, however, very amiable and shows much fondness for his employer's children, sometimes bringing them candy. At other times he teases them by running away towards his cabin with their favorite cat, pretending that he is going to cook her for dinner. One day Lee was left alone in the house, and when the family returned late in the evening they found he had attended to everything, even to winding up the clock. But at one o'clock they were awakened by a most infernal noise; Lee, with the thoroughness of his race, had wound up everything he could find—alarm and all!

One finds the Chinamen not only in Portland, but throughout the country, where they are in great demand, especially during harvest time. The discovery has been made within the last twelve years that Oregon soil is admirably adapted for hops, and to this product many farmers who formerly relied on wheat and apples now devote all their attention. In a country where laborers are scarce there is an advantage in having a harvest in which women and children can participate, yet even thus the farmers could not manage without Chinese assistance. The men are secured through an agent, who sends a cook with every detachment and levies a heavy tax on every man's income. They can afford it, however, as a busy Chinaman can earn as much as $2.50 or $2.80 a day by hop-picking, their ordinary wages (on railroads, etc.) being only $1, without board. Every farmer dries his own hops, and they are of excellent quality. But the market is uncertain, and the matter is perhaps being overdone at present, so that before long some of the farmers may return to their wheat and fruit, in which no other State equals Oregon, both as regards quantity and quality. Concerning Oregon fruit I can speak from personal experience, as I was brought up near an orchard numbering 2,000 apple, pear, and plum trees. For peaches and grapes the Oregon climate is hardly warm enough, and the apples and pears, too, are perhaps a little smaller than they are in California; but in flavor they are vastly superior. Indeed, neither in the East nor in any part of Europe have I ever tasted apples to compare with those of Oregon. They have a richness and delicacy of flavor which must persuade any one that if apples were less abundant they would be considered superior in taste and fragrance to those tropical and semi-tropical fruits which are more highly valued because of their scarcity in our latitude. In most parts of the East an apple is an apple, and few people know or care about the names of the different kinds; but an Oregonian would no more eat certain kinds of apples than he would a raw pumpkin. An epicure is not more particular in regard to his brands of wine than an Oregonian is in the choice of his favorite variety of apples; and there are half-a-dozen kinds which I have never seen at the East, and the systematic introduction of which in the New York market would make any dealer's fortune.

For some reason or other, the Oregonians seem less enterprising than their California neighbors, and instead of sending their fruit East they often allow it to rot on the trees—including superb plums and Bartlett pears that would fetch five to ten cents apiece in New York. Eastern capital is wanted to start transportation enterprises; and a still more important desideratum in Oregon is a larger population. The growth of the State has been remarkably slow, considering its agricultural advantages and its fine climate. In the census of 1880 the population numbered only 174,767. But there were already "16,217 farms, and their products are tabled at a cash value of $13,234,548"—a curious commentary on the exclamation of a member of Congress, forty-five years ago, that he would not "give a pinch of snuff for the whole Territory." Eastern notions regarding the climate of Oregon are almost as widely astray as they are regarding Alaska. Barrows points out that, although the mouth of the Willamette is 200 miles further north than Boston, no ice has been formed on it thicker than window glass since 1862; and that in some of the counties snow has not covered the ground for three consecutive days for a score of years. The rainy season, which takes the place of the Eastern winter, is trying to the patience of some; yet this rain is very different from our muggy, foggy, sultry winter rains in New York. It is known as a "dry" rain because, however it may drizzle, it does not seem to saturate the air and depress the spirits by impeding the natural evaporation and healthy action of the skin. Doubtless this peculiarity of climate is largely responsible for the remarkably beautiful complexions of Oregon and Washington women, though something may be due to the fact that as children they live almost entirely on fruit. The heat of Oregon summer days is seldom oppressive, being generally mitigated by a breeze; and the

nights are invariably cool enough for a blanket. Hence there are no sleepless nights.

Now that the Oregon and California Railroad is almost completed, it is easy to survey the rich resources and admire the fine scenery of Oregon (Mt. Hood or some other snow peaks being visible from almost any elevated place in the State) by traversing the fertile Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys. Among the towns of interest on the route are Oregon City, with the falls of the Willamette; Aurora, a German community founded by a religious enthusiast (or "sharper," as the disappointed members now feel inclined to call him); Salem, the capital of the State; Albany, Eugene, and Roseburg, the last not so very far (in a bee line) from Crater Lake, the wonders of which would tempt many a tourist, did they not involve the expenditure of a whole week. At Salem, the town having refused to subscribe a certain sum, the Oregon and California Railroad built their depot a mile outside the town, to the annoyance of everybody but the cabmen. The absence of a rival road shows itself also in the refusal to check baggage through to San Francisco—an arrangement which compels tourists to superintend personally the transference to the stage at Ashland and the rechecking twenty miles beyond. At present, however, only seven miles of the road remain to be completed, and in a few weeks the dusty stage ride between San Francisco and Portland will be a thing of the past. Ashland already seems warmer than Portland, and before the tourist crosses the line on the stage he feels that he is approaching another State. But there is a surprise in store for him; for while the word California is inseparably associated in his mind with grapevines and orange trees, the first thing that meets his view on crossing the State line is the majestic snow-peak of Shasta. The railroad more than half circles this gigantic mountain, which remains in sight for five or six hours, and changes its aspect so frequently that a young lady in our car had much trouble in convincing her father, who looked up from his paper every half hour, that he was still gazing on the same mountain. The guide-book's statement that if the bottom of Shasta were to drop out at any time, it would leave a chasm seventy-five miles in circumference, gives one a better approximate idea of its size than the appearance of the mountain itself at this time of the year, when it is almost denuded of snow. From Sissons, only seventeen miles away, it does not look so grand as Mt. Hood does from Portland, fifty miles away. Spring is the proper time to see Shasta in his snowy grandeur, and as his outlines are interesting, one can easily comprehend the enthusiasm of those who have seen him wrapped in his magnifying white cloak.

Soon after leaving Sissons the train passes a place where several strong springs of mineral water dash down the mountain side almost like waterfalls; then darkness sets in, and in the morning the passengers find themselves at Oakland, ready to cross the bay to San Francisco. After roaming about this hillside city for a few days and comparing my impressions with those recorded in the books, I find that nothing of importance seems to have been overlooked. It is duly noted everywhere that the cable cars are a very pleasant way of climbing the hills on which the residences are healthily located; that the climate calls for a light overcoat part of every day in the year; that Chinatown is like a section taken bodily out of Canton; that the suburban sand is drifted and whirled about by the stiff sea breeze into lovely mounds resembling snow drifts; and that every visitor to San Francisco must drive to the Cliff House and see the law-protected seals gambolling and barking on the rocks near the shore. It struck me, however, that there is less madness and more method in the music of the Chinese theatre than is commonly ascribed to it. It has a quaint charm of its own, though its occasional noisiness is undeniable. The plays seem to be modelled on the opéra-comique principle—*i. e.*, there is unaccompanied dialogue alternating with accompanied dialogue, and with absolute music. As for the poor seals at the Cliff House, the late "H. H." seems to have set the fashion of reviling them as clumsy, hideous, noisy beasts which should be killed and the skins given to the poor; and even the guide-books now echo this strain. No doubt the seals are not "pretty," yet they do give one a weird glimpse of northern animal life—as of a former geological epoch—which even the Alaskan tourist misses to-day, thanks to man's murderous commercial instincts.

From San Francisco to Los Angeles two routes are at present available, by sea or by the Southern Pacific Railroad. In a few months, perhaps, another and more picturesque railroad will take the tourist along the range of mountains near the coast. The Central Road is unpleasant because it goes through the warm middle valley of the State. It seems a pity to pass Merced without getting off to spend a week in the Yosemite, and among the big trees. But, I am told, it is too late in the season to see this valley to advantage, as much of its beauty lies in its snow-fed waterfalls, which are now small. Like Shasta, the Yosemite must be seen in spring, and the same, no doubt, is true of the lofty mountains that form the boundary between California and Nevada. How many of my readers are aware that from Shasta to Los Angeles, almost in a straight line, there are eleven peaks over 10,000 feet in height, and culminating in Mt. Whitney, with 15,000? It makes one long to spend the whole winter exploring these peaks and the floral valleys between, abounding with game. No doubt many of the 100,000 Eastern visitors that Los Angeles County expects this winter will undertake such explorations. My own limited observations of this wonderful region—"Boomland" it is called—must be reserved for another letter. But I cannot refrain from adding that as I write I hear a mother scolding her baby for putting a handful of dirt in her mouth. Real estate is too valuable hereabouts to be thus squandered in luxurious living.

H. T. Finck.

SIMON'S VICTOR COUSIN.

Paris, October 6.

Philosophical studies have been completely transformed in France in the past thirty years; science has taken the place of philosophy, and the present professors of what still goes under the latter name are obliged to study the works of the modern savants—I ought, perhaps, to say scientists, but I am not yet used to this expression, which has only lately been adopted among us. For many years Victor Cousin was the chief representative of the French philosophical school. He had invented a philosophical doctrine which he called eclecticism; it was something like a musical potpourri. Cousin professed to have taken something from every philosophy—the best, of course, of each. He had borrowed something from the Greeks, something from England and Scotland, something from the French philosophers of the seventeenth century; he had not forgotten the Germans. He had taken his honey from every flower. What characterized, on the whole, his selection was a strong tendency to pure spiritualism, a psychology which did not lay its foundation on any physiological facts, and which dealt only with ideas and with consciousness. In this respect it cannot be denied that the philosophy of Cousin had a good influence; it was superior to the coarse materialism of the schools of the eighteenth century; it appealed incessantly to the higher and better parts of human nature; it was optimist and not pessimist; it was inspiring, and not discouraging. The generations which were brought up under its influence were happier than our modern generations, which are led entirely by positivism. Happiness is not, however, a measure of truth. The modern school has completely renounced eclecticism, regarding it as a futile and useless construction, which has no solid basis. The philosophy of Cousin is as much a thing of the past as the philosophy of Nicole or Malebranche.

We will not here attempt to study Cousin in the character of a philosopher; he was interesting as a man. He left valuable historical works, and a place has been given to him in the collection which I have already noticed here, of "Les Grands Écrivains Français." M. Jules Simon has written the volume devoted to Cousin, and no better choice could have been made, as M. Jules Simon may be said to be at the present time the best representative of the philosophy of Cousin. This biography is not, however, like most biographies, an apology; we often feel the claw of the satirist under the velvet glove. "There are," he says, for instance, "men who make much noise during their lifetime, and whom posterity does not know"; and he adds immediately, "Victor Cousin was not of such." But when you read the first phrase, you cannot help applying it to Cousin; and you are confirmed in this instinctive impression by what follows:

"Cousin made his name immortal by great services and by good works; but those who did not live in his lifetime can hardly imagine what a noise he made in this world while he was in it. He liked noise; he was anxious for it. I remember that, at the approach of the Revolution of 1848, the noise of political and social questions having somewhat drowned the noise he made himself over philosophical and religious questions, he trembled for fear of being forgotten. 'Show yourself,' said he to me; 'we must show ourselves.' He said 'We must' as the King says 'We will.' When he was Minister of Public Instruction [he was Minister for only eight months], he filled the *Moniteur* and the official papers with his circulars, his public speeches, his projects. M. Damiron [a professor of philosophy], who was, to use M. Cousin's own expression, the wisest of the wise, mildly reproached him: 'You make too much show; you will tire the public.' But Cousin answered, 'We must show ourselves.'"

Victor Cousin was born in Paris November 28, 1792. He was the son of a jeweller—that is to say, of an artisan who worked for a jeweller; his mother was a washerwoman. He was brought up at first in the street, like a *gamin de Paris*. A kind lady, the wife of a professor, took charge of his education and had him sent to a *lycée;* he showed at once his cleverness and took all the prizes. In 1810 he entered the Normal School for professors which had just been founded. At the age of twenty he was Professor of Greek; in 1813 he was appointed *chargé des conférences* of philosophy, his function consisting in going with the students to the lectures of the Faculty of Letters, and of explaining these afterwards to them. He had among his pupils at the Normal School Jouffroy and Damiron, who afterwards became famous, and Bautain, who became the Abbé Bautain, and acquired some notoriety as a religious philosopher.

Royer-Collard, who was Professor of Philosophy in 1815, chose Victor Cousin as his *suppléant*—a great honor for so young a man; and during the Hundred Days, as Royer-Collard was a stanch Royalist, Cousin enlisted in the Royal Volunteers. His campaign was not long: he went one day from Paris to Vincennes, and returned the next day. Cousin was twenty-two years old. The despotism of Napoleon seemed odious to him, and he looked upon the Bourbons as saviours. He was not then, however, mixed

up with politics: he was deep in the study of philosophy, for he never really learned it till he had to give lectures on it. He went to Germany and tried to understand Hegel; he saw Jacobi and Schelling at Munich. On his return he gave lectures on their philosophy. His great eloquence, his fire, his inspired look (I saw him only in his old age, and he had still kept the look of a prophet), drew round him the ardent and intelligent youth of the Restoration. Cousin, though he was at heart a Conservative, made parade of Liberalism. He spoke on religious subjects in a manner which displeased the "Congregation"; he sometimes had words of admiration for the French Revolution. He was the most brilliant personification of the young University and of the Normal School; his lectures were stopped by the Government. Two years afterwards Guizot, whose professorship was history, was the victim of a similar measure. The Normal School was suppressed. Cousin was obliged to accept the humble post of preceptor of a son of the Duke of Montebello. For eight years he spent his leisure hours in preparing a complete edition of Descartes and a translation of Plato's works. These two works, with his historical studies on Madame de Chevreuse and Madame de Longueville, will be consulted long after the eclectic philosophy is forgotten.

In 1824 Cousin travelled with his pupil in Germany, and, through a strange mistake, he was arrested by the Prussian police, who took him for a *Carbonaro* and a conspirator. He remained six months in prison, and was only released by the influence of Hegel. Jules Simon relates that Cousin often spoke to him of his sufferings in prison, but added stoically: "One thing only preoccupied me—the translation of Plato was not finished." When Cousin returned to France, M. de Martignac allowed him to recommence his lectures. He reappeared before his public as a victim of absolutism and as a representative of free thought, but he triumphed modestly, and publicly expressed his gratitude to the King and to M. de Martignac.

The Revolution of 1830 did not fill him with joy. "He often," says Simon, "said to me that a change of Cabinet would have been enough, that the Revolution had given a fatal blow to the monarchical principle." He could not, however, be hostile to the new régime, and, as he had been a victim under the Bourbons, he was laden with honors—he was made Councillor of State, member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, a member of the French Academy, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences (an academy founded in 1832), a peer of France. In 1840 he became Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of M. Thiers, which was of but short duration. "This little professor," says Jules Simon, "born in a garret, became a *grand seigneur* without any interval. He pleased the people in this new incarnation. He was one of the forms of the victory."

Cousin used to say that the professors of philosophy formed his regiment; and Jules Simon gives to one of the chapters of his book the title "The Regiment." He describes in it the great power, we might almost say the tyranny, which Cousin exercised during the Government of July over the French University. He was the leading spirit of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, of the Normal School, where all the professors of the higher schools received their instruction. Jules Simon knew him first at the Normal School, and describes him very vividly:

"We ought to have adored him, but he had something indescribable which repelled friendship; we were, I believe, a little afraid of him. As for our admiration, it was boundless. Sometimes, often, he seized an idea which chance brought to him, and then came an endless series of new and marvellous thoughts, comparisons, pictures, anecdotes. Never shall we see again, in the conversation of a man, such an abundance of fine things. The lecture began at eight; it was to last an hour and a half; we were still there at one o'clock. Suddenly he took his hat and said: 'Let us go to the Luxembourg.' (I will say in parenthesis that I had to go without a dinner.) Once in the Luxembourg, he recommenced speaking, for me alone. I believe that he entirely forgot to whom he spoke—he spoke for himself. He was indefatigable. He left me when the day began to end, and dressed himself to go to some great dinner. I wandered in the streets till the supper hour of the Normal School, at eight in the evening, when I arrived dying with hunger, having eaten nothing but a piece of dry bread since seven in the morning."

The book is full of such anecdotes. Jules Simon clearly makes you understand that Cousin was very ignorant of other people's needs, and that the study of the *moi* and the *non moi* had not destroyed his egotism. He was very arbitrary and tyrannical, very intolerant. "If you emancipated yourself a moment, the claw showed itself at once." He was imperious, but he never forgot one of his pupils; he followed them from year to year, from school to school. He did not, perhaps, much like the soldiers of his regiment, for he was not tender; but he passionately loved talent and philosophy. "Cousin was not good nor tender, but he forced you to believe in yourself; he shook you, he made you work. He was a master, and what a master! I think now that we were not grateful enough; the little sides of his character concealed from us the great ones."

The Revolution of 1848 was a terrible blow to him: he lost all his places, and resigned even his professorship in the Faculty of Letters after the *Coup d'État* of 1851. He was not among the open enemies of Napoleon III.; he took no further part in political struggles, and entirely devoted himself to historical researches in the seventeenth century. His volumes on Mme. de Chevreuse and on Mme. de Longueville are excellent studies of the society of the time of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. His articles on the Connétable de Luynes are much inferior; he tried vainly to rehabilitate Luynes, who was a very ordinary personage. Cousin had become a bibliophile at the time when good books could be had for a trifle; he left his fine library to the Sorbonne, where it remains now under the care of his old friend, the translator of Aristotle—Barthélemy St.-Hilaire. He died at Cannes on January 13, 1867.

Correspondence.

JUDGE JAMESON'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of the 29th of September last, in a notice of the fourth edition of my work on 'Constitutional Conventions,' referring to my discussion of the weight to be given to the opinion of the judges of Rhode Island on a question submitted to them, in 1883, by the Senate of that State, as to the power of the Legislature to call a convention, you say: "The author sustains the doctrine of ex-Chief-Justice Bradley and other eminent lawyers of Rhode Island, as against the advisory opinion of the judges, . . . who denied the constitutionality of such a call." You then proceed to censure me as follows: "We do not observe, however, any citation of Judge Bradley's pamphlet on 'Methods of Amending Constitutions,' from which the author appears to have drawn valuable material."

My answer to this charge is, that the only indebtedness I am under to the pamphlet of Judge Bradley is for a reference to legal decisions, found, most of them, in an *addendum* to it prepared by Prof. J. B. Thayer of the Harvard Law School, and that in a note to Appendix E, where I discussed the weight to be given to extra-judicial opinions of judges in such cases, I cited this *addendum* by its full title, as one of my authorities. For the few cases derived from the body of the pamphlet, as well as for the aid and comfort its author gave me in quoting and approving conclusions as to the methods of amending constitutions which I had announced in all the editions of my work, I deemed my reference to him by name, in the preface, as one of the numerous gentlemen to whom I was indebted for valued courtesies in supplying me with information and documents, a sufficient acknowledgment.

I may add, that Judge Bradley has not appeared to think me indebted to him for unacknowledged drafts of material from his pamphlet, since, months before the publication of my work, he asked for and received advanced sheets of that part of it relating to the Rhode Island case, for use in the discussion of the question soon to come on in the Legislature of that State. For these sheets I have received, through a gentleman associated with him in the discussion, the thanks of both, but no complaint that I had appropriated, without acknowledgment, valuable material from the Judge's pamphlet. John A. Jameson.

Chicago, October 11, 1887.

[Judge Bradley's pamphlet was issued more than two years before this last edition of Judge Jameson's book, and it was an important contribution to the subject with which it dealt. The addendum to which Judge Jameson refers *was a part of it*. In view of the considerable changes and additions made by Judge Jameson in this new edition, on the very points handled by Judge Bradley (he has added eighteen new pages), we must still think it inexcusable to have omitted any specific reference to the pamphlet. It is true that in the preface Judge "C. I. Bradley" [C. S.] is misnamed as one in a list of forty-seven persons to whom general thanks are rendered. We had not overlooked that; but it does not really affect the question. —Ed. Nation.]

ANOTHER VIEW OF HIGGINS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: You seem willing to print the actual facts in the case of the People against "Higgins." The writer is an "Independent Democrat" and a "Civil-Service Reformer," and hence no friend of Higgins; but the facts have never been fairly stated yet, so far as I have seen.

Some five or six years since it became necessary to elect new judges for the city of Baltimore. The Independent Democrats and Reformers concluded to put in the field a ticket of entirely new men, against the old judges, who were put in nomination by the regular Democratic party. After the issue was joined, Mr. Higgins approached the manager of the Reform movement and said that he had been a pretty bad fellow in politics, and made full confession of all his iniquities, and expressed a desire to work for the "new judge" ticket. His services were accepted, and he did work for and with the managers of the Reform movement. The Reform ticket was elected, and nothing was heard of Mr. Higgins until the Cleveland campaign, when he appeared in New York as one of the clerks of the National Democratic Committee, and did what he could to promote the election of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Manning saw his value as a clerk during the campaign, and when he took office in Washington he gave Mr. Higgins a good clerkship. The appointment was probably made by request of Mr. Gorman.

Now it is submitted that the Reformers of Bal-

timore at least have no cause of complaint. They accepted his confession and repentance, and made him one of their number, and it surely is not fair to punish him now for sins which they only knew through his confession, and which they condoned when they made use of his services.

W. JOHNSTON PRESTON.

[We believe it to be true, beyond question, that in 1882 Senator Gorman and Higgins did quietly afford whatever assistance they could, without exposing themselves publicly, to the new-judge movement. But Mr. Gorman's object, as we understand it, was to break down Whyte's influence in Baltimore, since the latter was responsible for the nomination of the old-judge ticket; and the election of the new judges would, therefore, tend to destroy his influence. These tactics were completely successful. Higgins's assistance and advice concerned the prevention of fraud, and could be properly accepted. In no other sense have the Reformers of Baltimore made Mr. Higgins "one of their number." In the course of the campaign Higgins confessed the details of the burning of the ballots in 1875; and our information does not lead us to believe that his sins came to an end in that year or in ten years. But we cannot here go into particulars.—ED NATION.]

ONE MODEL TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The conditions which make up a model workingmen's town are manifold and complex as life itself. In view of your able and interesting comments on paternal experiments in town building, as in Mülhausen and Pullman, I would call attention to the town of Millville, where some of the elements of an ideal town have been evolved from the natural desire for self-betterment in the people, under conditions so far favorable that they were not hindered by idealists or capitalists, but were mercifully let alone.

Twenty-five years of building associations and fifteen years of enforced prohibition of saloons have produced a material prosperity which is of a different kind from the prescriptive goodness of the made-to-order towns. It is founded in the moral character of the men and women who have created it, and is correspondingly secure and permanent.

A generation of no saloons and easy home-building facilities has changed the character of the place from a town of factory tenements to one where over one-half of the working people live in their own homes. These homes are not crowded either within or without. They are comfortable cottages, with porticoes and gardens, costing from $1,000 to $5,000 each. Six building associations now issue about $100,000 annually for this purpose, and a large amount is spent from other sources. One hotel provides better accommodation for the travelling public now than four licensed taverns did with half the population in "license" days.

If Henry George wants to know how people value a freehold who have conquered a vice and built such a monument over its ashes, let him come down and try to disturb the "remains."

R. M. A.

MILLVILLE, N. J., November 15, 1887.

CHEER FOR PHILANTHROPISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Over against Mr. Sedgwick's doleful tale (*Nation*, No. 1161) of the insensibility of poor people to improved tenement-houses in Boston may be set a very different story told by Mrs. Backus in a paper on "The Need and Opportunity for College-Trained Women in Philanthropic Work," read before the New York Association of Collegiate Alumnæ last spring and recently printed. She describes tenement-houses erected in Brooklyn in 1877 and which observe every written and unwritten law for the comfort, safety, and moral purity of their inmates, which are filled the year round, paying returns of more than 6 per cent. upon the original investment, and which contribute—though they house 1,100 souls—not one feather's weight to the city's annual burden of crime and pauperism.

There must be some cause for this different state of things; it can hardly be taken for granted that human nature is all right in Brooklyn and is in need of a radical change in Boston. Mr. Sedgwick says that he has been an attentive observer of the experiment in Boston, but he does not say that he has questioned some of the families who have lived in the houses, and who have afterwards moved out of them, as to the causes of their dissatisfaction. To a scientific observer this would seem to be the natural way of getting at the reason of the failure. But even if such families are fond of darkness and dirt and publicity, it is not a change of human nature into some hitherto undiscovered species that is called for in their case, any more than in the case of so-called decent people who are fond of the common run of comic operas. It is merely the raising of one rank of people into the rank which is just above them, and whose example is constantly before their eyes, that the lover of his kind hopes in either case to accomplish. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few days ago a cutting from a recent issue of your paper was sent me, with a request that I would answer the article on tenement-houses which it contained. Without in the least wishing to throw discredit on the kindly and conscientious efforts of those gentlemen to whom the writer of the article refers, I should be very glad to present a different view of the subject of tenement-houses, and to show wherein my experience in the management of them has been of a more encouraging nature than that of Mr. Sedgwick's friends.

To do this it is necessary to recall the work which was attempted. Five years ago it seems that a block of wooden houses was built by two gentlemen, one of them a physician, for a class of tenants who are obliged to live in tenements, not being able to afford separate houses. Every effort was made to secure the comfort and privacy of the tenants, and the tenements were offered to them at a very slight increase in price over what they would have had to pay for such accommodations as an ordinary tenement-house affords. As a result, Mr. Sedgwick tells us that the tenements have never been appreciated and are not sought for, and he gives us to understand that after five years, in which the owners of the property have spent both time and money in vain, they have become convinced that people of this class like to live in dirt and publicity rather than in cleanliness and privacy.

Now may I present my side of the question, and tell my story also? Nearly nine years ago a friend agreed with me that we would hire a large and much neglected tenement-house in Boston, and see for ourselves whether its condition could be improved. As a result we have found that tenants care very much to have rules enforced in regard to cleanliness and privacy; that they greatly prefer good management and careful supervision of the property to an easy-going or indifferent rule; that they are ready to help us to keep up the character of the house; and that they will put up with inferior accommodations for the sake of living in a tenement-house where rules are made and enforced.

Here is an entirely different state of things from that represented by Mr. Sedgwick, yet his expression of opinion is an honest one, and is entitled to consideration. Why has the experience of my friend and myself been so entirely different from that of Mr. Sedgwick and his friends? It seems to me that the answer is a very simple one. We did the work ourselves. We made no plans how the poor ought to live; we provided no houses which we thought exactly what the poor needed (though such houses have been the later outcome of our work). We went among them to collect our rents, and to oversee our house, and trusted that in time we should learn in just what direction we could be of use to our tenants. Only by daily and often almost hourly intimacy with their lives, could we hope to find out how to help those lives to be less cramped and degraded by the pressure of outward circumstances; only by being constantly on the spot could we learn how to be good landlords. This required greater leisure than a busy physician could probably afford.

Looking back over the nine years, I can still remember how at first our well-meant efforts were regarded with suspicion, but I can also remember gratefully the way in which that suspicion was gradually overcome. I can recall the pleasant thrill it gave me when the tenants first began to take a pride in the house, not merely in the care of their own rooms, but in the general aspect of the building. It is a small matter to mention, but it was no small evidence of good feeling when one woman, out of her own means, provided curtains for the windows of the common hall. It may seem of small importance, but to me it is worth remembering, that after the first year or two the wreaths which we hung in the corridors at Christmas remained untouched until Easter, and that, too, in a house where there are always eighty people, more or less.

Of far more importance was the improvement in the cleanliness and *quietness* of the house. Instead of the noise of brawling and drunkenness which prevailed before we took the building, a sense of order and quiet began to make itself felt, and I can remember such expressions as these: "I'm sure this house is like a palace to what it was." "You could hear a pin fall here now!" Yet we had attempted no rigorous reforms—the change had come gradually. We had insisted, quietly but firmly, on observance of rules—on cleanliness, on sobriety, on privacy; and, in time, the tenants themselves had come to desire these things.

Perhaps the whole matter can best be summed up in one word—we had taken *an interest* in our tenants and in their lives. No one can know, who has not been among them, how much it means to these people to have a friend, as well as a landlord, with whom to deal.

On one point only do I agree with Mr. Sedgwick, and that is in acknowledging that tenants of this class "prefer the fellowship of the crowd more than the retirement of the home"; and can we wonder at this? Is it strange that people who have many of them never known books, never heard good music, never had any rest or refreshment after the hard routine of their daily lives, prefer the slight excitement or amusement which comes from contact with their fellows, from some slight share in the give-and-take of the great world, of which, during their working hours, they form only a mechanical part? It has always seemed to me most natural that tenants should prefer small front rooms on crowded thoroughfares rather than better quarters in a more secluded situation. Why, the street is their theatre, their stage, almost their world! And it is surely better for a man to see it from his win-

dows than to leave his family to go in search of it.

Such are some of my views in regard to tenants and their needs. If Mr. Sedgwick differs from me, I can only wish that it was in his power to hire a tenement-house for a year, and to see for himself whether there is not much truth in my side of the question as opposed to that of his friends.

In conclusion I should like to add that I have seen the same rules applied to twelve houses—some new, some old—and everywhere with equal success; and that this success I believe to be largely due to the keynote of *interest* which was struck in the beginning.—Very truly yours,

ALICE N. LINCOLN.

BOSTON, October 17, 1887.

CRUELTY TO WILD FLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you permit me, through your columns, to speak a word in behalf of the wild flowers that are perishing from the face of the earth?

Many charming varieties once found in this neighborhood have vanished from their accustomed haunts, and the same sad story may be repeated everywhere. Like "les neiges d'antan," they have passed away for ever—fallen victims, perchance, to the greed of gain, which strips the ponds of the water-lilies so thoroughly that none are left for seed, and despoils the fields and brooksides of their flowery treasure to sell in the streets of our great cities; or to the carelessness and folly of amateur botanists, or even of genuine flower-lovers, who dig up *all* the roots and pull *all* the flowers in the unlucky spots they visit.

The State of Connecticut, some time since, passed a law for the protection of the climbing fern; cannot there be some legislative action for the benefit of the yet fairer wild flowers? The wholesale destruction of birds for hat-trimmings has roused general indignation, and "Audubon societies" have been formed to save the feathered beauties from annihilation; why should not "Linnæan societies" do as much for these children of the woods and meadows, and save them and us from the fate that is impending?

N. W.

NEW BEDFORD, October, 1887.

BORROWED CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your paper of October 6 you speak of a "singularly thorough criticism" of Jean François Millet which appeared in the *Atlantic* for October, and which you say is called out by the recent exhibition of his works in Paris. You do not seem to have noticed the remarkable similarity between the conclusions of the writer in the *Atlantic* and those of the French artist and critic, Eugène Fromentin. On page 205 of his book on the old masters of Belgium and Holland, called 'Les Maîtres d'Autrefois' (E. Plon et Cie., 1876), Fromentin has the following paragraph:

"An extremely original painter of our time, a man of lofty enough soul, of melancholy temperament, of good heart, a true countryman by nature, has said about the country and about country people, about the hardships, the cheerlessness, and the nobility of their labors, things which a Hollander would never have thought of saying. He has expressed them in language slightly crude, and by methods in which the thought is clearer and more vigorous than the execution. His turn of thought has been immensely applauded. In it has been found in French art something of the sensibility of a Burns, less apt in making himself understood. To sum up, has he or has he not painted and left beautiful pictures? His manner, his utterance—I mean that exterior form without which the creations of the mind have neither being nor existence—has it the qualities necessary to stamp him a great artist and to give him the certainty of living long? He is a profound thinker measured with Paul Potter and Cuyp; he is a captivating dreamer compared with Terburg and Metzu; he has certain qualities undeniably noble when we think of the vulgarities of Steen, of Ostade, or of Brouwer. As a man he can put them all to the blush; as a painter, can he equal them?" G. A.

SUPPRESSIO VERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, who had already written the 'Life of James Buchanan,' has furnished to 'Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography' the sketch of that President. It occupies seven and a half double-column closely-printed pages, yet in it all Mr. Curtis never mentions or alludes to the most memorable and characteristic act of that statesman's career—the Ostend Manifesto. The Ostend Conference was the culmination of Buchanan's diplomacy, and gives the positive side of his life-long policy, as his conduct in the closing months of the Presidency shows its negative side. Mr. Curtis glozes over the latter and totally omits the former. Is not this a serious literary offence? Are not the editors also to blame for allowing such omission of important fact?

J. P. LAMBERTON.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1887.

"IS BEING BUILT," ETC., ONCE MORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: After some delay, I am now enabled to write conclusively respecting two points touched on in a communication of mine published in No. 1143 of your paper.

Mr. T. L. Kington Oliphant, in his 'New English,' ii. 58, alleges that he finds, early in the seventeenth century, the phrase, "Italy *is being held* dangerous." Having lately succeeded in referring to the book which he loosely quotes for it, I there read: "For Italy begins to grow out of request: it *is being held* dangerous to our nation both for health of body and soul" ('Court and Times of James the First' [1848], i. 138).

Now that idioms of the type of *is being built*, in substitution for the simple indicative present passive, are occasionally met with, "*is being held* dangerous" would not strike one, if coming from a careless writer of our own age. But the date of the letter quoted is 1611; and it occurred to me, at once, that the passage given above, if not the result of tampering, curiously, and next to incredibly, offered an instance of the misuse of a locution antedating the ascertained existence of its use.

Its punctuation included, the sentence in question has been adulterated, faithless editing not having been content with "grow out of request, *as being held* dangerous" (Sloane MS., Mus. Brit., 4,173, fol. 253). For this information I am indebted to my obliging friend Dr. Charles Gross, who tells me, in his letter received this day, that the writing of the MS. "is very distinct."

As regards another matter which I previously spoke of, the printed "was being seducyd"—professedly occurring in a MS. written about 1534—it turns out that "was" there reproduces a word unmistakably marked for erasure. Of this I have satisfied myself by personal inspection, which, however, was hardly necessary, after I had seen the Latin original: "His Ioannis vocibus . . . qui . . . vel pecuniâ ab honestate, fide, probitate deductus, quid deceret, non consideraverat," etc. The English of this, with my own punctuation, runs: "With these woords of Iohn Chenelet, who . . . ether els, [was] being seducyd, by mony, from honestie, fayth, and good dealing, had not consyderyd," etc. ('Three Books of Polydore Vergil's English History' [1844], p. 166.) In passing, the MS. is imperfectly indicated by its editor, Sir Henry Ellis, as "MS. Reg. C. VIII. IX." This should be corrected to "MS. Reg. 18 C. VIII. IX."—Your obedient servant, F. H.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, September 30, 1887.

Notes.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS will add to their present list of Robert Louis Stevenson's works his 'New Arabian Nights,' 'The Dynamiter,' and 'Familiar Studies of Men and Books.' They announce the following new publications: Mr. Stevenson's 'Essays,' including in the first volume the 'Virginibus Puerisque,' which has been for some time out of print; 'Sermons for Children,' by Dean Stanley; an 'American Girl's Handy Book,' by Misses Lina and Adelia B. Beard, with numerous illustrations of sports, games, and work; and 'Frau Wilhelmine,' a third volume of the 'Buchholz Family.'

Mr. Charles Carleton Coffin, the well-known writer for the young, has begun the preparation of a series of books giving a history of the late civil war. The first of these, entitled 'The Drum-Beat of the Nation,' will be published immediately by Harper & Brothers. They also announce 'Horse, Foot, and Dragoons,' by Mr. Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum, being sketches of army life in France, Germany, England, and the United States, profusely illustrated by the author; Miss Blanche Willis Howard's story, 'Tony the Maid'; Col. G. W. Williams's 'History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion'; and a book of fairy stories for children, called 'The Wonder Clock,' told and illustrated by Howard Pyle, with characteristic decorations by his sister, Miss Katharine Pyle.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue as a holiday volume Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales,' with illustrations by G. Wharton Edwards; a 'Book of Folk Stories,' the old favorites for children recast by Horace E. Scudder; and 'Hymns of the Faith,' by Profs. Harris and Tucker of the Andover Theological Seminary.

Estes & Lauriat, Boston, have in preparation an expensive gift-book, Keats's 'Endymion,' profusely illustrated with photo-etchings and wood engravings after paintings by W. St. John Harper.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press 'Burnham Breaker,' by Homer Greene; and 'Fairy Legends of the French Provinces,' translated by Mrs. M. Carey.

D. Lothrop Co. announce 'The Ignoramuses,' by Mary Bradford Crowninshield, author of 'All Among the Lighthouses'; a 'Life of Robert Southey,' from new material by John Dennis; and 'The Old Farm Home,' by Abbie M. Gannett.

'A Cyclopædia of Diseases of Children and their Treatment, both Medical and Surgical,' edited by Dr. J. M. Keating, will be published by J. B. Lippincott Co., the first volume being expected to appear in the early autumn of next year. The work will be of a "thoroughly practical character."

'Grant in Peace: from Appomattox to Mt. McGregor,' by Adam Badeau, will be a subscription-book published at Hartford.

A year ago (*Nation*, No. 1093) we had occasion to praise Mr. D. H. Montgomery's little textbook, 'The Leading Facts of English History.' Ginn & Co. have now brought out a revised edition, in which the slight criticisms we bestowed upon its predecessor have all been heeded. The maps and tables have been multiplied, and the book still more deserves the attention of teachers.

It is a gratifying thing to see so careful an historical student and accomplished a writer as Mr. Arthur Gilman employ his powers in the pre-

paration of a series of school readers on American history (Chicago: Interstate Publishing Company). These readers are three in number: 'The Discovery and Exploration of America,' 'The Colonization of America,' and 'The Making of the American Nation'—the last reaching to the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. It seems to us that nothing could be better for their purpose than these books, which succeed in an unusual degree in compressing the entire course of American history into a very moderate space, and in telling the story in a style at once interesting and serious—no writing done for children, and no effort to attract by pictures. The books are intended to advance in difficulty from one part to another, but there is no essential difference in style. We hope these readers and others like them will partly supersede the popular readers which now have possession of our schools—for the most part a medley of disconnected selections.

Dr. W. S. Mayo's 'Kaloolah: The Adventures of Jonathan Romer' lends itself well to illustrations, and, after many years, this story has been revived by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with the aid of Mr. A. Fredericks, who supplies a large number of brush drawings for full-page engraving, and not a few pen-and-ink sketches scattered among the letterpress. Scenically and picturesquely, the larger illustrations are taking and effective, but the action of the characters, even in the most dramatic situations, is apt to be feeble.

From the same publishers we have the first two volumes in York Powell's series of "English History by Contemporary Writers." These are W. J. Ashley's 'Edward III. and His Wars' and the Rev. W. H. Hutton's 'The Misrule of Henry III.,' both of which have been noticed in the *Nation*, Nos. 1152, 1153. They are attractive little books, within and without—the illustrations being often contemporaneous with the text.

'Parlor Games, for the Wise and Otherwise' (Rochester: The O. M. Hubbard Co.) is a handy pocket collection, duly indexed, and well calculated to serve the purpose of innocent amusement.

Burke on 'The Sublime and Beautiful'; George Herbert's 'Temple'; and more selections from Plutarch's 'Lives'—Timoleon, Paulus Æmilius, Lysander, Sylla—acceptably enlarge Cassell's National Library.

Henry George sends us a paper edition of his 'Protection or Free Trade?'—the most useful of all his writings.

Sheets Nos. 10, 14, 15 of the New Jersey Geological Survey's Atlas of the State complete this admirable work. They all relate to the southern portion, from Salem to Delaware Bay, and from the Delaware River to the Atlantic, and exhibit in the usual detail the vicinity of Salem, Bridgeton, and Millville, respectively. New Jersey has now set a laudable example to all other States, and if it owes its place as a pioneer partly to its geographical position, which enabled it to profit very extensively by the labors of the Coast Survey, not a little must be set down to the intelligent direction of its own Survey under Prof. George H. Cook. A topographical Atlas like this, on a scale of an inch to a mile, and with contour lines and indications of altitude, is a great boon to residents and tourists, and will be seized upon by commercial map-makers for the improvement of their charts of New Jersey. They must make long strides, however, before they can rival the workmanship of this Atlas.

The fund for the education of the freedmen so wisely devised by the late John F. Slater of Norwich, Conn., is known to everybody; and all who admire philanthropy of so high an order will be glad to learn that Mr. Slater's portrait is prefixed to a semi-private volume of 'Addresses at the Dedication of the Slater Memorial Building' in the same town on November 4, 1886 (Cambridge: University Press). The building, which provides a public hall, lecture-rooms, a library, a museum, is a gift to the Free Academy of Norwich by Mr. William A. Slater, who thus honors his father—both visibly, in the fine structure, and in the perpetuation of public spirit from generation to generation. The addresses were one by the Rev. J. P. Gulliver—interesting for its revelations of the difficulties which popular education encounters from "politics," even in New England; and by President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, who pointed out some of the ways in which the new building could be made to answer the intention of the donor.

The *Journal of* [*Animal*] *Morphology*, edited by C. O. Whitman and E. P. Allis of Milwaukee, and published by Ginn & Co., Boston, the long-expected initial number of which has just appeared, is the most ambitious American enterprise in pure zoölogy since the "Contributions" of the elder Agassiz, and, if duly sustained, will greatly advance science and be an honor to the country. This number contains seven papers by well-known naturalists; with a single exception, they are accompanied by admirable plates, and are either too technical or too long to have found place in other natural-history periodicals. Indeed, so far from injuring these latter, the publication of this journal should enable them to be more popular and more intelligible to those who are interested in science, but have neither the time nor the training for technical discussions. It is to be hoped that later numbers may present more of vertebrate anatomy and embryology, derived, among other sources, from papers which might otherwise be published, not altogether appropriately, in medical journals. Self-interest, pride of country, and regard for the progress of unmixed morphology, alike call upon every American zoölogist to aid in the firm establishment of this most commendable publication, produced as it is by the association of Boston with a city of the "Great Northwest."

Bulletin No. 1 of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture embodies a report on the Relation of Railroads to Forest Supplies and Forestry. A great variety of woods are exhibited as to their structure by means of photo-micrographic transverse and other sections, on a uniform scale of 100 diameters. Appendices treat of wood ties and their decay and modes of preservation; of metal ties and spark arresters.

The sixth instalment of the 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (The Century Co.) is mostly given up to Gen. Buell's incisive "Shiloh Reviewed."

The latest American addition to the Tauchnitz series is Mrs. Burnett's delightful juvenile comedy, 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.'

That the northern half of Africa is essentially a Mohammedan country is known to most persons, but the fact is perhaps seldom borne in mind. One may see in the double No. 129-130 of the Journal of the Berlin Geographical Society a large map of the dark continent, in which shading and color are employed to manifest to the eye the extent and local relation of the various religions in Africa. The corresponding text is a paper accompanied by many statistical tables of missions. The author is Dr. A. Oppel.

The Bulletin of the Société de Géographie, just issued, is chiefly devoted to the annual review of the progress of geographical science during the year 1886, by the Secretary, M. Ch. Maunoir. Particular attention is, of course, paid to the French explorations in western Africa and the Congo Basin. The Vicomte Charles de Foucauld contributes a brief sketch of his adventurous journey in Morocco in the years 1883-84. On account of the disturbed state of the country, he was obliged to travel a great part of the way in the disguise of a Morocco Jew, under the name of Rabbi Joseph. He says that to be obliged to walk in the towns with naked feet, to receive injuries, and to be stoned occasionally, was comparatively nothing; but to be compelled to live constantly with this degraded race was an intolerable torment. Notwithstanding the danger of discovery, he was able to take frequent observations and to plot his route from day to day. This was the easier from the fact that his Oriental dress, and especially the Eastern custom of frequent prayer apart from one's companions, allowed him to take his observations unperceived. His map, which accompanies his paper, is a very beautiful specimen of cartography, and gives very full details, as, for instance, distinguishing by varied lines the living streams, the dry channels, and those which contain pools of water. M. Foucauld's observations are mostly of the interior, and not, where they might possibly have been looked for, along the Algerian frontier, considering the French designs upon Morocco.

It is announced that Dr. Junker, the well-known African traveller, is about to publish immediately a short account of the Mahdi's revolt. His maps will be ready soon after Christmas, and the account of his travels in the spring.

The *Annuaire de la Presse Française* (Boston: Schoenhof) is still published in its eighth year under the name of Émile Mermet, who died in 1884. It makes a volume of over a thousand pages, containing a very full list of the various periodicals and newspapers of France, with succinct but sufficient details in regard to them—the particular shade of their political opinions, something of their history; and not only the names of their responsible editors, but a list of their prominent editorial writers is frequently given, as well as much other information of general interest. During the year 1886 the number of Parisian publications was 1,993, while there were 3,100 in the rest of France, an increase in all of 343 since the previous year. It is interesting to note that there has been a slight decrease in the number of Republican journals of various shades, while there are sixteen more monarchical papers than in 1885, including under this name not only royalist, but also imperialist papers. The useful list of pseudonyms of writers in the French press is very much increased in the present volume.

The centennial of the first performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," which is to be specially celebrated at Salzburg on October 29, is also the occasion of a German work just published, entitled 'The Legend of Don Juan on the Stage,' by Karl Engel. In it, after treating of the historical character and the origin of the legend, he gives some account of the various stage adaptations of this story which have been produced during the past two hundred and fifty years. Another work, 'Mozart's Don Juan,' 1787-1887, by R. von Freisauff, contains a rich store of historical and statistical details in relation simply to Mozart's opera.

'Die Schätze des Goethe-National-Museums in Weimar,' consisting of sixty heliotype copies of portraits, busts, etc., of the poet and his family, of his bric-à-brac and his art efforts ("a surprising number of drawings by his own hand"), is announced to be published in ten parts (Weimar: Louis Held; New York: B. Westermann & Co.). The text will be furnished by Director Geh. Hofrath C. Ruland.

The author of the economic monograph on 'Federal Taxes and State Expenses,' which we lately noticed very summarily, shows us to have been in error in reporting him to assert that "three per cent. of the population of the country own more than two-thirds of all the property, and pay but one-fourth of the taxes." He really says this of three per cent. of the *taxpayers*. The correction gives an *à fortiori* emphasis to our dissent.

—We recorded last week the death of Prof. John H. Wheeler at Newbury, Vt., on October 10. Something more than this passing mention is due to one who was not only a valued contributor to the *Nation*, but an ornament to American scholarship, and whose premature end at the age of thirty-six cut short a career of great promise. What was especially striking in his talent was its versatility. "He was," writes one who knew him intimately for a long period, "a walking edition of *Notes and Queries*. I never knew him at fault, upon *any* subject, for an answer to a question." He graduated from Harvard College in 1871, having during the course distinguished himself in mathematics and in the classics, and during the next year he taught in one of the leading Boston private schools. The law then attracted him, and he spent some years at the Harvard Law School, with every indication of having well chosen the profession. To teaching, however, he gravitated again, received the degree of Master of Arts in 1875, was a fellow of the Johns Hopkins University in 1876–7, held a Parker fellowship of Harvard University in 1877–80, which gave him three years in Germany and Italy and earned him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Bonn in 1880. Returned to America, he was for one year Professor of Latin at Bowdoin College, and then, in September, 1882, became Professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, where his strength broke down and a premonition of death overtook him. He resigned his post during the past summer. Prof. Wheeler was married in 1880, and leaves a wife and infant daughter. Among his unpublished literary remains are scholia on difficult passages in Horace and Euripides which deserve to see the light.

—We are glad to see that the "Johns Hopkins" studies of local institutions of self-government are not to be bounded by the imaginary line which separates the United States from Canada. The fifth and sixth (joint) numbers of the fifth series are 'Local Government in Canada,' by John George Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada. As might be anticipated, this monograph contains much matter of high historical interest, much also that deserves to be considered practically by citizens of the United States. The experiments made in the British colonies, to revive those institutions of local self-government which have become nearly extinct in the mother country, in a form adapted to the needs of the present age, are very interesting and valuable, as the result of careful and systematic examination into those needs, and not of the happy-go-lucky legislation which there is so much of on our side of the line. For, while we must recognize that our method, not being based upon theories, but growing out of immediate needs, is gradually evolving an American system of high practical excellence, we ought to recognize also that this process of evolution would be assisted, and the results improved, by more regard to historical precedents and theoretical considerations.

—In the ninth issue of the same series Mr. James Bryce, M. P., discusses in a most instructive manner 'The Predictions of Hamilton and De Tocqueville.' His aim is to indicate to students the utility of comparing the actual development of our Government with the hopes or fears of those who laid its foundations, and the vaticinations of later observers in its mid-career. For this purpose he chooses the *Federalist*, or, more exactly, Hamilton in the *Federalist*, and the 'Democracy in America.' He draws in the one case upon the objections to the Federal Constitution which Hamilton combated, the latter's own private apprehensions at the paring down of his ideal, and his public forecast of the working of the political machinery. On the other hand, Prof. Bryce gives what is really a most valuable analysis of Tocqueville's masterpiece, interspersed with acute criticism on his object and method. Thus, he lays stress on the fact that the French statesman was not engaged in a scientific examination of institutions and tendencies in this country, but had a constant reference to France, both in what he looked for and saw and in what, by a natural selection, he reported. Hence, imagining a type of Democracy, he inquired how far America had deviated from it, and "the facts he cites are rather the illustrations than the sources of his conclusions. . . . It is not Democracy in America he describes, but Democracy illustrated from America." "In many chapters he begins by laying down one or two large principles, he develops conclusions from them, and then he points out that the phenomena of America conform to these conclusions." "There is always some basis for every statement he makes. But the basis is occasionally too small for the superstructure of inference, speculation, and prediction which he rears upon it. To borrow an illustration from chemistry, his analysis is always right as far as it is qualitative, often wrong where it attempts to be quantitative." The second part of Tocqueville's work, issued in 1840, Prof. Bryce considers quite theoretical, and divorced from facts either as sources or as illustrations of his conclusions.

—Among Prof. Bryce's independent remarks many are striking from their sagacity, or for the light they throw on too familiar features of our institutions. Thus, he says of the perpetual conflict between the national Executive and the Legislature: "Wherever the President is weak or unpopular, Congress seems to be gaining on the Executive Chief. When the latter is presumably strong, he can keep the Legislature at bay." The amendment of particular provisions of the State constitutions without recasting the whole instrument he happily designates by the Swiss term Referendum—an analogy which would escape most Americans. He says of our national cohesiveness: "Nor does the growth of the Union make the retention of its parts in one body more difficult. On the contrary, the United States is a smaller country now, when it stretches from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of California, with its sixty millions of people, than it was then [in 1834] with its thirteen millions, just as the civilized world was larger in the time of Herodotus that it is now," etc. Not to quote more, we will say that this paper of Prof. Bryce's leads one to expect great things from his work on American institutions, now on the eve of publication. We remark a slip in the statement that, when Tocqueville wrote, "Washington Irving was probably the only author whose name had reached Europe"—whereas Cooper was then, as he perhaps still is, the best known American man (or woman) of letters that this country has produced. Nor is it accurate to say that the protective tariff was "imposed in the interest of the Northern and Middle States." The tariff was imposed by the South, under the leadership of Clay, and New England adjusted herself to it, and clung to it after the South had repented of it.

—The concluding volumes of the new translation by Miss Isabel Hapgood of 'Les Misérables' of Victor Hugo have just been published (Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.). As in the handsome American reprint in French now in course of publication by William R. Jenkins, each of the five volumes in which the work appears contains one of the parts into which Victor Hugo divided his story. With their fine paper, clear print, and numerous illustrations, they make a very beautiful presentation of this most popular and most interesting of the author's stories. To expect of a translation of any of Victor Hugo's novels that it should be written in elegant and unstrained English would be unreasonably exacting in regard to a writer whose French is frequently as extravagant and unnatural as his manner of expressing his feelings and opinions is violent and abrupt. In this new translation, however, Miss Hapgood has performed the very difficult task of translating acceptably, and, at the same time, with the extreme of faithfulness, a work conceived as well as written in a manner the furthest removed from English ideals. In so excellent a piece of work it is to be regretted that the translator should have allowed herself to omit at least one long passage, the greater part of the chapter in the battle of Waterloo called "Cambronne." It is not worth while to discuss here the necessity or the literary morality of such omissions, but in this case Miss Hapgood pleads extenuating circumstances on the score of propriety, and the omission is at least honestly made and explained, unlike similar sins of translation by other writers, who, shirking such difficulties by means of paraphrases and omissions, give, in passages far less innocent than this, the impression of a thoroughly unobjectionable original, or, what is still worse, by mutilations and changes, an entirely misleading view of the author they misinterpret. But when a translator not only understands, but is able to render into another language, with such conscientious faithfulness as Miss Hapgood has here done, both the thought and the language of such an author as Victor Hugo, her translation deserves the highest praise.

—One of the consequences of Italian unity has naturally been the desire to concentrate learned and scientific institutions in the capital—not, indeed, by the destruction of those already existing in the provinces, but by remodelling old ones, or by creating new ones, imbued with a national rather than a local feeling. Such, for instance, is the new archæological institute which held its first sessions in Rome last winter, and such is the Istituto Storico Italiano, which has this summer held its third plenary session. It is composed of only fifteen members—four appointed by the Government, viz., Capasso, Correnti, Crispi, and Villari; six representatives of the deputations of Lombardy, Romagna, Venetia, Parma, Tuscany, and Modena—Cantù, Carducci, Lampertico, Linati, Tabarrini, and Vischi; and five sent by the existing Sicilian, Neapolitan, Lombard, Roman, and Ligurian historical societies—Amari, Bonghi, Calvi, Monaci, and Belgrano. The number of members was purposely made small, because the Institute is not an historical society in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but aims at giving greater development, unity, and system to the publication of the sources of national history, and especially at promoting those preparatory labors which exceed the limits and intentions as well as the means of the deputations and local historical societies. After full consideration of the field, the Institute decided on three things: to begin the publication, under the title of "Fonti per la Storia d'Italia," of documents not included in the collection of Muratori, or imperfectly and incompletely printed there; to start a catalogue of manuscript sources of Italian history, and to make a bibliography of everything relating to the national and municipal history of Italy printed up to 1884. Every publication is to be accompanied by a careful historical and critical preface, by notes, by a glossary, an index, and one or more facsimiles of the more important manuscripts, etc. A Bulletin of the Institute is also published, of which the second number has appeared, giving an account of its plan and intentions. The first publication, in an elegant octavo, is the 'Gesta di Federico I. in Italia,' edited by Ernesto Monaci, a heroic poem (Codex Vatican-Ottoboni 1463), composed at the Court of Barba-

rossa between 1162 and 1166. The next publication will be the 'Prochiron Legum' in the Greek text, with the Latin translation and notes of Francesco Brandileone, from the Vatican codex 845. This is to be followed by the 'Cronaca di Giovanni Sercambi' (1164-1424), and others equally important.

RECENT FRENCH FICTION.

A BOOK which has brought upon its author violent protests from many sides, and finally a duel, is 'Le Cavalier Miserey, 21e Chasseurs' (Paris: Charpentier; Boston: Schoenhof). M. Abel Hermant is young, for it was in 1884 that he went through with his year of *volontariat* in the Twelfth Regiment of light cavalry, stationed, like the imaginary Twenty-first, at Rouen. This year he used to advantage, for he produced from his observations at that time a picture of contemporary French garrison life which, for its sincerity at least, could not be surpassed. But decidedly it will not do to say or write everything, as M. Hermant has found. As a literary work, 'Le Cavalier Miserey' shows the highest powers of observation, and a mastery of style which will give its author a very high place among the writers of the naturalistic school. But, as M. Anatole France says, speaking seriously too, "S'il y a dans la société humaine, du consentement de tous, une chose sacrée, c'est l'armée." Now it was this "sacred thing" which M. Hermant was accused of touching with disrespect. In former days, for tearing away the veil from other sacred things he would have incurred the penalties of the time. Now the Colonel of the regiment depicted in this graphic novel has ordered an *auto de fe* of the noxious volume, and in the *ordre du jour* which he caused to be read to the assembled regiment he calls the author *infect drôle*, and says: "Every copy of 'Le Cavalier Miserey' found in the quarters shall be burnt on the dunghill, and every soldier found with it in his possession shall be punished by imprisonment."

In an answer to this, in which he addresses himself to the Minister of War for redress, the author says he cannot but approve this measure of military police "if the Colonel thought he could see in the 'Cavalier Miserey' a single phrase which was of a nature to diminish, in the eyes of the men, the prestige of their superiors." And really, after reading his book, it is hard to understand how any one could see in it an attack upon that "sacred thing," the army. On the contrary, the Twenty-first Chasseurs lives and moves in it as a body to be admired, and the poor, simple-minded Cavalier Miserey finds himself gradually but thoroughly permeated with an intense, blind affection for his regiment, towards which, in spite of his final degradation, he has a feeling akin to the love that is felt for a living being. There are pages worthy of Zola in the book, though the writer is never brutal in his expressions. The noble figure of the Colonel, Count of Vermandois, appears just enough to make the informed reader think of the Duc de Chartres, who, indeed, was the Colonel of the real Twelfth at Rouen, though there are no personal details that are not pure fiction. The death of the horse of Miserey in the court of the barracks is the most graphic episode of the work. The language of the men, with its violent ellipses, is made very natural, never falling into caricature, as is usual in military novels, nor is it as coarse as some naturalistic writers might have made it. In fine, M. Hermant is fully justified in writing in his preface: "J'essaie le premier d'appliquer une vision artiste et les procédés du roman d'analyse à l'étude sur nature du soldat."

Benjamin Constant, in his 'Journal Intime,' mentions a physician who asserted that he could tell, by looking at a man's face, the disease he was destined to die of. In company, when others were giving themselves up to pleasure, he spent his time in thinking—Such a person will die of a brain fever, such a one of apoplexy, such a one of consumption. "A very cheerful amusement, indeed," adds the cynical Constant. M. Octave Mirbeau, the author of 'Le Calvaire' (Paris: Ollendorff; Boston: Schoenhof), belongs to the same race as that contemplative physician. At least the work which has brought him into notice would seem to indicate this. 'Le Calvaire' is the history of the gradual loss of all moral vigor and power of resistance to evil in a human soul. The author shows as much talent as boldness in his treatment of a very disagreeable subject. It is the old story, told so often since the days of the Abbé Prévost, but told this time in quite another spirit and with very different ends in view. The reader is, indeed, reminded of Des Grieux by the hero, and the heroine recalls Manon Lescaut, but it is rather by contrast than resemblance in each case. There is no question about the comparative morality of the two presentations of a similar situation, any more than there is about the greater truth to nature of M. Mirbeau's Juliette over all the Manons and Marguerite Gautiers who have preceded her. The book is painful from beginning to end, and often repulsive, but it is written with vigor and earnestness, and the author commands the attention and to a certain degree the admiration of the reader throughout.

'Le Calvaire' is complete in itself; but as a sequel, 'La Rédemption,' is promised, it is perhaps premature to pass a final judgment upon the work, the first of any importance of a writer still young, who has drawn attention in the past as a brilliant journalist, with the gift (which he has retained) of bringing upon himself a great variety of enmities. His present work, besides shocking many persons by its title, which seemed sacrilegious, roused much anger upon another score, even before it was entirely completed. It was appearing in the *Nouvelle Revue* when the announcement was made that the part which was to have appeared could not be published in the *Revue* because the army was represented there in a way that the editors could not approve. A few fragments essential to the story were given with the following part, and in subsequent numbers the work went on to its conclusion, the omitted portion appearing only when the whole was published in a volume. This omitted portion, which is only an episode in the hero's life during the Franco-Prussian war, is by far the best thing in the volume. It recalls, though remotely, Stendhal in the 'Chartreuse de Parme,' and more nearly Tolstoi in his most desolating war scenes, while the whole volume seems written under the influence of Dostoyevsky.

M. J. H. Rosny, in 'Le Bilatéral' (Paris: Albert Savine; Boston: Schoenhof), introduces his readers into the world of anarchists, communards, collectivists, evolutionists, possibilists, and socialists of various shades. The personages of the story, not always very amiable specimens of their class, are shown in their homes, their wineshops, their noisy out-door demonstrations, and their disorderly public and private meetings, with a vividness and power surprising in so young a writer; for M. Rosny's only other volume, 'Nell Horn, de l'Armée de Salut,' was published only about a year ago. The hero of the present work, who is always ready to see two sides to every question (whence the name by which he is known, "le Bilatéral"), is a rather impossible character in the revolutionary circles in which he moves. He appears to mirror the contradictory feelings of the young and very impressible observer who presents to his readers in this work the best and highest aspirations of the strange revolutionary world which he has studied and reproduced with much sympathy and comprehension. Indeed, the great impersonal world of *la Révolte* fills up the background of many of the scenes, and sometimes, as in the commemorative demonstration of the *Semaine Sanglante* at the tomb of the *Fédérés* in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, or in the in-door meeting of the previous night, absorbs into itself the entire interest of the reader. There are few more thrilling passages in any contemporary writer than that in which the unreasoning outbreak at the cemetery is pictured in all its successive savage phases; or, in a different manner, the pathetically calm address to the assembled revolutionists of Mizel, the old communard, just released from long imprisonment. There is wonderful power and promise in these scenes, in spite of a certain studied obscurity of language, a constant use of uncommon or technical words or expressions made to do strange figurative service. The author is evidently inclined, when speaking in his own person, to fall into the worst faults of style of the impressionists, not to say the *décadents*. But when his characters speak, they do so with all the naturalistic bluntness and disregard of conventionalities of the personages of Zola or Huysmans. Unlike these writers, M. Rosny uses coarse and brutal expressions only incidentally, and, though he does not avoid them when occasion demands, he does not seek situations that would most naturally call them forth. He was therefore fully justified by the character of his writing in signing the protest, of which the *Nation* recently gave an account, against the latest work of Zola.

M. Jules Claretie, in 'Candidat' (Paris: Dentu; Boston: Schoenhof), has given a picture of French electioneering in which a world is represented less brutal but also less worthy of respect than that of 'Le Bilatéral.' M. Claretie is not a novelist of much force; but in his last book he has succeeded in giving a very vivid picture of a very ugly phase of modern democracy. His hero, the Commandant Verdier, is a thoroughly honest man, who allows himself to be thrust forward as a candidate for political position, although he has not the slightest inclination for political intrigues. The author has had every opportunity to see the methods of work in the Republican party, and his general moderation and urbanity of tone are such that we may trust him not to have overdrawn his picture, although he has taken the perfectly justifiable privilege, as a novelist, of depicting an exceptional case of French political manœuvring. There runs through the book a very interesting love story, of which the course is disturbed by the calumnies of the opponents of the candidate, who is throughout one of the most genial figures in modern French fiction. On the whole, 'Candidat' is a far better work than 'Monsieur le Ministre,' which brought M. Claretie's name into prominence as the first among the writers of what is called the *roman d'actualité*.

In 'Braves Gens' (Paris: Dreyfous; Boston: Schoenhof), M. Jean Richepin has evidently made an effort to write something which should not utterly frighten away those who still have certain *bourgeois* ideas of propriety and morality. He has succeeded in so far that those who are accustomed to modern French novels will rather wonder at the subdued tone of the reckless author of 'Les Blasphèmes.' It is true, he would have to make a still greater effort to succeed in portraying his *braves gens* without introducing material which *les honnêtes gens* would like not to find in a story. M. Richepin is gifted with a nature too exuberantly poetic to feel perfectly at his ease in scenes of common life. His

braves gens are far from being commonplace mortals. They are all artists in every fibre, like the author himself. We feel that his simple-hearted musician, Yves de Kergouet, and his extravagant friend Tombre, are equally exponents of the author's own inner thoughts and feelings, in their long and always interesting discussions on music, pantomime, and art in general. With many vivid flashes of gayety, and a poetic treatment of scenes that a naturalist would have made vulgar prose, the book is on the whole sad and depressing.

M. Armand Silvestre is not a very serious writer—scarcely serious enough to be allowed a place in polite literature; but on the score of propriety his last volume is almost unexceptionable—'Au Pays des Souvenirs' (Paris: Frinzine; Boston: Schoenhof). The words "almost unexceptionable" are, however, true only in a relative sense, for the author of 'Le Livre des Joyeusetés' and of 'Le Dessus du Panier' seems to take an urchin-like pleasure in disregarding certain common conventionalities. But his *joyeux propos* generally appear worse at the first glance than they really are, and often his freedom of speech is mere playfulness. Even the sub-title of the present volume, 'Mes maîtres et mes maîtresses,' is merely a trick to catch the eye. But with all due allowance for what he calls "la gaieté française," it will not do to vouch too strongly for the propriety of any of M. Armand Silvestre's books. In the present one he discourses very pleasantly about the persons of note whom he has known: Théophile Gautier, Arsène Houssaye, Thérésa, and others. His first chapter is about George Sand, whom he remembers with that grateful warmth of affection which is common to all the younger generation of writers who knew her at Nohant in her serene and active old age. Indeed, the remembrance of this gifted and genial woman recurs again and again in the pages of M. Armand Silvestre. In "Les Villes lointaines" he talks of Toulouse, Antwerp, the Hague, etc., in the lyrical and picturesque fashion affected by the admirers and followers of Théophile Gautier. The volume closes with a short series of "Intimités," in which the rather too free story-teller reappears, to be wholly himself again as he reaches the last pages of his book.

Thomas Bewick. His Life and Times. By Robert Robinson. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.: R. Robinson. 1887.

THE local cult of Bewick—the honoring of the prophet of modern wood-engraving even in his own birthplace—is of long standing and was never more flourishing than now. We owe to it not only his townsman's impulse to build this latest monument to the artist and to the man, but that access to collections which gives a peculiar value to Mr. Robinson's labor of love. Upwards of a dozen letters of Bewick to his brother, to booksellers, publishers, authors, and friends, are here published for the first time—one in facsimile; and the original blocks procured for this work and beautifully printed are such as will be highly prized by collectors of modest means, who can never hope to own the original impressions. Mr. Robinson, again, has dealt in all the articles relating to Bewick which now command such high prices—buying sometimes for himself and sometimes for others. But, above all, he is the first admirer of their father who has had the intimate acquaintance of the daughters of Bewick for a quarter century, as a qualification for the task which he has now accomplished so creditably.

A previous biographer, Mr. D. C. Thomson, called his meritorious performance a "Life and Works." Mr. Robinson's "Life and *Times*" exactly marks the distinction at which he aimed, and which will probably always belong to his memoir. It implies a purposed freedom of treatment, a neighborhood talk about the man and his environment, moving steadily forward with method and reason, and yet discursive at will; unfettered by chapters or table of contents (atoning for these with a good index); sometimes separating matters that might better have been grouped and coördinated; drawing constantly on personal experience without obtruding the author's personality. This natural, unaffected gossip and narrative is readable throughout, and is in singular sympathy with Bewick's well-known character. One feels in Mr. Robinson the ardent admirer and devotee, who, if a little excessive or undiscriminating in his art judgments, is not blind to the defects in Bewick's temperament, noticing the disputes which he might have avoided had he possessed less spirit, bluntness, and impulsiveness, and giving to the light correspondence which caused temporary misunderstandings with or alienation from his friends.

Mr. Robinson's general method has been to follow Bewick's career in the light and with the aid of his autobiography, which is occasionally quoted from at length. This story he supplements from divers sources, and takes up as he proceeds the men associated with Bewick in one way or another, even going as far back as 1716, to the beheaded Earl of Derwentwater, whose legend formed part of that border-warfare lore on which the boy was brought up. He gives a copper-plate engraving of this nobleman, and so he does of many a local celebrity, like Emerson Charnley, the publisher, or like Thomas Spence, the radical who undertook Bewick's conversion by cudgel, and repented of it; and in other cases he gives us on wood the faces of such formative friends as the Rev. Christopher Gregson (after Bewick), the bookbinder Gilbert Gray, etc. Then, still in passing, he reviews the sons of Newcastle who have won a name in art. Bewick disposed of, his brother John is presented in a very agreeable light, and an account of Robert Elliot Bewick, the less gifted son of Thomas, follows. Then the pupils of Bewick are taken up in order, and more light is thrown on the two Johnsons, on Nesbit, and Clennell, while Harvey and John Jackson are not overlooked. A list of Bewick portraits, and a catalogue of the principal works illustrated by Thomas and John Bewick, close the book, save that we have the tale of the Howdy narrated in that Northumberland dialect of which Bewick was a master, and for which he was cited as a *graphic* authority in Brockett's 'Glossary of North Country Words.'

The frontispiece of the volume is a careful wood-engraving after Good's full-length portrait of Bewick, the last for which he sat. In words we are shown this sturdy, hard-featured, pock-marked man, covering his bald crown (scalded in early youth) with a brown silk cap, for ever whistling at his work—at night replacing the customary engraver's lamp with two double-wicked candles. We see him at his home on Circus Lane or at Gateshead, in his early walks with his girls roused from their beds, at the Blue Bell Inn with his dog, who gives the signal when it is time to leave the little club that gathers there, or in the genial company of the Falstaffian Stephen Kemble, manager of the Theatre Royal. With a good ear for music, but one song is remembered of him, and he joined but once in the social dance. The inedited letters manifest his interest in his brother's welfare, in the fate of artist friends, like the unhappy Summerfield (engraver of Murphy's miniature of Bewick), in the preservation of the salmon ways in the Tyne, in the prevention of bank-note forgery, etc. Most of them naturally relate to his family and works, and the one dated March 21, 1786, proves that the 'British Birds' was in contemplation before the 'Quadrupeds' was off his hands. Freshest and most valuable of all are the extracts from Bewick's office copy of the 'Birds' for use in printing the sixth edition (1826)—the last which he supervised himself—and therefore containing marginal instructions to the pressmen in regard to the proper management of the cuts. In these we have a criterion for any edition or any copy of the 'Birds.' Mr. Robinson also gives Bewick's interpretation of sundry tail-pieces, and endeavors to explain—we confess, not clearly to our comprehension—the double printing of the vignette of a horseman riding in a pelting rain. He uses Miss Jane Bewick's caustic annotations on Charnley's reprobated reëdition of the 'Select Fables' of 1784; tells us about the fortunes of the stuffed bird which was the original model for Bewick's drawing of the land-rail, and that the last bird drawn and engraved by him was the white-throated nightingale, as the funeral procession from Cherryburn was his last and ominous engraving.

Besides the dialect tale of the Howdy, Mr. Robinson reprints part of the preface to the 1826 edition of the 'Birds' (not found in all copies), and the finely simple, pathetic tract to accompany the cut—in itself designed to be a tract for the prevention of cruelty to animals—the old horse "Waiting for Death." This cut, large, pleasing to nobody, because, if not to be called unfinished, it was incomplete without a companion block or blocks complementary to one another as in color printing, is here printed from the original block. So is the Chillingham Wild Bull, of which we may compare the impression with the much inferior one in Thomson's Life (after a proof with the border subsequently discarded). These two are the great illustrative features of the work, but other smaller cuts are to be numbered by the hundred, taken principally from 'Tales for Youth,' the 'Looking-Glass for the Mind,' the 'History of a Fly,' 'The Hive,' Somervile's 'Chase,' and from the Goldsmith. John Bewick and Clennell are thus largely represented along with their master. Jackson's engravings of Tynemouth Priory and other local antiquities mingle with specimens of the work of the other pupils already enumerated.

Mr. Robinson makes a charming story of his frequent visits to the Gateshead home of Bewick's daughters. He minutely describes its interior, filled with ancestral relics, amid which it was always in order and, indeed, inevitable to converse of the revered parent. It is a pity Mr. Robinson did not insert their likenesses—typical, fine-looking Englishwomen still, even in the nineties; Jane having her father's strength of lineament and of character; Isabella recalling her mother (we may assume), and more retiring. These interesting women Mr. Robinson confirmed in their half intention to publish Bewick's autobiography, a service for which all lovers of English literature are indebted and should be thankful to him—Americans among the rest, only two of whom, by the way, are on his subscription list. Fortunately he did not persuade them to omit their father's liberal religious and political speculations, which make so large a part of the man. This autobiography deserves to be reprinted as sumptuously as is the present superb volume, and to be illustrated by Bewick himself—*i. e.*, with all those vignettes which introduce his own person (like the Snow-man, or Tracking the Hare in the Snow), or the localities associated with him, or exhibit his boyish sports and experiences, or the manners of the time, or are distinctly alluded to in the autobiography, and with the various portraits extant of him and of his friends. Such a book, undertaken with knowledge, taste, and enthusiasm, would be the fitting complement of Thomson's, Dobson's, and the present biographies, and would be sure to meet with

a cordial welcome; but the compiler would have to ask Mr. Robinson's permission to use a good deal of the fresh material in his indispensable 'Life and Times.'

The Isles of the Princes, or the Pleasures of Prinkipo. By Samuel S. Cox. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THE credit which has been so ingenuously accorded to our Government by a foreign critic, of sending literary representatives to the various European Governments, seems to have a specious justification in the legation to Constantinople, since each minister there appears to be taken with the itch for writing—partly, it may be, in recognition of the utter uselessness of the legation for all and any good purpose, except to give some scholar leisure to study, and partly in a disposition to follow (thus far, however, *haud passibus æquis*) our long-time admirable and revered Minister to the Sultan, George P. Marsh. But if the Department of State means to commit the country to the consequences to its literary reputation of the production of such books as 'The Isles of the Princes,' the legation may be abolished at once. The descent in the scale of literary merit from Marsh to Lew Wallace, and thence to "Sunset" Cox, can be continued no further without coming to yellow covers or Sunday *World* supplements.

The most wearisome feature of American literature at this present day is its tendency to unrestrained and unrelieved joke-making, as if Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and Petroleum Nasby had started a stampede in the field of letters which was becoming a wild and blind race of badinage, likely to carry with it the entire literary generation. American humor is a commodity of which a little, like Cayenne pepper, goes a long way when it is good, but which, when a book is filled with it, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred becomes a bore; for even Attic salt is bad diet. Mr. Cox is not "the hundredth man." As literature, his book is bad form and flimsy substance. The Isles of the Princes are the famous islands which lie off the Bosphorus, and are the favorite summer resort of the wealthy and diplomatic world of Constantinople. The book, nominally devoted to them, embraces all the Levant (which Mr. Cox, like most green American travellers, persists in calling the *Orient*), rakes together gossip about the subject proper, the history and topography of the suburbs of Constantinople, Greek and Roman history, Carthage, Bithynia, Hannibal, the San Stefano and Clayton-Bulwer treaties, Broussa and Asia Minor generally, and as much irrelevant matter as was needed to make up the requisite number of pages. Evidently Mr. Cox has no sympathy with the pathetic complaint of Agassiz, that he "had no time to write a *small* book," for he might have left out three-fourths of his writing and made a better book, and possibly even a tolerable book, since he would have had time to pay some attention not only to style, but to accuracy of details. He might, for one thing, have avoided the almost invariable misspelling or miswriting Greek words, as, for instance, "*kale mare*" for *kal' emeros* (good day), and "*kale spero*" for *kal' esperos* (good night), not risking the Greek letters, though among other attempts he writes elsewhere πῶιος τὸ ἐξεῦζε (*sic*), which shows that he knows nothing of modern Greek, even if he had not taken the pains to inform us that the cultivated Greeks of Athens do not understand the language of the country people—which is about as sensible as saying that Bostonians do not understand the talk of the people in Vermont. Of the author's style and humor the following is a favorable sample; it occurs in a digression on petroleum:

> It is generally supposed that Job was a rich man. Perhaps many of his boils and broils came out of the fact that he was an opulent liver. Considering the land of Uz *as we now find it*, one would suppose there was very little wealth in it. We have not a very clear idea of it. Job must have worked several gangs of slaves on fruitful ground in the desert. He had some connection with the petroleum industry of the Euphrates, although it has never been thoroughly acknowledged. Job acquired his large fortune from the uncertain element of the petroleum wells. Sometimes they gave him abundance; at other times, like the wells around Pittsburgh, they gave him nothing. There can be little doubt that when his wells caught fire it spread fire in the prairie, and not only destroyed houses and flocks and children, but reduced Job to a considerable amount of profanity and scalding sores."

Imagine 381 pages of miscellaneous, questionable, and incongruous information jerked at you in that style, or in this: "Open a page of Gibbon. Read the story of these emperors. Select one whom you may call a sample. Take Manuel. He was a Comnenus." In speaking of the change from Greek to Turkish rule, he says: "In the old *Arabic legislation*, municipal rule was not the exception. The Ottoman did not greatly change the general polity and administration of affairs when Turkey was conquered from the Greeks. Both systems were decentralizing . . . One of the changeless things in this country is the fixed fact that, while the Greek emperors ruled, there were the same capitulations or privileges extended by the Greeks to the Turks as the Turks now extend to the Greeks and Franks"! He tells us that the cavass "from the Albanian Mountains" is a native of Croatia, and "is in the old Greek costume," and then gives us a photograph of him, which proves to be a Montenegrin in full national dress, no wise resembling "old Greek" or Albanian. He speaks of the "bamia" as a novelty to us, not knowing that it is the common gombo. He assures us that "still the classic books generally regard Fano as the old Ogygia." He says "St. Mark's at Venice is but a copy of St. Sophia, almost its original"! "The latter was spoiled to decorate the former." Further, that "'Ouida' *lives and writes in Venice*, and receives much of her weird and luxurious fancies out of its very stones." "In spite of all efforts to save the splendid pile of St. Mark's, it is cracked irremediably. *The lagoons, like time, are slowly hiding its beauties.*" "The very crozier of the Patriarch, with its eagle and serpent, is copied from the *baton of Jove*"! "There are taxes, *the old octroi*, levied here upon donkeys and carriages," etc. Mr. Cox follows his immediate predecessor in his admiration of the Sultan, whom he considers "wise beyond most of his subjects," and, like Gen. Wallace, he is anxious that the world should know their friendship, for "when we were visiting Egypt in February, 1886, I received a note from the Princess to call at her palace. She desired to prefer a request of the Sultan (*sic*), whom she knew to be my friend."

The want of ordinary care in making up the book is comically shown in a description of one of the views the author finds:

> "We pass round point after point of Halki, until between Halki and Antigone there opens a vista scarcely credible in its loveliness. Chatok-Dagh, the highest mountain of the mainland of Asia, *is in our rear*. . . . The shore line and mountain make a landscape over which and through which there hangs an interpenetrating lustre and distant unveiling which would make Bierstadt wild with artistic enthusiasm."

We are, as a general thing, accustomed to find the views we go to see before us; but when they are accompanied by interpenetrating lustre and overhung by distant unveiling, we do not know exactly how to take them. We are told, which is the only apology we can conceive of for the composition of this *omnium gatherum*, that "I am forbidden by my wife and other powers to write for publication on political and social themes pertinent to this capital of diplomacy [which does not prevent a chapter of scandal at the expense of Bulwer]. Having, however, the *cacoethes* equal to any Scotchman, I must be writing something at odd moments." We have only to add that the illustrations are so bad that one has no cause to regret their being put in this particular volume.

Palestine in the Time of Christ. By Edmond Stapfer, D.D., Professor in the Protestant Theological Faculty of Paris. Translated by Annie Harwood Holmden. A. C. Armstrong & Son. Pp. xii., 527.

THOMAS ERSKINE used to tell a story about the rise of the modern critical spirit. Miss Dundas, he said, was trying to interest a poor woman, whom she was calling upon, in the narrative of her father's, Sir David, recent visit to Palestine. The result was to give a great shock to the devout Scotchwoman, who at last exclaimed, with a gasp of incredulity: "Ye'll no' tell me that there's such a place on earth as Jerusalem!" The good creature was as much startled as if she had been told of a meeting with the angel Gabriel. To her mind any place or person mentioned in the Bible took on at once an altogether supernatural and unearthly character. It is easy to say that all this has been changed, and that great attention is now given by religious teachers to the setting of the Bible story; yet it remains true that, in the popular mind at least, Hebrew literature is thought of as let down, like the sheet of Peter's vision, bodily out of heaven. That prophet and apostle were of flesh and blood, and walked upon actual ground, is now pretty well settled; even that a study of Oriental customs and the geography of Palestine helps to explain the Scriptures, is commonly admitted; but that a broader search after the antecedents of Jewish and Christian religious ideas—an analysis, though on no larger scale than that of Prof. Stapfer's book, of the social and religious life of the Jews, with an eye to the resulting influence on the teachings of Christ and the apostles—is something foreign as yet to the general mind, may be inferred from the way the general mind will revolt from this conclusion of the author's: "Upon many important questions Jesus shared the views of His contemporaries. . . . He owed much to the Pharisees. He adopted their doctrine of Providence and of the resurrection of the body. . . . Jesus borrowed from the Essenes. . . . The exegesis adopted by Him is sometimes the same as that of His contemporaries. He certainly shared the current ideas of His nation in reference to demons and evil spirits. This must be obvious to any one who reads the Gospels with unbiassed eyes. In a word, He was a Jew all His life" (pp. 489–90). Yet this is only the guarded inference of one who has just gone over, as carefully as possible, all the facts in the case, with no prejudice except in favor of Christianity. In other words, just as the Scotchwoman of Erskine's story had to substitute a Jerusalem of stone and brick for her city in the clouds, so will the attentive reader of such a book as the one before us see that it puts the natural in many places where the supernatural has long held undisputed possession.

From what we have said, the nature of this latest fruit of Prof. Stapfer's Talmudic studies may be gathered. In a pleasant and popular style, making no display of learning, he sets forth the facts in regard to the social and religious life of the Jews of the time of Christ, holding himself faithfully to the promise of his preface to confine himself to a "statement of facts compiled and collated with all the exactness of which I was capable, leaving it to the reader to draw the conclusions which force themselves upon

every candid and unprejudiced mind." His sole aim was to fill the gap which he found in French literature in the absence of a thorough contemporary history of the New Testament. His critical position is certainly conservative as compared with that of many Germans, being much less advanced than that of Keim, for example. He admits errors and irreconcilable discrepancies in the Gospels, and would appear to believe in no miracle except that of the character of Christ. While we have books in English that cover the same ground, there would still seem to be a place for a work like this one, at once scientific and popular. It has not the range of Schürer (accessible in English since two years ago), but seems to us better fitted for general reading. The translation, barring some minor slips, appears to be thoroughly well done.

The Teaching of Geography: Suggestions regarding principles and methods for the use of teachers. By Archibald Geikie, Ph.D. Macmillan & Co. 1887. 12mo, pp. 202.

GEOGRAPHY is for the most part taught in our American schools in such a dull and perfunctory way that a very general impression of its uselessness as a school study has been gaining ground. And yet there is no study more capable of being made at once useful and intensely interesting, if only teachers would cease to teach the book, and undertake to teach their pupils about the *earth*. In this, as in every other department, nothing can take the place of a gift for teaching, whether natural or acquired; and the best method and most fertile suggestions will fail with an incapable instructor. Any one, however, who has an ambition to teach geography well, will find it to his advantage to study Dr. Geikie's admirable little book, which the best equipped and most experienced among us cannot read without profit.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ashley, W. J. Edward III. and his Wars. 1327-1360. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 60 cents.
Barrows, C. M. Acts and Anecdotes of Authors. Boston: New England Publishing Co. $1.50.
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Part 6. The Century Co. 50 cents.
Beard, Lena and Delia B. The American Girl's Handy Book. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.
Browne, Alice. Fools of Nature: A Novel. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Bryant, Sophie. Educational Ends, or the Ideal of Personal Development. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.
Bugbee, A. G. Exercises in English Syntax. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.
Canton, W. A Lost Epic, and Other Poems. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.
Cone, Helen Gray, and Gilder, Jeannette L. Pen Portraits of Literary Women by Themselves and Others. 2 vols. Cassell & Co. $3.
Coues, Dr. E. Key to North American Birds. General Ornithology and Field Ornithology. Third ed. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $7.50.
Cox, S. S. The Isles of the Princes; or, the Pleasures of Prinkipo. With Map and Illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.
Cox, P. The Brownies: Their Book. The Century Co.
Deulin, C. Johnny Nut and the Golden Goose. Done into English by Andrew Lang. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.
Doyle, J. A. English Colonies in America: The Puritan Colonies. 2 vols. Henry Holt & Co. $7.50.
Egar, Rev. J. H. Christendom, Ecclesiastical and Political, from Constantine to the Reformation. James Pott & Co.
Elementary Flower Painting, with Colored Plates. Cassell & Co. $2.50.
Erroll, H. An Ugly Duckling: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Ewell, Prof. M. D. A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence. For the Use of Students at Law and of Medicine. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Fessenden, Mrs. Laura C. S. A Puritan Lover. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Fisher, Prof. G. P. History of the Christian Church. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.
Foster, S. C. My Old Kentucky Home. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Foster, S. C. The Swanee River: Old Folks at Home. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Frith, H. The Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
George, H. Protection or Free Trade? Henry George. 35 cents.
Grant, R. Jack Hall; or, the School-days of an American Boy. Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co.
Guinness, H. G. Romanism and the Reformation, from the Standpoint of Prophecy. A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.50.
Habberton, J. Country Luck. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Hawthorne, N. Little Daffydowndilly, and Other Stories. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
Hawthorne, N. Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. [English ed.] In 5 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Hutton, W. H. The Misrule of Henry III. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 60 cents.
Ismay's Children. By the Author of 'Hogan, M. P.' Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Jessopp, A. Arcady for Better for Worse: A Study of Rural Life in England. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.
King, W. C. The Gnostics and their Remains, Ancient and Mediæval. 2d ed. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.
Larden, W. Electricity for Public Schools and Colleges. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
Littell's Living Age. Vol. 174. Boston: Littell & Co.
Living Voices of Living Men. Practical Sermons, by Bishops and Clergy of the Church. Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.
Loomis, S. L. Modern Cities and their Religious Problems. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.
Mace, Frances L. Under Pine and Palm. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $2.
Maurice, C. E. The Revolutionary Movement of 1848-9, in Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.
Mayo, W. S. Kaloolah. The Adventures of Jonathan Romer. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Mohammed Benani: A Story of To-day. London: Sampson Low & Co.
Morris, M. Claverhouse. [English Worthies.] D. Appleton & Co.
Munsey, F. A. Afloat in a Great City: A Story of Strange Incidents. Cassell & Co. $1.25.
Norris, W. E. Major and Minor: A Novel. 2 vols Henry Holt & Co. $2.
Peck, Dr. W. G. Elementary Treatise on Analytical Mechanics. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Pittenger, W. Daring and Suffering; A History of the Andrews Railroad Raid. The War Publishing Co.
Pope, J. H. The State: The Rudiments of New Zealand Sociology. For the Use of Beginners. New Zealand: By Authority.
Rawle, Dr. W. H. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title. Fifth ed., revised and enlarged. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Robinson, R. E. Uncle Lisha's Shop: Life in a Corner of Yankeeland. *Forest and Stream* Co.
Robinson, R. Thomas Bewick: His Life and Times. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.: Robert Robinson.
Ross, W. T. Voice Culture and Elocution. Revised edition. The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.
Rutherford, R. C. Henry George *versus* Henry George. A Review. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Schouler, J. Treatise on the Law of Bailments, including Carriers, Innkeepers, and Pledge. 2d ed. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Scudder, H. E. The Book of Folk Stories, Rewritten. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 60 cents.
Spencer, J. A. Five Last Things: Death, Intermediate State, Resurrection, Judgment, Eternity. Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.
Steele, J. D. Popular Chemistry. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Stockton, F. R. The Hundredth Man. The Century Co.
Strong, G. A. The Church *versus* Christianity. Boston: Damrell & Upham.
Tomkinson, E. M. The World's Workers. Sarah Robinson, Agnes Weston, Mrs. Meredith. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Van Dyke, Rev. H. The Story of the Psalms. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Walworth, Jeannette H. Southern Silhouettes. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
Winter, J. S. Mignon's Husband. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.
Wood, J. G. Natural History Readers. No. 3 Illustrated. Boston School Supply Co.
Woolley, Lelia Parker. Love and Theology: A Novel. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Wright, W. B. The World to Come. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Henry Holt & Co.

HAVE JUST READY

DOYLE'S ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA:

The Puritan Colonies.

By J. A. Doyle. 2 vols. 8vo. $7.00.

Southern Silhouettes.

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo. $1.25.

By author of 'OBLIVION,'

Jean Monteith.

By M. G. McClelland. *Leisure Hour Series.* $1 00.

Major and Minor.

By W. E. Norris. *Leisure Hour Series.* 2 vols., $2.00. *Leisure Moment Series*, 50 cents.

Second-Hand Book Catalogues

of *English*, *French*, and *German* dealers sent on application, and orders filled promptly at lowest rates (duty free for College and Public Libraries). Not buying for stock, our patrons can rely on receiving what they order, however good the bargain.

THIEME-PREUSSER.

German-English and English-German Dictionary, $4.50; the German-English part separately, $3.00. The best of existing Dictionaries.

SKAT.

An illustrated Grammar of Skat, the German game of cards. By E. E. Lemcke. Second edition. Cloth extra, $1.00. The most sociable and interesting of all card games.

B. Westermann & Co.,

838 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. WUNDERLICH & CO.,

868 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

have just received, among other valuable old prints, the following original etchings by Rembrandt, in the extremely rare first states: "The Good Samaritan," B. 90; "The Ecce Homo," B. 77; "The Three Crosses," B. 78; "The Large Descent from the Cross," B. 81; "Jean Asselyn," B. 277; "Young Haaring," B. 275; "Jean Lutma," B. 276; "The Goldweigher," B. 281; "The Jewish Bride," B. 340. Also, splendid impressions of "Burgomaster Six," "Three Trees," "Goldweigher's Field," "St. Anthony," and many others.

TRY IT and you will use NO OTHER.

PUTNAM'S PERFECT INK.

Writes perfectly BLACK. Stays perfectly BLACK. Flows perfectly.

Put up in four sizes; 25c. (by mail, prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed, 40 cents), 40c., 60c., $1. Delivered FREE anywhere in New York city, or may be sent by express to any address.

Extract from a customer's letter: "I have found at last in Putnam's Perfect Ink what I have been looking for for years. It *fully justifies its name.*"

SOLD ONLY BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

LONDON: 27 King William St., Strand.
NEW YORK: 27 and 29 West 23d St.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready. A. S. CLARK.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

AN ART NOVEL,

Entitled

John Manson: A Studio Story,

By W. J. STILLMAN,

is now running in the *Photographic Times;* commenced in Sept. 9 issue, 1887. It contains complete discussions on the philosophy of Art, which Mr. Stillman is so eminently fitted to write; and has, besides, a most interesting plot.

The *Photographic Times* is a weekly journal devoted to the theory, practice, and advancement of photography. Subscription price, $3 per year. A sample copy free. SCOVILL M'F'G. CO., Publishers, 423 Broome, St., New York City. W. IRVING ADAMS, Agent.

'Spanish Simplified' will be found an eminently practical method for self-instruction in the Spanish language.

It is by the author of 'German Simplified,' and on the same plan. To consist of 10 numbers (with Keys), at 10 cents each. Nos. 1 and 2 just published. No 3 will appear on November 1st, and a new number will be issued on the first of every month until the set is complete. For sale by all booksellers; sent, postpaid, on receipt of price (in postage stamps), by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Persons sending $1 will have the numbers sent to them as soon as issued. Prospectus mailed free.

MEMORY

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law students; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn. Phila., 400 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Chautauqua University, &c. Prospectus POST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

LOUISE DE KEROUALLE,

Duchess of Portsmouth,

In the Court of Charles II.; or, How the Duke of Richmond Gained His Pension. Compiled from State Papers in the Archives of the French Foreign Office, by H. Forneron. With a Preface by Mrs. G. M. Crawford of Paris. With 6 engraved Portraits of Court Beauties from the Paintings at Hampton Court Palace, 8vo, cloth extra, $3.50.

"An interesting record of a very strange and humiliating period in English history. Even now, when two centuries are past, one burns with anger and shame to read how the French king kept his diplomacy steadily at work to secure his aim."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"The Dukes of Richmond have had a big haul. In 1676 Charles II. granted to the Duke of Richmond and his heirs for ever a duty of one shilling per chaldron on all coals exported from the Tyne and consumed in England. In 1799 this was commuted for a pension of £29,000, chargeable on the Consolidated Fund. Later this annuity was funded or redeemed for £633,333 invested in Consols, and afterwards sold out and invested in land settled upon the Duke and his heirs."—*Scotsman, on "Perpetual Pension Scandals."*

New Work by the Author of 'How to be Happy though Married.'

FAINT, YET PURSUING,

By the Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Contents—Faint, yet pursuing—Thorns in the flesh—The perfect work of patience—A refuge for the distressed—Mistakes about happiness—A wise choice—The day of salvation—Sisera no match for the stars—The Babylonian captivity—God's method of punishment—Our Father's chastisement—Christian friendship—Thoughts for Advent—Christmas thoughts—The divine arithmetic of life—Excuses—Secret faults—"Is it not a little one?"—Forewarned, forearmed—No waste—Good Friday and bad Friday—The full, perfect and sufficient sacrifice—Volunteer for God—The Lord and the giver of life—Worldliness—Bid Christ to your wedding—Old Testament heroes—Are Christian principles practical?—Christian Socialism—Seeing not necessarily believing.

Sq. Imp. 16mo, cloth, $1.75.

POSTHUMOUS HUMANITY:

A Study of Phantoms.

By Adolphe D'Assier, Member of the Bordeaux Academy of Sciences. Translated and annotated by Henry S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society. To which is added an Appendix showing the popular beliefs current in India respecting the post-mortem vicissitudes of the human entity.

Contents: Facts establishing the existence of the posthumous personality in man—Its various modes of manifestation—Facts establishing the existence of a second personality in the living man—Its various modes of manifestation—Facts establishing the existence of the personality in animals, and concerning a posthumous animality—Fluidic form of vegetables—Fluidic form of gross bodies—Character of the posthumous being—Its physical constitution—Its aversion to light—Its reservoir of living force—Its ballistic—The nervous fluid—Electric animals—Electric persons—Electric plants—The mesmeric ether and the personality which it endangers—The somnambule—The sleep-talker—The seer—The turning-table—The talking table—The medium—Miracles of the ecstatics—Prodigy of magic—The incubus—The obsessing spirit—Causes of the rarity of the living phantom—Causes of the rarity of the trans-sepulchral phantom—Resemblance of the spiritistic phenomena to the phenomena of the posthumous order—Lycanthropy—Glance at the fauna of the shades—Their preoccupations—How they prolong their existence—The posthumous vampire.

In crown 8vo, cloth, $3.00.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."—R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M.A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.
"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M.A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with Notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND. (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS' DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

*** The above books sent upon receipt of advertised price. Catalogues of our regular stock will be mailed, if desired, to those interested. New Catalogue of Choice and Rare Books ready.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED:

History of the Christian Church.

By GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale University. 8vo, with numerous maps, $3.50.

Prof. Fisher here presents in a single volume a complete history of the Christian Church, fully exhibiting also the relations of the history of Christianity and of the Church to contemporaneous secular history, and giving a sufficiently complete survey of the history of theological doctrine. The work is designed not for students only, but for intelligent readers generally, being in the best sense popular as well as scholarly and original.

The Story of the Psalms.

By HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D. 12mo, $1.50.

In writing the story of some of the Psalms the desire of Dr. Van Dyke has been to bring these ancient poems into close connection with the lives and experiences of the men who wrote them. This method of connecting the Psalms with their authors is new, and the subject has been treated in a fresh and suggestive manner.

AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Kidnapped.

Being the Adventures of David Balfour in the year 1751. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. A New and Illustrated Edition. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Mr. Stevenson's powerful and highly successful story acquires additional interest by reason of the artist's spirited and sympathetic illustrations in this new edition.

"Mr. Stevenson has never appeared to greater advantage than in 'Kidnapped.' . . . No better book of its kind than these 'Memoirs of the Adventures of David Balfour' has ever been written."—*The Nation.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

New Arabian Nights. The Dynamiter.

More New Arabian Nights. (*With Mrs. Stevenson.*) Each 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.00; paper, 30 cents.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, having arranged with the author and the former publishers for the publication of these well-known books, now offer to the public new editions, uniform, in cloth and paper, with their other books by Mr. Stevenson. Purchasers should remember that these are the only editions from the sale of which the author receives a royalty.

The American Girl's Handy Book.

How to Amuse Yourself and Others. By LINA and ADELIA B. BEARD. With nearly 500 Illustrations by the Authors. Square 8vo, $3.

Full of information upon the thousand and one things that interest every girl, this volume forms a notable companion to the popular book for boys by Daniel C. Beard, brother of the present authors. Everything that can be imagined to tell girls simply and clearly about their sports, games, winter afternoon and evening work, etc., can be found here in this helpful and entertaining volume.

*** These books for sale by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1887.

The Week.

THE President's speech at Montgomery, Ala., contained one passage of great significance. After declaring that "there is and should be an insistence upon a strict adherence to the settlement which has been made of disputed questions and upon an unreserved acceptance of such settlement," and expressing his firm belief that "there is American fairness enough abroad in the land to insure proper and substantial recognition of the good faith which you have exhibited," Mr. Cleveland proceeded: "We know that you still have problems to solve involving considerations concerning you alone; questions beyond the reach of Federal laws or interference, and with which no one but you should deal. I have no fear that you will fail to do your manful duty in these matters; but may I not, in extension of the thought which I have before suggested, say to you that the educational advantages and care which may be accorded to every class of your citizens have a relation to the general character of the entire country, as intimate and potential as your productions and the development of your mineral resources have to its material prosperity?" This is the same thing as to say that the question what "educational advantages" the State of Alabama shall provide is one of the "questions beyond the reach of Federal laws or interference," and with which no one but Alabamians should deal; in other words, that the Federal Government has no right to mix in State schools, as is proposed by the Blair bill. The President's veto of the Texas Seed Bill last winter can hardly have left any room for doubt that he would interpose his negative to the educational subsidy scheme if it should ever reach him; but if any such doubt remained, it must be removed by this speech.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN of Ohio has just made a speech which causes one more than ever to regret that so good a man should have been driven into retirement by the corrupt gang which seized control of the Democratic organization in his State a few years ago. The most striking passage of the speech was that in which he gave his opinion of Mr. Cleveland. "I have seen a good many Presidents in my long life," he said. "I have known several of them personally, and I have read the history of the Administration of them all. I have seen and I know—and I think I know him full well—Grover Cleveland, our President of the United States; and on my honor as a man who is bound to tell you the truth, if ever a man was bound to tell the truth to his fellow-man, I don't believe that a more honest, braver, truer man ever filled the Presidential chair of the United States. He is more than that; he is a man of far more ability than people who don't know him may suppose. He has that supreme faculty, the best of faculties, which we designate by the term 'common sense.' If he is not a level-headed, common-sense, honest man, then I am no judge of men." Mr. Thurman expressed his satisfaction at the evidence that Mr. Cleveland is growing every day in the estimation of the American people, and declared his firm belief that "when his four years are at an end, they will say to him, 'You have done well when we put such and such trusts in your hands. We have tried you for four years and found you will do well, and now you may take your seat for another four years.'" The Republican organs have been expressing great curiosity, ever since Mr. Cleveland was elected, as to the opinion which was held of this upstart in public life by a venerable statesman like Mr. Thurman, and they will of course be glad to present it to their readers now that he has expressed it.

In Mr. Thurman's speech many other wise sayings are found. The best of all, perhaps, is the burst of indignation in which he denounces the idea that the public should be required to pay more money into the Treasury in the way of taxes than is needed for the purposes of an economical Government. "It is monstrous," he said, "it is simply monstrous. I have said that everybody is bound to contribute to the support of the Government; but it is monstrous to tax him $100,000,000 a year in order to get money and lay it up in the Treasury, which the Government doesn't need at all, which the Government can't make any honest use of; and there never was anything in the world more corrupting than this accumulation of surplus money in that way. It leads to all manner of corrupt schemes of plunder in Congress, and if they go on much longer, there will be no such thing as an honest tax bill or an honest appropriation bill that will pass that body." Contrast this with Senator Frye's plan for subsidizing steamships, multiplying pensions, and digging a canal in Nicaragua expressly for the purpose of spending money that cannot be used otherwise. Is it possible that the American people are willing to be corrupted with their own money — to pay taxes all summer in order to scramble for the proceeds in Congress all winter? This is the kind of Socialism that Senator Frye approves, but if he imagines that there is any stopping place when once the principle that he advocates is accepted as part of American public policy, he is a very near-sighted statesman. Behind Mr. Frye stalks Mr. Shevitch and all the following of Karl Marx.

The misfortune which has overtaken Mr. Haskell, the young editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune* who made the coarse attack on Mrs. Cleveland the other day, for which he has had to atone by a humiliating apology, furnishes a striking illustration of the danger of getting into journalism too young. There is not one young man in a thousand whose head is strong enough, or judgment ripe enough, to be allowed to attack and criticise everybody he pleases in the editorial columns of a newspaper. It is a liberty which makes him drunk, and too often ruins both intellect and character. For instance, Mr. Haskell standing alone could not possibly have said anything about any man, woman, or child which would fill a whole community with indignation. But when he made some foolish remarks about Mrs. Cleveland editorially in a newspaper, it almost caused a riot, and imposed on him the necessity of making a public atonement. Any position in which a man can, by a few words, kick up such a row as this, is, of course, very attractive to youths who dislike obscurity and love "power"; and hundreds every year fall victims to the temptation.

The *State Register* of Des Moines, Iowa, publishes a circular sent out by the Democratic Committee of that State to Federal office-holders, suggesting that they make "voluntary contributions" to the expenses of the political campaign now in progress, and indicating about how much would be a fair contribution, considering the emoluments of the offices held by them respectively. The amounts named are quite moderate. "Presidential postmasters," they say, "are generally contributing from $25 to $50; fourth-class postmasters, from $2 to $25; railway postal clerks, $10 to $15; members of pension examining boards, $10 to $15, and other Federal office-holders in proportion to the amount of salary received as compared with the officers named above." We presume that the *State Register* is secretly opposed to the levying of assessments on office-holders, but, so far as its comments on the circular go, they only show that it considers Mr. Cleveland's Administration inconsistent in allowing the Democratic Committee of Iowa to send out such a circular. It is much to be regretted that the President has no means of reaching this bad committee. It is much to be regretted, also, that the Civil-Service Act does not contain a clause prohibiting the payment of money by Federal officers, clerks, and employees for political purposes. It is especially to be regretted that the Republican Senators voted unanimously against such a clause while the measure was pending (December 24, 1882), the Democrats voting unanimously in favor of it. Very likely, if the vote were to be taken now, the two parties would divide differently upon it.

The reason why the Democrats voted for this amendment was, that they had no office-holders at that time to call upon for political contributions. The reason why the Republicans voted the other way was, that they had all the office-holders, and they expected to get a great deal of money out of them for campaign purposes, as they had been in the habit of doing, and as they continued to do. The Civil-Service Act passed without this desirable clause. It prohibits every person in the service of the Government from soliciting or receiving any money from any other

person in the service for any political purpose whatever. It also prohibits any person, whether in the service of the Government or not, from soliciting or receiving any money from any person in the service, "in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties." Here the prohibitions stop. It is not in violation of the law for members of committees, not themselves office-holders, to solicit money from those holding offices, except in public buildings or rooms. Nor is it unlawful for the office-holders to pay, although it ought to be made so, and would have been if the Slater amendment had not been voted down by the Republicans.

The Baltimore *Sun* recently stated that "Steve" Elkins had expressed himself in favor of the Gorman ring; and such action appeared so consonant with all that was known of his political history that we accepted the *Sun's* statement as correct, and reproduced it in these columns. We are assured, however, that there is no foundation for the charge, and that, in point of fact, Mr. Elkins opposes the ring.

Before Alaska and the Aleutian islands came into our possession by purchase from Russia, the Government of the latter country laid claim to exclusive jurisdiction of the waters of Behring Sea lying to the northward of the islands, all the way from the Asiatic to the American coast. The claim was not acknowledged by our Government, and a communication was made by John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to our Minister at St. Petersburg, expressing surprise that such exclusive jurisdiction should be asserted, since Behring Sea was approached from the south by open spaces 800 or 900 miles in width. The Russian Government replied that while the right of exclusive jurisdiction was still affirmed by Russia, the exercise of it would not be insisted on. The whale fishery in these waters was at that time of considerable importance to us, and it is made plain by the correspondence that if any practical interference with the rights of our whalers had been attempted by Russia, there would have been active resistance on our side. No steps being taken to enforce the Russian pretension, but, on the contrary, an assurance being given that none would be taken, the matter was allowed to drop. It would have been idle for us to pursue an abstract right which had no practical end. If our whalers were not molested, Russia might entertain such views respecting the principles of *mare clausum* as suited her.

After we became possessed of the Aleutian Islands, an exclusive right to take fur-bearing seals in those lands and waters was granted to the Alaska Commercial Company, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum of money proportioned to the catch. The object of this grant was to regulate the catch so that the animals should not be exterminated, and to provide for some part of the expense of governing the country. But the effect was to create a monopoly of seal fishing. Whether the object could be gained without producing this effect is not clear, but it is quite certain that the monopoly would not be granted now without some better testimony of its necessity than was given at the time when it was established. The seal fishery has long engaged the attention of the inhabitants of British Columbia, whose territory touches Alaska on the parallel of 54° 40′. They claim the same rights in Behring Sea that we claimed for our whalers when Russia asserted her exclusive jurisdiction. Whatever our rights were then, theirs are now. Whatever Russia's rights were then, ours are now. We do not look for any prolonged or serious dispute over this question. The public law of the world is pretty well settled that the jurisdiction of the mainland does not extend beyond a marine league of the shore. This is subject to modification by the "headland" doctrine, which is still in an inchoate condition. The doctrine of *mare clausum* is a branch of the headland doctrine, or closely allied to it. It is for our interest to oppose the extension of the *mare clausum* theory as much as possible, for the reason that we have no waters to which it could be applied except Behring Sea, and only one-half of that, while other nations with extensive colonial possessions have many such. We are not interested to establish a principle that may fence us out from any part of the waters of the globe. If it be replied that only by the application of this principle can the fur seal be preserved in the neighborhood of Alaska, the answer is that we have not been appointed to preserve the fur seal otherwise than in accordance with the law of nations, whatever that may be.

Senator Frye, having come back from a trip in Europe, is prepared, from what he says he saw there of the effects of free trade, to hold on firmly to the surplus. He has been telling a protectionist gathering at the Hotel Vendome in Boston what he would do with it if he had his way. He would give $10,000,000 a year in subsidies to American ships, or, in other words, towards hiring people to engage in the business of navigation; $10,000,000 more to educating people who are now not getting an education; and he would put 500,000 men at work digging the Nicaragua Canal. To discuss the uses to which people like Mr. Frye would put the surplus, would be a great waste of time and space. They do not really care what use it is put to or how much mischief it causes, and would advocate any use of it which they thought likely to be adopted, because their great aim is to keep up the tariff. Probably a good many of them are rather sorry that there is a surplus, but the fact that there is one does not cow any of them. The Boston *Advertiser*, which is now also fighting for the surplus, denied last week that "the Republican party was committed to large Government expenditures in order thus to be rid of the surplus, and so easily put out of the way the problem of reduction." But this is not Senator Frye's position. He is distinctly in favor of large Government expenditures in order to be rid of the surplus. In other words, he is in favor of taxation in order to make a surplus—an absurdity which is not wholly new in the annals of political folly. In 1837, when it was found that the fourth instalment of the surplus, which was to be distributed among the States, was not forthcoming, and that the Treasury was threatened with a deficit, there were loud demands that the amount necessary to make the "surplus" hold out should be borrowed. There seems in matters of finance to be nothing in the way of oddity of which the human mind is not capable.

Mr. Warner Miller, ex-Senator of New York, proposes to raise the tariff to the point of prohibition on certain articles; in other words, to reduce the revenue by increasing the taxes. This plan was developed in his speech at the Republican ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening. "Increase the duty on iron goods and woollen goods 25 per cent.," said he, "and you will decrease the imports by more than 50 per cent., and set hundreds of thousands of laboring men at work upon their production at home." The duty on iron goods and woollen goods at the present time ranges from 30 to 116 per cent., and is a tax falling mainly upon the farmers and planters of the United States, whose pay for their exported articles, reaching them in the form of imported articles, is diminished by the amount of the tax. Mr. Miller would have this tax increased 25 per cent. Probably the article of "wood pulp" would be embodied in the proposed increase of duties, although Mr. Miller was too modest to mention it. We are not prepared to deny a certain logical intrepidity in Mr. Miller's plan. A person who holds the view that duties ranging from 30 to 116 per cent. are an advantage to the country, may well conclude that absolute prohibition of foreign trade in anything that can possibly be produced here, with resulting monopolies in the production of those things at home (wood pulp, steel rails, etc.), would also be beneficial to the country. But we cannot imagine that his views are shared by many influential persons. In fact, his speech at Cooper Institute reconciles us completely to his retirement from public life; for although his successor, Mr. Hiscock, is far from representing any opinions of ours in fiscal science, he is not smitten with the midsummer madness that has taken possession of Mr. Miller.

Among plans for temporary use of the Treasury surplus and for avoiding a lock-up of public money, that of Mr. W. P. St. John, President of the Mercantile National Bank of this city, as sketched in his paper at the Pittsburgh Bankers' Convention, is especially noteworthy. The plan is proposed in order to meet "a possible emergency." Mr. St. John argues, in the first place, that the law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit public money in national banks, "except receipts from customs," includes the fund in the Treasury received from national banks for the redemption of their surrendered circulating notes. This fund is upwards of $102,000,000, and is, in fact, regarded by the Treasury as public money, being mixed with all other cash on hand and treated as one of the ordinary liabilities of the Government. Without making hair-splitting distinctions be-

tween public money and trust funds, it is sufficient to say that if the Secretary should choose to consider this fund as "public money other than receipts from customs," and should decide to deposit some portion of it in the banks, it is not likely that anybody would object, and it is still less likely that anybody could make his objections effectual. The feature of Mr. St. John's plan which strikes us as original and important is that which relates to securing the Government for such deposits, and for all deposits under the law. He proposes that the 4 per cent. bonds shall be received at 120, the 4½ per cents at 105, and the Pacific 6s and the District of Columbia 3.65s at 110, these figures leaving a fair margin of security over and above the deposit; but that the "lawful money reserve" required against deposits in national banks (25 per cent. in redemption cities and 15 per cent. elsewhere) shall be lodged with the Treasurer of the United States as additional security. As the law authorizes any bank to count as part of its reserve any money deposited by it in the Treasury "in sums of not less than $10,000," there seems to be no legal difficulty in the way. Certainly such addition to the bond collateral would be abundant and superabundant for all purposes of securing the deposits.

Poor Mr. Hoxie, a farmer, tried to get Henry George to say, at a meeting at Utica on Monday, that he ought, when his land is taken from him, under the George movement, to get back the amount, with interest, paid for it by his grandfather; but George was inexorable. He maintained that nobody ought to profit by a dead man's labors and sacrifices, and that there should be a "new deal" in everything in each generation. We presume that as nobody is to be permitted to inherit anything from the dead, so nobody will be compelled or even allowed to pay a dead man's debts. George further demolished poor Hoxie by comparing his property in land to property in slaves, and in fact made it plain to the meeting that the robbing of Hoxie would be a praiseworthy act. A farmer must, in fact, feel himself a very forlorn object at a George meeting.

The decision of Judge Collins in Chicago, that the Board of Trade of that city has no right to restrict the use of its market quotations to particular persons or classes, is unquestionably sound. The Judge refrained from deciding whether the quotations must be given to the public in any and every case, but held merely that if given to one, they must be given to all. In other words, there must be no discrimination, not even against the "bucket shops." If bucket shops are wrong, let them be proceeded against according to law. They cannot be closed by a process which involves the monopolizing of information necessary to the conduct of the country's trade. In the course of his decision the Judge made some wholesome remarks about the growth of monopolies calling themselves trusts and others calling themselves labor unions, as "new and alarming products of the age, varied and dangerous combinations, one and all claiming to be private enterprises, and hence above law and regulation." The pulse of trade, he said, must be allowed to beat full and free; and that it might beat full and free in the grain and provision trade, he would require that any facilities given by the Board of Trade to one person be given on the same terms to all.

The new-fangled "Trusts," of which the Sugar Trust is the latest example, are discussed from the legal point of view by F. J. Stimson in the *Harvard Law Review*. It cannot be said that any new light is thrown upon these nondescripts by Mr. Stimson, unless it be considered new light to learn that the Trusts are exceedingly slippery customers, and that while wholly outside of the law and unknown to the law, they present no definite point of attack, being very much like a hedgehog when rolled up in the form of a ball. Reference is made in the article to the legal proceedings now pending in Louisiana against the Cotton Seed Oil Trust, where an injunction has been applied for to prevent the Trust from transacting any business in the State, upon the ground that, being neither a partnership nor a corporation, it has no legal status. Mr. Stimson's idea is, that affirmative action by the legislative power will be necessary to kill off these nondescripts, but the kind of legislation required is not stated with sufficient fulness. One kind of legislation not suggested in the article would be the repeal of those protective duties which deliver over the American people as a helpless prey to small rings of producers. The vaunted competition among the domestic manufacturers which was to bring down prices and prevent monopoly, disappears even to the imagination when the production of the article is lodged in a "Trust."

For some years past there has been a virulent faction fight among the Republicans of Worcester County, Mass., which culminated last fall in the defeat by one wing of the Congressional candidate named by the other wing, and the election of a Democrat and "free-trader" from a Republican and protection district. The other day both sides got together and had a thorough washing of all the dirty linen which had accumulated during several years, each faction charging the other with selfishness, treachery, and indeed wickedness of every sort. After the orators on both sides had exhausted themselves, Senator Hoar got up and tried to pour oil on the troubled waters by this impressive plea for unity: "I wish to measure well my words; and the permanent diversion of the Republican majority in this Tenth District means the overthrow of the Republican party in Massachusetts, which will no doubt be followed by its overthrow in other New England States. If, gentlemen, you value good government, well-paid labor, and constitutional liberty, this strife must end, or the power will pass into the hands of those opposed to those three principles." This is the same thing as saying that unless the row among the Worcester County Republicans is stopped, the Democratic party will control the nation, and that the Democratic party is opposed to good government, well-paid labor, and constitutional liberty. Inasmuch as the candidate of the Democratic party at the last Presidential election was supported by 4,874,986 voters, against only 4,851,981 for the Republican, it follows, according to Mr. Hoar's theory, that more than half of the people favor bad government, poorly paid labor, and the overthrow of constitutional liberty. Whether even Senator Hoar and the Republicans of his district can save a nation so far gone as this, appears exceedingly doubtful.

The difficulty of dealing with the "unemployed" in London seems to be growing greater, largely owing to the fact that there is no way of discriminating between the unemployed who want employment and those who do not. The criminal or dangerous class in London who do not follow any honest calling, is probably much larger than the class of honest poor who cannot just now find any work to do; and the former attend the meetings and parades in the West End in the hope of a disturbance and a chance to plunder. But the fact that the two classes are always mixed, makes any vigorous action on the part of the police very difficult. Consequently the demonstrations in the business streets are carried on with impunity. The irruptions made into St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, with the accompanying ruffianly interruptions of the service and desecration of the monuments, however, will probably irritate the public into demanding sterner measures of repression. The West End shopkeepers, who have to keep constantly ready to put up their shutters, lest a meeting should suddenly be converted into a marauding party, seem to be already near the end of their patience.

Where the end of these disturbances is to be, however, is something no man can tell. Everybody has foreseen during the last thirty years of industrial progress in England that if there came for any reason any prolonged check to her prosperity, the labor question would assume very serious proportions, and that it would take some time for the surplus of labor, both skilled and unskilled, to find new fields. Every country which is to-day developing great manufacturing industries is exposing itself in a greater or less degree to the same risks. Belgium is passing through a worse crisis than England. She is carrying on to-day a good many industries which pay little or no profit, and simply give a wretched support to the laborers. The great coal strike in France, which only came to an end a few months ago after lasting nearly two years, was made against a corporation which had for years made no profits. The worst of it is that the agitators, when things come to a pass like this, persuade the laborers either that if they owned the mines or the mills themselves they would make a good living out of them, or that there is a fund somewhere in the possession of the capitalists which the Government ought to let them get at. The only remedy seems to be the extension of coöperation, so as to spread among the laboring class greater knowledge of the conditions of successful business management. At present a large proportion of them talk and feel about capital as small children talk and feel about their father's money—that is, as if his purse were inexhaustible or easily replenished.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 19, to TUESDAY, October 25, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President and his travelling companions went from Atlanta October 19 to Montgomery, Ala., where they were enthusiastically received. In his address at the Montgomery Fair, the President said: "Your iron ore taken from the same field as the material necessary to its manufacture supplies a powerful element of national cohesion, and in its manufacture you are preparing the strongest bonds of national unity. Every ton of iron you are enabled to furnish a Northern State goes far towards destroying sectional feeling. Your fellow-countrymen appreciate the value of intimate and profitable business relations with you, and there need be no fear that they will permit them to be destroyed or endangered by designing demagogues. The wickedness of those partisans who seek to aid their ambitious schemes by engendering hate among a generous people is fast meeting exposure; and yet there is, and should be, an insistence upon a strict adherence to the settlement which has been made of disputed questions and upon the unreserved acceptance of such settlement." After leaving Montgomery the President stopped only at Asheville, N. C. He arrived at Washington on the morning of October 22.

Great indignation was provoked at Minneapolis by the publication of a scandalous editorial article in the *Tribune* about Mrs. Cleveland. The editor, Mr. Blethen, was burned in effigy, many people withdrew their patronage from the paper, and on October 10 Mr. Haskell, one of the editors, was obliged to publish over his own name an explanation that he, and not Mr. Blethen, was responsible for its publication.

A despatch from Secretary Bayard was received at Ottawa, October 19, wherein he expressed regret that the orders for the release of the three Canadian sealers seized in Behring's Sea were not obeyed by the officials at Sitka, and said that orders for their release had again been given.

An officer of the Signal-Service Bureau has been stationed at St. Paul to give out earlier reports of the approach of cold waves than can be given out at Washington. Longer notice by several hours can thus be served.

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a hearing before the whole court of the motion for a writ of error in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. Arguments will be heard October 27.

A convention of the Illinois members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chicago, October 20, organized a "Service Pension Association" to agitate for the passage of a service pension bill by Congress.

The Convention of the Carriage Makers' Association, in session at Washington, October 20, adopted a resolution praying the Boards of Education of the different States to increase the number of technical schools, and to make them more useful by the appointment of mechanics as instructors in the use of tools.

The Western Waterways Convention at Memphis adopted resolutions, October 21, making a plea for the continuance of Congressional appropriations for the improvement of the Western rivers, and approving Government aid to cut the proposed Hennepin Canal.

Chief-Engineer P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in his annual address to the Convention of the Brotherhood at Chicago October 19, said: "There have been times and incidents when the strike was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them, and not in the use of them. The methods used to bring about a successful termination of strikes, the abuse of property and even of persons, have brought the very name into disrepute, while the troubles of the laboring man are rapidly receiving mere cant, and sympathy for him is dying out. More and more clearly defined is the line becoming which divides the honest man, satisfied with a just remuneration which he has truly earned, until by his own efforts he can rise to a higher position in life, and the loud-voiced 'bomb-thrower,' who, scarcely able to speak the English language, seeks to win his own comfortable living from those who have worked for it, presuming upon the imagination and arousing false hopes in the hearts of those who are still more ignorant than himself."

The anti-Powderly element of the recent Convention of Knights of Labor has appointed a Provisional Committee, and issued an address "to the rank and file of the order," making twenty charges against the Powderly management, saying among other things that "the general office has become a luxurious haunt for men whose chief aim is to benefit self, pecuniarily and otherwise, and that there has been for more than a year a conspiracy for the purpose of holding the salaried positions, elective and appointive, in and under the General Assembly."

The places of nearly all the printers formerly employed in the job and book printing establishments in this city who went on a strike because the employers would not submit to the dictation of the Typographical Union, have been filled by non-union men.

A call has been issued for the National Republican Committee to meet in Washington December 8 to appoint the time and place for the holding of the National Republican Convention next year.

The New Hampshire House, against a number of whose members accusations of bribery to vote for railroad bills have been made, on October 20 decided, by a vote of 159 to 125, in favor of passing the Hazen bill over the Governor's veto. October 20 had been set for adjournment, but both branches of the Legislature indefinitely postponed it.

The Democrats of this county having nominated Mr. John R. Fellows for District Attorney when the sentiment of a large part of the community was distinctly in favor of Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, who was so active as Assistant District Attorney in the prosecution of the bribed Aldermen, the Republicans, encouraged by the independent sentiment, on October 25 nominated Mr. Nicoll (Dem.) for District Attorney, and Mr. R. B. Martine (Dem.), who is now District Attorney, for Judge of the General Sessions.

Three saloon-keepers convicted of selling liquor on Sunday in Utica, N. Y., have been sentenced to break stone in the county jail for thirty days.

The managers of the Alpha Oil Company, which hoped to rival the Standard Oil Company, made an assignment at Detroit October 22.

A vigilance committee appointed at a meeting of the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory pursued a band of thirty-two desperadoes, and a pitched battle was fought October 20, which continued all day. Eight of the vigilance committee were killed, and eight wounded. Col. Boudinot, editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*, the organ of one of the political factions in the nation, on October 22 shot and killed B. H. Stone, the editor of the *Telephone*, the organ of the other faction.

Severe storms on the lakes, October 22–23, caused the loss of several large vessels and many small craft; but, so far as reported, no person perished.

There were two serious railway disasters October 20—one near Greenville, S. C., where a passenger train ran into a freight train that ought to have been side-tracked, and two persons were killed and ten were hurt. The other was on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, near Charleston, W. Va., where three cars left the track because of a defective switch. Twenty-six people were hurt.

The Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company, on whose line the fatal disaster at Chatsworth, Ill., happened, has paid to the heirs of some of the persons that were killed, and to some who were injured, amounts ranging from $500 to $2,600 each.

The corner-stone of the first building for Clark University at Worcester, Mass., founded by Mr. Jonas G. Clark, was laid October 22. A letter by the founder was read, and Senator Hoar delivered an address.

By the gift of Robert Treat Paine, the Robert Treat Paine Fellowship of Social Science has been established at Harvard. It will be awarded to a graduate of any department of the University wishing to study either at home or abroad "the ethical problems of society, and the efforts of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthropy to ameliorate the lot of the masses of mankind." The annual income will be $500.

The standard of scholarship at Harvard College has not been raised 20 per cent., as was reported in these columns a fortnight ago, but it has been raised. The marking by percentage, however, has been given up, and students are marked in five grades—A, B, C, D, E; and how much the standard has been raised cannot be stated in a single percentage.

The American colony resident in Mexico, together with a number of Mexicans, have offered to present to the Logan Monument Committee an onyx slab from the Mexican mines.

Rustem Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Washington, died October 19. On the same day the Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Newton Theological Seminary, died at Newton, Mass., at the age of sixty-six years. Elihu B. Washburne, who had held many offices of trust and honor, among them the post of United States Minister to France for eight years, died in Chicago October 22, in his seventy-second year.

FOREIGN.

The French Legislative Chambers reassembled October 25. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Rouvier introduced a bill providing for an extraordinary army and navy credit of 100,000,000 francs, and another bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. rentes into 3 per cent. rentes. Gen. Ferron submitted a bill for a special corps of infantry and artillery for mountain service.

M. d'Ornano, Bonapartist, moved in the Chamber of Deputies that a committee be appointed to inquire into the Caffarel-Wilson scandals concerning the sale of decorations, and demanded urgency for his motion. Although urgency was opposed by Premier Rouvier, it was carried by a vote of 379 to 155. The Republican Electoral Committee of Tours has asked M. Wilson whether he took advantage of his residing at the Élysée to avoid the payment of taxes, whether he made use of the Presidential autograph stamp for private purposes, and whether he promised favors in return for personal services.

Gen. Caffarel has been dropped from the French Army list because of habitual dishonorable conduct. But he will, until further notice, receive a yearly pension of 8,000 francs.

The convention regarding the Suez Canal between France and England, which was signed October 24, provides that the canal shall be kept open in time of war; that no act of hostility shall be permitted at either of its approaches or on its banks within a zone to be determined by an international commission; that belligerent Powers shall neither embark nor disembark troops or war material on the canal or in the ports of access, and that if Egypt proves unable to compel respect for the treaty, she shall appeal to Turkey, who, in concert with the signatory Powers, shall take the necessary measures to enforce obedience.

At the same time a convention was signed about the New Hebrides.

It was announced October 22 that an agreement had been arrived at between France and England for the withdrawal of the French troops from the New Hebrides.

M. Paul Deroulède has resumed the Presidency of the Patriotic League, which is now reported to have 30,000 members.

A dinner was given in connection with the approaching French Exhibition, in the Louvre, October 18, at which M. Dautresme, Minister of Commerce, congratulated the directors upon the progress of the works, which insured their completion by 1889. The applications from persons at home and abroad for space for exhibits, he said, promised that the enterprise would be a great success.

The evidence taken in the investigation of the burning of the Opéra Comique in Paris some time ago shows "incredible carelessness and want of system in the management."

The French steamer *Hindoostan*, which arrived at Marseilles October 24, from New York, was burned that night, with 3,000 tons of merchandise.

The Congress of the English Liberal Federation at Nottingham, which closed October 19, was one of the largest meetings ever held by the Federation. Two thousand five hundred delegates attended it. The Congress resolved that when the Irish question is settled, the disestablishment of the Church in Wales shall be made the leading point of the policy of the Liberal party. A registration bill was foreshadowed at the conference which is really a reform bill, granting manhood suffrage and abolishing revising barristers and political agents. It is reported that Mr. Gladstone is the author of the measure.

In his speech at the Congress Mr. Gladstone said that he would bodily sweep away the law of entail. He strongly condemned the revival of the fantasy of protection. He urged the extension of local government in the direction of decentralization, but said that these, together with the questions of liquor traffic and disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales, could not be touched until a sound adjustment had been effected in regard to Ireland. He advocated the enfranchisement of the nation as a primary tool essential to the work, and he condemned fagot voting, declaring that one man should have only one vote. He said that it was sometimes thought that he should go further, and bind himself in determining the precise manner in which all the principal enactments in his future bill for the government of Ireland should be framed. He was not prepared and did not intend to so bind himself. At Derby, October 20, he made another hopeful speech. The *Times's* comment on the series of speeches is this: "We stand amazed at the fecundity of language and the physical endurance displayed by a man completing seventy-eight years. In substance, however, his speeches are deplorable."

Ten thousand persons attended the open-air demonstration under the auspices of Radical clubs at Rotherhithe, England, October 24, and adopted resolutions protesting against the Government's interference with the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting in Ireland and England, and condemning the Government's action against the unemployed of London. Speeches were made from five platforms

Lord Hartington, in a speech at Nottingham October 24, described the Liberal Federation as nothing but a one-man association without a permanent national character. He said that after the elections of 1885, nine-tenths of the Liberals would have repudiated as a calumny the assertion that the party was pledged to home rule or the repeal of the Union. He declined to examine the Liberal Federation's new political programme, as it had no more practical bearing upon the immediate future than the resolves passed by the three Tooley Street tailors.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in an address at Seaham October 21, said that he believed Mr. Gladstone and his supporters, judging from their language, supposed Ireland to be governed by Turkish pashas or by a system similar to that of the Spanish Inquisition; but the Government was composed of men as respectable and as responsible as Mr. Gladstone. On October 24 he spoke at Stockton, and said that the Nationalist leaders had made a tool of his friend Blunt, who was an impulsive man and knew nothing whatever about Irish affairs.

A meeting was held at Islington October 24 in honor of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction at his appointment on the Fisheries Commission. Mr. Chamberlain said in reply that unfortunately the difficulties in his way were not those inherent in the case or directly involved in the issue to be decided; that Irish-Americans were ready to use every effort to prevent a settlement. There had never been a time during the last thirty years when the Irish in America had not been willing to use the privileges conceded to them by their adopted country in order to sow dissension and promote ill feeling between Great Britain and America. He was not sanguine enough to expect that on the present occasion they would change their policy, but he was encouraged by the belief that the vast majority of native Americans, and every Englishman and Scotchman in the United Kingdom, would regard a fratricidal conflict between the two countries as a crime of the deepest dye. He spoke also of the criticism of his appointment that had been made in Canada by the advocates of commercial union with the United States. Mr. Chamberlain will leave London for Washington early in December.

An indignation meeting was called at Woodford, Ireland, Sunday, October 23, by the British Home-Rule Union, and it was proclaimed. But a crowd assembled, and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the well known philanthropist, who was formerly a Conservative, was to preside. When he with the other speakers mounted the platform, a magistrate forbade him to hold the meeting. A conflict with the police followed, and Mr. Blunt was violently arrested, and more than thirty persons were hurt. Blunt, when asked whether he would give bail, replied that as an Englishman he believed that the whole action of the police was illegal, and he would rather be imprisoned than give a pledge to representatives of the Tory Government. The Irish leaders have not concealed their gratification at the arrest of so prominent an Englishman for such a reason. He was taken from Loughrea Jail to Woodford October 24, under a strong escort. He gave bail, and was the recipient of great demonstrations.

An application has been granted by the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin for a writ to quash the verdict of wilful murder rendered by the Coroner's jury against the policemen who did the shooting at Mitchelstown.

Several thousand of the unemployed in London, following a leader with a red flag, marched on Sunday from Trafalgar Square to Westminster Abbey, and 1,200 of them were admitted. They interrupted the service with cheers and groans and laughter and comments. When the service was ended, the crowd proceeded, shouting and hooting, to Trafalgar Square, where the leaders denounced the Church and police. Several arrests were made of brawling persons and thieves, and on the next day one of the leaders was fined.

England has accepted Spain's proposal for an international conference on the Morocco question.

The first sleeping-car express of the special mail service between London, Paris, and Lisbon, in connection with the ocean steamship service to South America and South Africa, arrived at Lisbon October 24.

The Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope, member of Parliament for Cambridge University, and proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, died October 20. On the same day Edmund Texire, the French journalist and author, died, at the age of seventy-one. He translated 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' into French. Waldemar Adolph Thisted, the Danish poet and novelist, is dead. Remenyi, the violinist, it is reported, was recently drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Madagascar.

All the public and many private buildings at Berlin were decked with flags October 18, in honor of Crown Prince Frederick William's birthday. The King and Queen of Italy sent an affectionate telegram to him.

Germany has granted the request of China for German officers to instruct and organize the Chinese Army. Many officers have volunteered, though the salary is small.

The returns of the election for Deputies in Saxony show that the next Chamber of Deputies will contain 46 Conservatives, 12 Nationals, 17 Progressists, and 5 Socialists. According to the Dresden *Journal* (official), the Socialists polled 12,176 votes, against 2,474 in 1881.

Bishop Kopp, the new Prince-Bishop of Breslau, took the oath of civil allegiance to the Emperor of Germany October 20. This is the first time such an oath has been taken since the opening of the Kulturkampf. It has recently been so modified as to render it unobjectionable to the prelates. The Government of Austria Hungary has reduced the Governor of Upper Austria on half-pay because he attended a Catholic meeting at which a resolution was adopted in favor of restoring the territory and secular authority of the Papacy.

Dr. Schliemann, the archæologist, has made a will leaving his valuable collection at Athens to the Ethnological Museum at Berlin.

A new Austrian sugar-bounty bill provides for a tax of 11 florins, and an export bounty of 1½ to more than 2 florins per hundred kilos. The bill directs that the registration of the stock of sugar in the country shall be made within three days from the 1st of August, 1888, when the bill will become a law.

The *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna, October 19, published a semi-official warning against emigration to America, saying that all branches of labor here were overcrowded.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg*, October 22, declared that the proceedings of the Bulgarian Sobranye amount to nothing and can never bring about the solution of the Bulgarian question. It calls the Sobranye "a phantom of national representation and a product of villany and violence."

It is reported from St. Petersburg that remains of the ancient town wall of Jerusalem and the position of the gates through which the Saviour passed to Golgotha have been discovered, by excavations on ground owned by the Russian Government.

Advices were received at London from Merv, October 21, that Ayub Khan, who was recently reported to have perished in a desert, had assumed the direction of the insurgents in Afghanistan, and was preparing a revolt in Herat.

The Viceregal Council at Simla has passed a law to check the slaughter of wild birds, whose plumage is in such constant demand in Europe that great numbers of them are killed every year to supply the market.

Advices have been received at London from Stanley Pool that Henry M. Stanley had gone 150 miles further up the Aruwimi, and had sent the steamer *Florida* back to Stanley Pool for more supplies and men. The natives showed no disposition to molest the expedition, and all were in good health.

The Mexican constitutional amendment permitting election of the same person to the Presidency for two consecutive terms, having received the approval of both houses of Congress, was officially promulgated October 23.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

The reception at Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday was the last formal event of the President's trip, and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are now back in the White House, after a three weeks' absence. The journey originated in the pressing invitation which the President received to visit St. Louis after the Grand Army encampment, in view of the unpleasantness caused by ruffians of the Tuttle type over his proposed attendance on that occasion, and in the equally pressing invitation to the Piedmont exposition in Atlanta. Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of these invitations was no sooner announced than he was earnestly urged to extend his trip so as to visit other cities, and he was thus led to plan a schedule which took him through several of the chief States in both the West and the South.

A trip of this sort is a most valuable experience for any President. Despite the demands upon his time which are always made by the reception committees for what may be called spectacular purposes, in order that he may ride through the streets, review processions, and shake hands with the crowds, he still finds many opportunities for learning the character of the people, which cannot fail to prove of service to him. Then, too, the fresh idea which a President gets by such a journey of the immensity of the country, the vastness of its resources, and the solemnity of the trust committed to its chief magistrate, necessarily has an educating and inspiring effect. On the other hand, it is well that as many of the people as possible should get at least a glimpse of their President through their own eyes, instead of always viewing him through the distorted glasses of partisan organs and orators.

The most striking feature of the trip has been the heartiness with which Mr. Cleveland has been received, as well in the Republican States of the West as in the Democratic States of the South. Georgia turned out no larger crowds of spectators than Minnesota; Montgomery, Ala., than Omaha, Neb. The *Tribune's* correspondence has repeatedly borne emphatic testimony to the non-partisan character of the welcome accorded the President, and the zeal with which Republicans have joined Democrats in doing him honor. There seems to be no doubt that never, since "the era of good feeling" in which Madison made his journeys seventy years ago, have people of all parties shared more generally and heartily in the receptions to a President of the United States. This fact is significant of the dying out of those bitter partisan animosities which developed not long after Madison's day, became intensified with each decade that preceded the war, and for twenty years survived the end of that contest.

Mr. Cleveland's trip has proved that this attitude of the public mind is justified by the final settlement of the great controversy which caused such partisan and sectional bitterness. Events have conspired to draw public attention to the strength of those bonds which now for the first time unite the States in a perfect union. At Nashville Mr. Cleveland was welcomed by Judge Ellet, the most conspicuous citizen, whose sudden death a few moments later caused every reader to scan his speech, and to find in it this frank acceptance of the situation: "The Southern people have bowed to the stern logic of events until they have in a frank and manly way accepted the result of the struggle as a final settlement of all questions in dispute; and they have since labored with rare courage, fortitude, and cheerfulness to accommodate themselves to their new conditions, to reconstruct their broken fortunes, and to contribute as far as possible to the general prosperity and happiness of the whole country. As one practical result accomplished by the conflict, the theory of the right of States to withdraw from the Federal compact was overthrown, and the indestructibility of the American Union was established on the firmest foundation. The chief element of discord has been removed for ever; and though questions will continue to arise about which men may differ, and differ earnestly, it is settled beyond appeal that for all abuses and grievances that may arise from the action of the Government, the remedy must hereafter be sought within the pale of the Union, and under the forms of established law."

At Montgomery the President stood in the city where the Confederate Government was organized under Jefferson Davis upon the corner-stone of slavery. He was welcomed by a Governor who had fought to overthrow the Government presided over by Abraham Lincoln. Yet this ex-Confederate soldier took special pains to rank the Emancipator with the Father of his Country, using these notable words: "Successor in the mighty line of Washington, of Jackson, and Lincoln, he represents in law and in fact the unity of the American people." Mr. Cleveland was equally frank and emphatic on his part. After declaring his belief that there need be no fear that the Northern people will permit their intimate and profitable business relations with the South to be destroyed or endangered by designing demagogues, and that "the wickedness of those partisans who seek to aid their ambitious schemes by engendering hate among a generous people is fast meeting exposure," he added: "And yet there is and should be an insistence upon a strict adherence to the settlement which has been made of disputed questions, and upon the unreserved acceptance of such settlement." When a "rebel" accepts Abraham Lincoln as a national hero in whom he has as much pride as the Union soldier feels, and when a President largely elected by the "Solid South" utters such language as this in the birthplace of the Confederacy, the veriest Bourbon of them all, North or South, must see that the old sectional issue is for ever eliminated.

The personal bearings of the trip will inevitably be discussed. We do not see how any candid person can doubt that the journey has both shown the President's great strength with the people and increased that strength. There was more than the perfunctory respect due to the Chief Magistrate by every good citizen in the welcome given to Mr. Cleveland by Republicans. The truth is, that among them were tens of thousands of men like Mr. Andrew Carnegie, "stanch Republicans" who thought he was going to ruin the country, but who now frankly confess that his Administration "has been highly creditable," and who "will shed no tears if Mr. Cleveland is re-elected." Despite his failures and blunders, Mr. Cleveland has evidently impressed the candid among his former opponents as a man who is honestly trying to do his duty to the country, and he reaps the reward in a growing popular support. The creditable manner in which he has maintained the dignity of his office during the trip, has been demonstrated by the utter failure of snarling Republican organs to find any plausible ground for criticism, while the patriotic tone of his speeches in the South has disarmed much opposition in the North.

The most noteworthy and encouraging thing about the growth of Mr. Cleveland in the respect and confidence of the people is the fact that it is a tribute to the American idea. Of all the absurdities which culminated in the canvass of 1884, none was more ridiculous than the claim of "intense Americanism" for a candidate whose special boast at the same time it was, that he was the idol of those most un-American of all our citizens, the dynamite Irishmen. There are plenty of signs that the people have seen through that pretence. The Memphis *Avalanche*, speaking of the President's popularity, and paying at the same time a deserved tribute to his wife, remarked: "After all, what attracts the people so strongly to both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland is the fact that they are so essentially, so thoroughly American. There is no sham, no tinsel, nothing false, nothing inflated. Each is a fit example of the real American type." The Brooklyn *Eagle* copied this, and added: "The same thought also found expression in the answer given by a prominent Republican of Kingston, in this State, who, upon being asked the ground of his declared intention to vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1888 if he got a chance, said: 'He is the most typical American we have had in the White House since 'Old Abe.'" The best sign for the future of the nation is the assurance that pinchbeck Americanism has had its day.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE ANARCHISTS.

If the report be true that the counsel for the Anarchists ask the Supreme Court to review the proceedings of the State Court, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids any State to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property "without due process of law," they are probably trusting to luck more than to the law. What they maintain is, apparently, that the regularity of criminal proceedings in a State court cannot be left exclusively to the State judges, and that the United States Supreme Court may be called on to see if the pleadings were correct and the jury properly empanelled. In this instance they require the Supreme Court to say whether the jury was or was not "packed." If they should succeed in their application, no murderer with a little money would ever go to the gallows without getting the Supreme Court to examine the record even for technical errors. But it is not likely they will succeed. The court has not of late shown much indulgence for attempts to saddle the general Government with

the administration of State affairs, and, even if it were disposed to constitute itself a general court of appeal, would hesitate before the amount of fresh work which any such rôle would impose on it. It will probably decide that State courts, whatever their defects may be, are good enough for the general run of murderers, and that State judges of appeal may fairly be left to say what is "due process of law" in their State criminal courts.

What is oddest about the application is, however, that it should be made on behalf of Anarchists, or, in other words, that men who live in a constant state of revolt against all law should be so anxious to get the benefit even of technical defects in criminal procedure; and that men who cultivate so diligently readiness to inflict death on other people, should writhe so terribly when the game goes against them and their own turn to die comes. In other words, we do not seem as yet to have produced or imported a genuine Anarchist—that is, a man ready to dispense with the protection of the law in his own case, and to surrender his own life when caught taking other people's lives. All these Chicago Anarchists have availed themselves to the utmost extent of the legal machinery in order to escape punishment of crime. There is no statute or section of the Constitution under which they are not willing to take shelter. They hire counsel, and set up technical exceptions, and dodge, and parley, and plead, just like petty thieves.

Moreover, they are apparently as much afraid of death as if they never talked about it, and had a deep sense of the sacredness of human life. They have left no stone unturned to postpone being hanged, showing that, in spite of the horrible pictures they draw of the state of society in this country, they would fain continue to live in it and denounce it. There has, in fact, so far as we can hear, been no difference between the Anarchist in the presence of death and any other man. He clings to this world with as much tenacity as any capitalist or nobleman. If one may judge from the behavior of the Chicago band since their conviction, they do not find life in an organized capitalistic society such a very bad thing after all. The charge they bring against the prosecution and the courts is really that they have treated them anarchically. What the prosecution and courts have done, they complain, is to disregard the law of the land in their manner of trying them. But the fundamental anarchical doctrine is that when you get hold of a man you do not like, if you are stronger than he, you may do what you please to him—that is, try him legally, or try him illegally, or kill him without a trial. So that even if everything the Anarchists say of the manner in which they were tried be true, it is irrelevant. The men composing the court and jury and the prosecuting counsel had an unimpeachable *à fortiori* right to try the Anarchists any way they pleased, because they might have destroyed them as soon as they caught them without any trial at all.

The truth is, there is no "grit" about our American variety of the Anarchist. The more austere and determined members of the sect do not seem to come to this country, or else the climate and surroundings make them chicken-hearted after they get here. We have apparently no such determined cutthroats as the Russian Nihilists, who, when they are caught, instead of whimpering, and whining, and appealing and raising points of law, wait silently and cheerfully for the hangman. When they throw bombs, they know that they stake their own lives on the result, and when they lose, pay the forfeit like men. Spies and Lingg and the rest ought to try to imitate them. Nothing would do more to spread the Anarchical creed and make it respectable in this country than a readiness to die on the part of the chiefs of the school. Nothing does more to discredit Anarchy than any display of a desire on their part to live among the capitalists and their slaves, and witness the daily robbery of the laborer by the employer. A good Anarchist ought to have, in fact, a certain longing for the gallows, as a conspicuous place in which to testify his faith in his own hideous creed.

THEOLOGY AND THE NEWSPAPER.

THE most remarkable thing about the Springfield missionary debate has been little noticed. This was the almost purely theological nature of the discussion and the decision. What we mean is the comparative absence of secondary and involved issues. There was some question, it is true, of ecclesiastical position, and of the control of ecclesiastical funds, but this was wholly subordinate; in the minds of both parties to the dispute the great thing was the decision of the purely theological question as to probation beyond the grave. The practical outcome will be insignificant: one man rather than another will be Home Secretary, the new corporate members of the Board will be conservatives, the half-dozen rejected candidates will not have their cases reconsidered. It was the matter of doctrine that was seen to be the great thing, and the whole debate turned on that.

Doubtless many have been impressed with a vague sense of there being something obsolete and far away in the action of this nineteenth-century council gravely deciding a point in theology, but few, perhaps, have perceived the agency of the newspaper in making the whole proceeding seem such an anachronism. In fact, the theological spirit has no more deadly enemy than the modern reporter, and its weakening is more due to his activity than it suspects. Nothing has done more to discredit the Council of Nicæa, for example, than the revelations made, all the years after, of its factious and unseemly temper, of the personal and political elements at work in it, of a real division of opinion despite an appearance of harmony. The result arrived at was published with a round *Nobis placuit et Spiritui Sancto*, and was accepted by the Christian world with a submissiveness which would not have been so general, we may be sure, if the people of the time had known what we now know of the real doings of the Council. But the Springfield Council, if we may so call it, had its corresponding unveiling immediately. The Eusebiuses of the contemporary newspaper were there taking notes, not for posterity to disinter, but for all the world to read in the next morning's telegraphic despatches.

Now, a debate on theology, especially on some abstruse point of theology, cannot but suffer from this sort of intrusion and publicity. The short-hand reporter and the theological debater are not congenial. The special correspondent and the interviewer work havoc with speculative theology. The newspaper makes such a full disclosure of all the balancing of opinion and mixed motives entering into the decision of an ecclesiastical court, that the decision is at once robbed of half its force and nearly all of its impressiveness. The more recondite matters of theology seem to demand an atmosphere of mystery. They undoubtedly gain much if they can be surrounded with the secrecy and awe attaching to the early councils of the Church. But the newspaper will have none of that. Its realistic treatment dispels all the glamour; it makes a pitiless exposure of divided sentiment, gives the antecedents of debaters, records the strength of opposing factions. Then, too, the fully published reports of the debate bring about a disparagement of theological authority; for they show theologian pitted against theologian, professor against professor. In other words, the decision is practically taken away from the theologians and referred to the public. The reason of the case is alone looked for, and the theologian is called down from the pedestal which he is accustomed to mount when he addresses laymen. Worst of all, in the hands of some of the most widely read newspapers of the day, the whole awful doctrine at issue is degraded into a topic of the time, to be discussed as flippantly as any other. Theology cannot stand sensational journalism. Few, we imagine, realize how the treatment of the finer things of religion in the style which, we regret to say, is adopted by the great mass of modern newspapers, tends to take the fibre out of all that is sacred in the minds of their readers.

A remoter effect of the newspaper upon the action of the Board at Springfield will be to impair, if not wholly to nullify, the value of its decision in those very parts of the earth for which it was chiefly intended. That is to say, there are newspapers and newspaper readers in China and Japan and India. It is certain that pretty full accounts of the doings of the American Board will reach the people of those countries. They will understand, accordingly, that, whatever the missionaries may think or say, in loyalty to the instructions given them by the Board in this country, the question of the fate of dead heathen is an open one. Within the year the *Christian Union* published a letter from Japanese Christians, setting forth their great interest in the matters discussed by the Congregationalist denomination in this land, and intimating a hope that the decision would turn in favor of the liberal view. It will be known to such foreign observers that the liberal view has a great body of adherents here, has a considerable following in the Board itself; and they will be apt to think that what is not a heresy in the United States cannot be a deadly error in their own country.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CONFERENCES.

Problems of international traffic in Europe are becoming almost as important as those of inter-State traffic in America. They present much greater difficulties, owing to the absence of any controlling power to which the different parties can appeal. But in spite of this fundamental trouble, and in spite of the many hindrances due to difference of language and character, much progress has already been made towards uniformity. There is every reason to expect that this progress will continue, and that railroad traffic will be the first department of private business activity to be subjected to a really effective and well-settled code of international law.

The more important questions of railroad liability have nearly reached this stage. An agreement was made a year ago by representatives of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and nearly all the minor European States, by which the conditions of such liability, and the mode of procedure for enforcing it, were accurately defined This code was not the work of a moment. As early as 1874 the Swiss Government took steps to call a conference of representatives of different nations for this purpose. The plan was carried out in 1878. The delegates resolved to attempt the formation of a general agreement with supplementary provisions for its execution; but they had not sufficient powers to enable them to enter upon details, which were reserved for a second conference that met in 1881. This body succeeded in agreeing upon a plan, which was submitted to the different Governments for approval. Unfortunately, the delegates had not been given sufficient authority to make their action binding on the States which they represented. The result was that while each Government approved the general plan, and was willing to accept most of the details, almost every one insisted on some slight modification which was peculiarly objectionable to some other State. Germany was the chief sinner in this respect. Nothing positive could be accomplished until the meeting of a third conference in 1886, at which the delegates had fuller powers as well as added experience. The agreement adopted in 1886 has not yet been ratified by all the States interested, but there seems to be no doubt of its ultimate adoption. It determines the manner of shipment, the details of the bill of lading, the rights and responsibilities of the different parties interested, both under the normal operation of the contract and where exceptional circumstances intervene. It also defines the right of action of the various parties in the case of failure to comply with the conditions of the contract, determining which courts have jurisdiction and how their decrees are to be enforced.

It need hardly be said that this agreement does not provide for international regulation of rates. The representatives of the different States had all declared that purely personal discrimination was unlawful within their borders, and therefore many articles of the agreement were framed with that fact in view, and imply the existence of such a prohibition. Further than this it was impossible to fetter the action of the separate States. Nor does the agreement deal with the details of railroad operation except such as are directly concerned with the safety of the goods shipped and the determination of liability for damage.

The impulse towards international uniformity in railroad operation comes from another quarter—from those persons who are practically concerned in railroad management, and who see the difficulties and dangers which arise without it. The first step in this direction was taken as long ago as 1847, when Germany was split up into a number of independent States by the establishment of the German Railroad Union (*Verein Deutscher Eisenbahn-Verwaltungen*). This soon came to include not merely the roads of Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, etc., but those of Austria and other States outside of the limits of Germany proper. As far as its influence reached, the Association had anticipated most of the provisions of the proposed international agreement.

The growth of national feeling, not to say national hatreds, at the time of the wars of 1866, 1870, and 1878, tended to check the impulse towards unity of management. But this check could not last long. As international traffic grew in volume, the necessity for handling it safely and economically grew too strong to be retarded by any mere sentiment. Two years ago an international railroad conference was called at Brussels, in the hope that it might pave the way for uniform action in many matters of railroad administration.

Although the Brussels Conference was largely attended, its results were not very satisfactory. It had tried to do too much. Many questions were discussed from many points of view, but few definite results were reached. One all-important thing, however, was accomplished. The Brussels Conference did not teach people much about managing railroads, but it taught them a great deal about managing conferences. A second meeting of the same kind, which was held at Milan last month, was better arranged in its plan and more fruitful in its results. Instead of roaming at random all over the field of railroad management, its promoters laid out certain specific questions for discussion, on which there was some prospect of reaching an agreement. Instead of issuing their invitations indiscriminately, they took special care to secure the attendance of exactly the kind of men whose views would be worth something. The attendance was by no means confined to Europe. All quarters of the globe sent delegates. Of American roads, we understand that the Pennsylvania Railroad system was particularly well represented.

Comparatively few of the matters discussed are of much popular interest in America. The question of rates was not dealt with, because it was impossible to take any international action upon it for the present. Many of the topics will be of little importance outside of continental Europe. Others, like the use of metal instead of wood for ties, have a future rather than a present interest for Americans. Still others are of immediate importance on both sides of the Atlantic, but are too purely technical to interest the general reader. Such are the questions concerning the use of steel in bridges, or concerning the advisability of allowing different engineers to run the same locomotive. But no one, however slight his knowledge of the technical points, will fail to appreciate the significance of having them discussed in international conferences—discussed not as matters of purely scientific interest, but as subjects of practical arrangement and compromise. The design is to secure a common understanding, on matters of international importance, between the representatives of different nations. The Conference of Milan has accomplished much in this direction, and it is confidently believed that the next meeting, which is to be held at Paris two years hence, will do a great deal more.

THE PARLIAMENTARY INTERIM.

London, October 11, 1887.

This year there has been no repose for politicians. The Parliamentary session had hardly closed when the autumn campaign in the provinces began. Mr. Morley, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, and Sir William Harcourt have all made important speeches at different places. The leaders of the Tory party are still enjoying a short and hard-earned holiday, but there has been no lack of Conservative oratory from the lesser lights of the Government. Lord Salisbury is to speak at Oxford, Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham, and Lord Hartington at some other town The deliberate verdict of Great Britain in the great Irish controversy is yet to be delivered, and each party is straining every nerve to win it. The present object of public attention and the theme of political speeches is the development in Ireland of the policy of the Government. They have obtained from Parliament extraordinary powers, which they declared to be necessary for and calculated to insure the maintenance of order, and which the Opposition denounced as unnecessary, dangerous to liberty, provocative of disturbance. Under these powers they have decreed the suppression of the National League. How far will the hopes of the Government be realized? Newspaper columns are now filled with the fatal affray at Mitchelstown, the prosecution of the Lord-Mayor of Dublin and Mr. O'Brien, and the murder of Head-Constable Whelehan. Any one of these events would be enough to produce a profound sensation if it happened in this country; and though the British elector has long been accustomed to regard unhappy Ireland as the natural home of disorder, the causes of which were practically beyond his ken, he now feels constrained to examine such occurrences with nicer observation.

It would be going too far to assume that the Government have been anxious to provoke collision. That, indeed, is most unlikely. But if it were said that the incident at Mitchelstown is a symptom of the spirit of the new régime—a sign that the army of constabulary and other limbs of the law who keep order in Ireland, will be inclined to regard the Nationalists as enemies over whom they have at last got the upper hand—the inference would be more difficult to gainsay. On the other hand, the Loyalist party in Ireland, as it is called, are for the moment no better pleased. They see that the intervention of the police, resulting in a panic and the death of three innocent persons, is not an act of firmness which can bring any credit. They complain of the blundering in the Sullivan prosecution, and of the impunity of Mr. O'Brien and others who continue to defy the law. They accuse the Government of irresolution.

There is probably some truth and some error in the charge. There are not wanting signs in

the speeches of young Tory officials that, as a panacea for the troubles of Ireland, they are captivated with the idea of an iron and despotic ruler. But the older heads of the party have never been sanguine as to the support which such a policy would gain in the country. From the introduction of the Crimes Bill to the proclamation of the League, there has at each step been marked hesitation. In the lobbies it was from prominent Liberal Unionists that the loudest cries of "Cromwell or surrender" were heard; and if the Government had not been goaded on by the encouragement and perhaps the taunts of their allies, it is doubtful whether the present policy would ever have been persevered in. But it would be a mistake to draw from what is now passing any hasty inference as to the ultimate success of repressive legislation. During the coming months there will be a protracted struggle between the law and the League. The Nationalists will pursue their historic policy of agitation, combined with passive resistance, not breaking into insurrection or threatening it. What will the effect be on the public mind in England and Scotland? Hitherto repressive legislation, especially under Lord Spencer, has achieved at least a temporary and superficial success, but then it was backed without misgiving by almost the undivided force of English opinion. Now the case is altered. The Liberal party are the allies of the Irish Nationalists, and sympathize with their objects. Many members of the party give a cordial and active support to all their proceedings.

While this great change makes the task of the Government more difficult, it is precisely upon this change that the Tory and Unionist leaders found one of their strongest hopes of success in resisting the principle of home rule. The great mass of the electors (and the number who have not finally made up their minds on home rule are abundantly sufficient to turn any election) are probably not much terrified by the bugbear of separation. The longer it is looked at, the more unreal that danger appears. But if a home-rule policy could be associated in their minds with lawlessness and crime, the prospects of the anti-Home-Rulers would be bright. The Government consider that they have now got the law on one side, and the Nationalist League opposed to the law on the other, and they appeal to the country to withdraw its sympathy from those who are defying the law. The same motive dictated the attacks of the *Times* on the character of Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants. The unmeasured character of the attack overshot the mark, and bore little fruit except in minds already well prepared for the seed. Indeed, the refusal of the House of Commons to grant Mr. Dillon an inquiry, besides leaving a stain on the history of the Parliament, produced a revulsion of feeling in his favor. In the same spirit the most is made of those offences against the dignity of Parliament of which Irish members have been occasionally guilty. Such offences are in reality of very rare occurrence. Commonly the Irish member's greatest offence is his sovereign disregard (no doubt with some excuse) for anything like economy of public time, and the offences have usually been confined to persons of little account. This, however, has not invariably been the case, and the Irish party can hardly know how deeply the quiet British elector resents the affront. In Ireland, as the conflict goes on between the authorities and the League, the Government will say to the people at home, Will you not uphold the law? Will you encourage men who abandon constitutional methods and openly defy the law? How far may the spirit of anarchy not extend?

We shall soon know how the Liberal leaders will deal with the new situation, and which party the country will hold responsible for the disorders which it is too probable may occur in Ireland during the winter. An appeal on behalf of the law made to the law-abiding citizens of Great Britain will not fall on deaf ears. But when the law is once directed against the right of free speech and public meeting, it may awaken memories of English and Scottish history not favorable to the cause of the Government. The League, too, is the lineal descendant of the associations of Keogh, of O'Connell, and their successors. Those associations were always in conflict with the law on the questions of emancipation, of tithes, of rents, of arbitrary eviction. In every case events have proved that the League has been right, the law has been wrong; and redress has come, not from the wisdom and the initiative of the British Parliament, but from the agitation of the League. The lesson will not be forgotten. C. D.

LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 7, 1887.

It is amusing to notice the vast contempt with which the 50,000 inhabitants of the city of Los Angeles look down on the 350,000 benighted denizens of a certain northern village known as San Francisco, and on other places that have the effrontery to grow rapidly and to claim special advantages of climate, situation, and commerce. The Los Angeles *Herald* informs its admiring readers that—

"Pasadena and Los Angeles will be one city in a brief period, and form a continuous municipality from the Sierra Madre to the sea—an extent of thirty miles in length by at least six in width, with 500,000 people contained therein, and will be the capital of the richest State in the Union. The claim of New York as the Empire State is already in dispute, but the dispute will soon be settled by the preëminence of South California."

It must be admitted that much has happened in recent years to justify this Los Angelic grandiloquence. Fifteen years ago the City of Angels had only 10,000 inhabitants, no street-cars, and only one railway. To-day it has at least 50,000 inhabitants, electric street-cars, and more than half-a-dozen railways, with about seventy-five daily trains. Orange trees have increased in the county from 25,000 to 700,000; grapevines from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000; and other agricultural products in proportion. Its very disadvantages have proved advantages to Los Angeles. For instance, the fact that coal, like wood, is expensive made the city the first in the country to adopt a general system of electric street lighting. It has seventeen masts 150 feet high, fourteen masts 60 feet high, and hundreds of private lights. The electric railroad is also being rapidly extended. The cars run at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, which can be increased to twenty outside the city limits. The road's capacity is said to be four times that of a horse road, and its cost only one-half, while there is no torturing of poor horses in the hot noonday sun. A ride or a walk along the streets of Los Angeles conveys the impression that the city is quite as large and as "metropolitan" as it claims to be; the natural bustle and activity being increased by the winter visitors from the East, who, it is asserted, are now coming in at the rate of a thousand a day, to be scattered a few days later among the various resorts near the coast and along the foothills, where an extraordinary number of new hotels are now in course of construction.

In every country the smaller cities are apt to take after the metropolis. Thus, Rouen constantly suggests Paris, Linz Vienna, the English cities London, etc. Similarly, Los Angeles suggests San Francisco in many details—the appearance of the stores, hotels, Chinese shops, and the gardens, although the gardens have a more decided semi-tropical aspect, and there is a general appearance of more open-airness, if the word be permissible. The city is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and buried among groves and gardens. Orange, lemon, "pepper," and fig trees adorn the gardens everywhere, side by side with many luxuriant shrubs and flowers, dwarfed apologies for which are often seen in Eastern gardens. In size and brilliancy of color these California flowers are incomparable, but the same causes which tend to give quinces, for instance, a less pronounced flavor than they have in the East, appear to impair the fragrance of some flowers. This fact has often been commented on, but I believe that too much emphasis has been placed on it. Repeated experiment has convinced me that the verbena and heliotrope, and perhaps the geranium, have a less delicious fragrance in California than in New York, at least in October; but the same is not true of roses, and pinks, and lilies; and I am informed that the countless varieties of wild flowers that adorn the (now arid) hillsides in spring have a most intoxicating fragrance, wherewith they allure so many bees that honey can be sold at three cents a pound. According to a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, sweet peas have no fragrance at all in California, which seems very odd, for only a few hundred miles further north, in Oregon, these flowers have a most exquisite fragrance, as I know from personal experience.

The present ambition of the Los Angeles people is to surpass all the rest of the world in as many things as possible. And in one thing certainly they are unapproachable—in the number of real-estate offices that decorate their town. Neither San Francisco nor any mining town ever had so many saloons to the number of inhabitants as Los Angeles has of these land offices; and the various jokes apropos which have been current of late in the Eastern papers hardly exaggerate the real state of affairs. Almost every landowner, whether he has a sign over his door or not, is willing to part with some or all of his property for a consideration—not a slight one, by any means; and the whole county is affected with this epidemic, there being places of only a few thousand inhabitants where corner lots are sold almost at New York city prices. One day, driving along a country road about twenty miles from Los Angeles, I noticed half-a-dozen well-dressed men resting under a tree. My companion informed me they were doubtless a syndicate looking about for a place to locate a new town. At Fullerton, a few miles from Anaheim, I saw one of these new towns. It consists of the framework of a large hotel and of a few hundred yards of elegant cement sidewalk, not in front of the hotel, but in another part of the "town." Elsewhere towns get pretty large before any one begins to think of a sidewalk, even of the most primitive kind; but the residents in Los Angeles County, of course, would not be satisfied with a sidewalk in any way inferior to that in front of Mr. Vanderbilt's house on Fifth Avenue.

Having built his sidewalk and his large hotel (with real-estate office) in place of the saloon which usually is the pioneer building in Western towns, the southern Californian begins to cast about for a supply of water—not so much for domestic use, since wine is almost as cheap as water, as for the irrigation of his gardens and fields. If a river or brook is near by, a water company is formed, ditches are dug, and each shareholder, after paying his dues, may have his water "on tap" whenever he wants it. In the absence of a river, wells are made to supply the water. Sometimes these wells are bored horizontally into the mountain side, thus creating an artificial spring; but, as a rule, the wells are vertical, from eighty to five hundred feet deep, or even more, although

at one hundred to two hundred feet the water is generally obtained. A windmill is then erected over the well, which pumps the water into a large high tank, whence it is easily conveyed to the garden or field by hose. There is no lack of wind to drive these mills, for the charm of Southern California's climate lies in this, that although the sky is commonly cloudless and the sun warm, winter and summer, there is almost always a brisk breeze to temper the solar rays and deprive them of their sting.

This is true especially of Los Angeles County, which is situated between the deep sea and an imposing circular range of mountains, that send their breezes down over the valley as soon as the ocean breezes cease; and, although at some seasons both these air currents, near their source, would be unpleasantly cold for invalids, they are almost always mellowed and warmed by the sun's rays before they reach the centre of the valley. The morning—till about two o'clock—is the warmest part of the day; but in the autumn the morning heat is tempered by a daily fog, which remains till about ten o'clock. It is not a depressing fog, and is rather enjoyed by the natives, as a temporary change from the everlasting sunshine. In fact, monotony is the gravest charge that can be brought against the climate of Southern California. In the autumn and spring a few rainy days afford refreshing variety, but summer and winter are alike in their cloudless skies, warm sunshine, and alternating mountain and ocean breezes. As a physician at Anaheim remarked to me, the seasons do not differ in character, but only in flavor—like the differences between several kinds of apples. He also informed me that, although the temperature sometimes rises above a hundred in the shade, he has never seen a case of hydrophobia or sunstroke—thanks to the dryness of the air and the almost incessant breezes. Yet, like all southern climates, it fosters indolence, mental and physical; and he would not recommend it, therefore, to young persons—except for money-making purposes. But for invalids and for elderly persons, it is the best place in the world. The somnolence brooding in the air (except in Switzerland I have never slept so soundly in my life as here) would cure the worst case of Wall Street insomnia; and the incessant sunshine and constant life in the open air can hardly fail to add ten years or more to the life of old men or women who desert their over-heated and ill-ventilated Eastern homes for the open air and winter sunshine of Los Angeles County.

The general irrigation now resorted to, and the numerous green oases which have in consequence sprung up amid the deserts of prickly cactus, have already exerted some influence on the climate, and there is reason to believe that rain will be more abundant in the future than it has been in the past. A potent factor in producing this change will be the groves of trees that are being planted everywhere. There are some poplars and locusts and other trees that appear to flourish tolerably well, but the two species that most triumphantly defy sunshine, dust, and drought are the red-pepper tree and the Australian eucalyptus, both of them beautiful to behold. The red-pepper tree, with its gracefully drooping branches, resembles a weeping willow, but its growth is more luxuriant, its dimensions larger, and it is adorned with bunches of beautiful small red berries. The leaves, when bruised, have a strongly pungent cayenne odor, whence the name of the tree, which, by the way, does not flourish in Northern California. The leaves and fruit of the eucalyptus have a still more objectionable odor when crushed (very much like assafœtida), but the tree has a most stately appearance, and its marvellously rapid growth—a seed becoming a large tree in a few years—causes it to be raised on a large scale for fuel and for shady avenues.

But although Los Angeles County can raise the Australian eucalyptus and the pepper tree, there is a point at which the climate draws the line further south. Thus, the banana and the pineapple, although they can be raised here, do not do well, and the same is true of almonds. Yet the Los Angelites do not despair on that account, as they have a superabundance of other fruits to fall back on. Of the vast and fruitful orange and lemon orchards of this region every one has read. Figs grow abundantly and are in good demand, especially those of the Smyrna variety, which are now displacing the others. The demand for California olive oil is greater than the supply. English walnut trees yield a profitable crop. Peaches are so abundant that they are fed to the cows, and some varieties (but not all) are equal in flavor to the New Jersey and Delaware crop. Ears of corn a foot long, with twenty rows to the ear, can be seen in the market, side by side with gigantic twenty-horse-power onions, and potatoes weighing from two to five pounds. Sugar beets are on exhibition weighing 50 pounds, and pumpkins of 150 to 175 pounds. Pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, and other creepers grow wild, without any care, and may even become a weedy nuisance. If a Chinaman eats a watermelon under a tree along the road, the chances are that a crop of wild melons will be found in that neighborhood the following season; and on one farm I saw a *volunteer* tomato plant which the owner said he had ploughed down twice, but when I saw it it measured at least twelve feet square, and had thousands of small red berries on it of the kind which is only used for preserves, although, like the little yellow ones, it is of a much more delicate flavor than the large tomatoes, which alone, for some inscrutable reason, are ever seen on our tables.

This list is by no means complete, and is being constantly extended; for California is still largely in an experimental stage of development. The experiment with ostrich farming near Anaheim has resulted so successfully that other farms have been started near Los Angeles. I visited the original farm near Anaheim. The keeper, an Englishman imported from Africa, showed me a fine lot of healthy birds and some beautiful specimens of feathers, naming prices which, if they were advertised by a New York house, would create a riot among "bargain"-seeking women; for it is to be hoped that women, having abandoned the vulgar fashion of wearing stuffed bird corpses on their hats, will return to their old love, the delicate plumes of the ostrich, the wearing of which involves no cruel massacre of innocents. And California has another kind of plume to which the attention of women should be directed, the product of what might be called the vegetable ostrich—pampas grass. Nothing more exquisite for a vase or for a (fan-shaped) wall ornament could be imagined than these bushy white (or colored) plumes, which in Los Angeles County attain the height of thirty-six inches, not including the stem. Formerly, when these plumes were imported from South America, florists charged $1 or even $1.50 apiece for them; now the retail price is 25 cents, and the wholesale price 3 or 4 cents. Vast quantities are being exported to Europe, but Southern California is able to supply the demand of several continents, as the pampas grass, like most plants, grows there like a weed.

A dark cloud has, however, lately risen, and is for the moment casting an ominous shadow over the cheerful prospects of California. All the products so far mentioned are, of course, subordinate in importance to the grape crop; and the California grapevine is at present threatened by an enemy more dangerous, because more obscure, than the phylloxera. A few years ago some of the grapevines in Los Angeles County suddenly began to die out. Among these were some of the oldest vineyards, eighty years old or more. Indeed, the old Mission grape was the first to be attacked. Then followed other varieties, always in the same order in each vineyard. The disease begins at the tip of the vines and slowly spreads downwards, the roots being affected last. The second season the crop is a comparative failure, and the third the vineyard is a graveyard. One lady told me she had had dug up and used for fuel as many as 80,000 of her vines within a few years. The disease is said not to be phylloxera nor mildew; nor have the chemical experts who have examined the vines been able to throw any light on the matter, except by attributing the decay to a kind of cellular degeneration. Various theories are being discussed, and the owners of the vineyards meanwhile console themselves with the statement that a similar mysterious disease affected the grapes of Sicily and Madeira at one time, and disappeared after a few years, allowing the young vines to grow as before. What causes them to look with comparative indifference on this temporary (as they hope) interruption of business is the fact that there has been an overproduction of grapes, in consequence of which the price of wine has fallen to unprofitable figures. An interruption of a few years in this excessive production would raise the prices and thus pay for the losses now sustained. In the meantime the wine-growers would do well to ponder the fact that quality is of much more value, financially and gastronomically, than quantity. Labor is scarce in harvest-time, and, to save trouble, too many of the small growers neglect to pick out the green and sour grapes, which therefore vitiate the juice of the whole bunch; or else they intrust the cleaning of their old barrels to ignorant Chinamen (the Indians have all disappeared), with equally disastrous results. Too many Eastern people have contracted absurd prejudices against California wines, because chance threw some of this sour wine into their cellars. But it may be safely stated that the average California claret, and white wine, and port are superior to the wine that may be bought for the same money in France and Germany, and elsewhere. The *labels* of famous French wines and Cognacs are for sale openly in the show-cases of country stores in Los Angeles County! These honest folks are practically compelled to use this stratagem. They would much prefer to sell their best wines under California labels, in order to build up their reputation.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present vineyard epidemic, Southern California will have plenty of other things to fall back upon; and at present it almost looks as if all the crops were to be neglected, comparatively, and a specialty made of building hotels for invalids and tourists. Among the special attractions for tourists is quail-hunting in the foothills. The physician already referred to kindly took me out on an afternoon hunt. We drove in a tough two-horse buggy, up and down hill and along the dry bed of a brook, carefully dodging the bristling cactus bushes, which are apt to make a deep impression on "tenderfoot" visitors, less by the grotesque manner in which their fleshy leaves are stuck on one another at odd angles than by their fish-hook-like spines. These prickly leaves are so arranged that nothing larger than a quail or a rabbit can get under their protecting shadows. The dogs give them a wide berth, and the quail can only be shot on the wing if they are alarmed and fly from one group of cactus bushes to another. The result of an hour's buggy-hunting was nine quails, three pigeons, and two rabbits.

But, packing a bottle of Zinfandel and one of port into our valise, we must be off for the East, bidding farewell to the soporific and yet bracing and fattening air, and the valuable dust of Los Angeles, and to the shady orange groves and eucalyptus avenues, and the Mexican adobe huts, and the nocturnal music of the mocking birds, and the cacophony of the roosters and the coyotes, whose shrill yelps are, in my opinion (this is an original theory), provocative of the very unorthodox conduct of the imitative roosters in crowing as early as nine or ten o'clock at night, and at other absurd hours. But before leaving California I must record what, after all, was my most astounding experience in that land of wonders. Grapes in Los Angeles are a cent a pound. Yet the train boy on the Southern Pacific train modestly asked "two bits," or twenty-five cents, for a package containing at most about half a pound—a profit of about five thousand per cent.! What added to his offence was the fact that he called them "California muskrat grapes"!

HENRY T. FINCK.

Correspondence.

PROHIBITION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is asserted by Sue Harry Clagett, in a communication in the *Nation* for October 13, 1887, that in all the Southern States prohibition is weakest where the Republicans are strongest. There is one notable exception to this rule in the case of East Tennessee. The thirty counties composing this noted subdivision of Tennessee have a Republican majority of about twenty thousand. In the war of the rebellion it was intensely loyal, many counties sending more men into the Union Army than they had voters. In the recent prohibition election, East Tennessee gave a majority of about thirteen thousand for temperance.

JOHN M. BISHOP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1887.

THE WORD "ACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In comparing the *Nation's* remarks (No. 1158) on the use of the word *Act* in Shakspere, to designate the section of a drama, with the great dictionary in question, I am surprised to learn that neither Dr. Murray's staff nor your correspondent has discovered a *much earlier* use of the word. Miss Smith, in her reprint of "Gorboduc" (Heilbronn: Henninger, 1883), gives the title-page of the edition of 1565. It runs thus:

The
Tragedie of Gorbodvc
Where of three *Actes* were wrytten by
Thomas Nortone, and the two laste by
Thomas Sackuyle,
&c., &c.

The alleged "piracy" of this edition of 1565 has, of course, no bearing upon the circumstance that the word *act* was used in 1565 in its modern sense.

Miss Smith's text follows that of the "genuine" second edition of 1570. The title-page here does not contain the word "act." But on turning to p. 7 we read: "The order of the Domme Shew before the First *Act*, and the signification thereof." And a like heading is given at pp. 29, 46, 56, and 76 for the remaining "acts."

The play is marked off *Actus Primus, Scena Prima*, etc., to the end. The same division is to be noted in Marlowe's "Tamburlaine," Wagner's edition (also Henninger, Heilbronn, 1885). Tancock, in his edition of Marlowe's "Edward II." (Clarendon Press), says that the original editions have no division into acts and scenes. My impression is, that all Lyly's plays were carefully divided off; also Gascoigne's "Jocasta" and "Supposes." But whether the word "act" occurs in them as an English word, or even in its Latin form, I am unable to say, not having access to any editions that can be called critical.

Yours, J. M. HART.

CINCINNATI, October 17, 1887.

SO-CALLED SOUTHERNISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just read Prof. C. F. Smith's paper on Southernisms, in the seventeenth volume of the Transactions of the American Philological Association, and find that he has included in his list a considerable number of words that have no claim to be regarded as Southernisms, unless the mere fact of their being in use in certain parts of the South as well as in other sections of the country gives them a claim to that designation. I spent the greater part of my boyhood in Pennsylvania, not far from the mouth of the Juniata, and readily recall that more than a score of words from Prof. Smith's list were current in our neighborhood. The people of that region are chiefly the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch, or their descendants, who speak English only, with a liberal admixture of what are popularly known as Scotch-Irish. I cannot recall that there was among my acquaintances one person who was in any way connected with the South, though Maryland is less than a hundred miles away. I propose here to discuss briefly a few of the words and phrases most familiar to me.

Biddable is often used with the meaning assigned to it by Halliwell, though, so far as I can now recollect, it was usually applied to brutes—to horses and dogs.

Comb, of a house, is in common use. It is of pure Teutonic stock, and is used to designate many objects that have but little resemblance to a comb for the hair, as, the comb of a cock, the comb of a gun, etc. The Germans call a cog-wheel a *comb*-wheel. The crest of a roof of thatch or shingles bears some resemblance to a comb, and the term soon came to be applied to the highest part of the roof even before the shingles are put on. I never heard any other word used for this purpose.

The word which Prof. Smith spells *fice* is common in Pennsylvania as spelt by Bartlett, who gives it *fiste* (*i* as in mice). It is often used with the epithet "little" prefixed, in evident ignorance of the fact that it is a diminutive.

In-fare. The 'Encyclopædic Dictionary' derives this word from the Anglo-Saxon *in-faere*, and defines it "an entertainment given by a newly married couple on entering their new home." This is about the sense in which I first heard the word, which is in common use.

Queer is, I have reason to believe, current in many parts of the North, in the sense of strange, peculiar. To say "I feel queer" does not so much mean I feel sick as I feel unusual, I do not feel as I am wont. Pope uses this word but once, and it is in the above sense (Donne's Fourth Satire):

"The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod."

To red up, in the sense of "put in order, clear up rubbish," is common in the North. The word is of pure Teutonic stock, and has many cognates in its various branches. I am inclined to believe that *reddin'-comb*, which I often heard in my boyhood, is related to it. Such a comb is used to put the tangled hair in order and to clear it of foreign substances. The fine comb is not primarily for the benefit of the hair, but is intended as a prophylactic against any possible inhabitants of the head.

The word *court-house* for *county-seat* is probably of Southern origin, though there are at least two county-seats in Ohio that still retain this designation in addition to their municipal name, or perhaps as a part of it. Both towns have several thousand inhabitants.

Branch, to designate a brook, is common in Ohio; so is *cavort* (though I have usually heard it applied to a person), as well as *trot-line* and *watchout*. I do not recall having heard any of these four in Pennsylvania.

The following words I heard scores of times when a boy in the sense given by Prof. Smith: *Paddies, to put it past, strapped, I'll be switched, suke or suky, which, like all wrath, sick* (to set dogs on). The latter is probably a corruption of "seek." It is the call of encouragement to a dog that is looking for game—Seek him! or, Seek it!

I have reason to believe that most of the words above given were brought into Pennsylvania by the Scotch-Irish, and I remember others that were used by this class only. The Scottish borders and the north of Ireland have contributed a pretty large contingent of words, one and another of which is every now and then exhibited as an Americanism. Emigrants from the same British district brought with them to this country the same words, and these were often transported to widely different sections, where in course of time they are liable to be recorded as localisms. CHAS. W. SUPER.

ATHENS, O., October, 1887.

Notes.

C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, is about to reproduce Comenius's 'Orbis Pictus,' using the English edition of 1727 for the translation, and that of 1658 (the first edition) for the Latin text and the copper-plates, of this once famous and universal school-book. The edition is intended for teachers, and will be limited to 500 copies on large paper. The 'Vestibulum' and 'Janua' of the same author may follow.

'Alumni Oxonienses' is the title chosen for a transcript of the matriculation register of the University of Oxford from 1715 to 1886, showing the members, with their parentage, birthplace, and year of birth, and their degrees, arranged in alphabetical order, by Joseph Foster, 21 Boundary Road, Finchley Road, London, N. W. Mr. Foster will, if properly encouraged, subsequently transcribe the register from 1575.

"The first book in America on the new universal language" will be entitled 'Volapük: An Easy Method of Acquiring the Universal Language Constructed by Johann Martin Schleyer' (Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar). It has been prepared on the basis of A. Kirchhoff's 'Hilfsbuch,' with a key to the exercises and a bilingual dictionary.

'Washington and His Country' stands for a forthcoming abridgment of Irving's Life by John Fiske, who has furnished an introduction and a continuation which, say the publishers, Ginn & Co., "make it a complete history of the United States."

Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal' will be the principal holiday book of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A new portrait of the poet, and many illustrations by the best American artists, will adorn the volume.

Lee & Shepard will publish immediately 'The Fortunes of the Faradays,' by Miss Douglas; 'Only a Year, and What it Brought,' by the late Miss Jane Andrews; a volume of poems by the late D. A. Wasson; 'Britons and Muscovites,' by Curtis Guild; 'Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race,' by Lorenzo Burge; 'Educational Topics of

the Day; or, Chips from a Teacher's Workshop,' by L. R. Klemm; and 'Lectures to Young Men (with "Asides" to Young Women),' by Robert Collyer.

Symposiums on 'Evolution' and 'Non-Christian Religions' are promised by Thomas Whittaker.

Cassell & Co. have nearly ready a novel, called 'Dead Man's Rock.'

Mr. William J. Rolfe has added to his series of school classics the 'Minor Poems of John Milton' (Harper & Bros.). Nearly all the renderings from the Psalms are omitted, as is also the translation of Horace Od. i, 5; some of the less important forms are relegated to an appendix, in which place are also to be found the "various readings" extracted from his manuscripts. A biographical introduction and a critical estimate from Channing, together with a mass of notes, complete the book. The editor acknowledges his obligations to the usual sources.

'A Vacation in a Buggy,' by Maria Louise Pool (G. P. Putnam's Sons), describes, with a light touch, a drive across Berkshire and the middle counties of Massachusetts. It originally appeared as a series of papers in the *Evening Post*.

Mr. Clarence Stuart Ward has extracted the 'Wit, Wisdom, and Beauties of Shakespeare' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), and so relieved the public of the tedium of reading the works intact. Here is his view of the matter: "A mere bowing acquaintance with most of the plays which in early years were hastily read through, with little thought and scant appreciation, and a certain familiarity with portions of those commonly acted on the stage, are all with which most persons claiming to possess a liberal education can be credited." To remedy this condition of affairs he gives us about two hundred pages of extracts which he describes as being "*all* the passages in Shakespeare, long or short, which are of especial significance or distinguished by any inherent excellence." It makes a remarkably small book. As to the scale and relative proportions of the selections, we observe that there are only nine lines from "A Winter's Tale" to about one hundred from "King John," while in the latter block we look in vain for anything of Prince Arthur. Examination need not go further. As a handy volume of Shaksperian quotation the book has its use; but its pretension to contain the substance of Shakspere is as ridiculous as is the author's idea of what acquaintance with his works a liberal education implies. The book is an amusing practical illustration of the foolishness of Prof. Alexander Bain's plan of learning Shakspere by extracts, to which we lately referred.

Alfred H. Welsh has supplemented his bulky work on English literature by a new volume, 'English Masterpiece Course' (Chicago: John C. Buckbee & Co.). Its introduction—beginning, "Through all the kingdoms of organic and inorganic being is the unity of the persistent, illimitable essence"—reads like the ghost of the Concord School wailing in the wild West; but the work itself is a list of authorities, or at least of writings, upon the principal English classics *seriatim*, and covers the magazine files as well as books. These lists are by no means exhaustive, nor do they indicate what is best or most indispensable of the works cited; but as a trial index for the subject of literature in small college libraries, the book will prove useful for class-reference.

Prof. Genung's 'Practical Elements of Rhetoric' (Boston: Ginn & Co.) is composed on the old lines, but with more system and exhaustiveness; it is the modern representative of Whately's method—too cumbrous and too fine-drawn for the school-room, with a place only in a college curriculum. It is descriptive, analytic, and expository, and shows little trace of that real practicality of exercising the student constantly in various ways upon the art of expression which has been a growing and promising characteristic of several late books on rhetoric already reviewed in our columns.

'An Operetta in Profile,' by Czeika (Boston: Ticknor & Co.), is a social village satire of a mildly humorous kind, principally characterized by contemptuousness for the pettinesses developed in small natures under the influences of small towns. It is not without a certain cleverness, but youthful satire can hardly fail to be a very narrow thing, and neither the characters nor the incidents in this pretty little volume are in themselves attractive or matter of interest, light or serious, to any mortal; nor is its tone or treatment pleasant.

A contribution to popular literary biography comes to us in 'Famous American Authors,' by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), with portraits. The persons written of are all men, seventeen in number, and in such a list, which includes Stoddard, Gilder, Carleton, Cable, and other contemporaries, the omission of Motley, Cooper, Poe, and Whittier shows an eccentric favoritism in the choice. It appears that the author has written elsewhere of Whittier, and of the women who might claim to be, or to have been, famous. The restriction of the papers to male authors need not be cavilled at, but had the omissions noted above been made good, the volume would have gained a very desirable completeness. In the subject-matter there is nothing new. Each article is a compilation; the treatment is adulatory and sentimental; but considerable personal information is here gathered about the literary men of middle life which it is difficult to obtain, and in this what value the book possesses consists.

The letters which several literary or clerical gentlemen have recently contributed to the *British Weekly*, and which have been collected in a small paper volume, 'Books Which Have Influenced Me' (James Pott & Co.), are valuable illustrations of the importance to the effect of a book of the spirit and personality of the reader, and also of the usefulness of surrounding boys with the classics of their own tongue and of the world. Only three or four of these letters are really of interest. Gladstone's four lines are merely a literary curiosity to inform us of a very slight matter. Ruskin's remark, that "the books which have *most* influenced me are inaccessible to the general reader—Horace, Pindar, and Dante, for instance," is an amusing case of aristocratic temper; and his linking "all fine French divinity" and "Gaboriau's 'Monsieur le Coq'" has a comic side. But Hamerton, Stevenson, and Besant alone contribute what is worth reading, except Stead's paper, for the strong and good impression it gives of the man himself. Scott receives most gratitude; the Bible is prominent; Montaigne, Shakspere, and Coleridge, and the contemporary leaders, Carlyle, Tennyson, Emerson, Kingsley, are all well mentioned. On the whole, individual idiosyncrasies are rare, Stevenson affording Walt Whitman, for example, and the Rev. Marcus Dods John Foster. Generally the current classics and the acknowledged contemporaries hold the field. One omission—Plutarch—is singular. Can it be that that old reservoir of heroic impulse and brave example is past being a formative book? In Hamerton's paper is the suggestion that perhaps he cannot mark the influence of books upon himself very well; and we have a shrewd suspicion that that is somewhat the case with all the contributors.

Mr. Thomas R. Lombard edits 'The New Honduras' (Brentano), a book which attempts to give in a hundred pages an account of the physical geography, history, "resources, opportunities, and prospects" of that Central American republic. Though some of the chapters are ludicrously inadequate, others are of real value. The frequent innocent references to certain American companies having concessions from the Government of Honduras, with allusions to the rare investments offered by them, are of a nature to warn rather than entrap the reader, so that the undisguised advertisements to be found in the book need not deter us from commending its descriptive and statistical parts.

The thirteenth annual report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, for 1885, has been issued from the Government Printing Office. Among the miscellaneous matter in the appendix the chapter on the sponge fishery at Key West possesses a special interest. Besides the general illustrations in the text, which are numerous, as usual, there are 150 plates of patents germane to the subject. A catalogue of the fishes inhabiting North American waters north of the Tropic of Cancer, by David Starr Jordan, is also a valuable feature of this volume, whose proportions exceed 1,400 pages.

We spoke last week of the completion in seventeen sheets of the topographical map of New Jersey. An eighteenth sheet is to contain the whole State on a smaller scale, and it is to be hoped that this may be shaded hypsometrically, so as to give immediate expression of high and low ground. The gradual coloring of the large sheets according to the geological formations of areas will afford Prof. Cook a task of as high a class as that just terminated under his direction. New Jersey is now the only State in the Union that possesses a complete map that meets the educational and technical needs of the times. New York has an incomplete State triangulation, but the further work was stopped by the Governor's veto a few years ago, perhaps because its practical results were not apparent enough. Nothing but skeleton triangles were published as the result of much work and cost, and these did not inspire the Legislature to override the veto as well as the results of a judicious division between geodetic and topographic work might have done. Besides this there is the Adirondack survey under the direction of Mr. Colvin, but also incomplete, although it is now full time for some final results to appear in the form of finished maps. Massachusetts is working under an agreement with the Geological Survey at Washington; its field work is well finished, and several sheets of the final map are issued in an office edition, giving good promise for the remainder. Pennsylvania was invited to join in a similar co-operative work two years ago, but the legislators could see no propriety in spending State money for a State map!

Verbeek's great work, already reviewed in these columns, on the eruption of Krakatau in August, 1883, forms the basis of a brief narrative of this stupendous event in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society for September 30. The most original paper is by R. E. Peary, Civil Engineer, U. S. N., "A Reconnoissance of the Greenland Inland Ice." Mr. Peary describes in a very graphic manner his attempt in 1886 to cross from Disco to the east coast. Without accomplishing this, he obtained an experience which will prove of material advantage to future explorers.

The October Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society opens with an account of the discovery of two rivers in British New Guinea which are navigable for nearly one hundred miles from the sea. On one, gold was found in considerable quantities. This is followed by Mr. Cope Whitehouse's paper, read before the British Association, which gives the final results of his sur-

veys, conducted at the request of the Egyptian Government, of the Raïan Mœris. From this and the accompanying brief reports of several engineer officers associated with him in the task, there can be little doubt that a large storage reservoir could be constructed in this part of the Nile Valley at an expense of about £1,000,000, by which 2,390,000 acres of untilled land in the Delta could be irrigated and cultivated, thereby increasing the annual revenue £3,000,000. Sir Charles Warren's address as President of the Geographical Section is also printed. His subject was "The Teaching of Geography," the most interesting part being that in which he showed the close dependence of right political action on accurate geographical knowledge. The closing paper is Dr. Wolff's account of his explorations on the Upper Kassai and Sankura, tributaries of the Congo.

The vexed question of the expulsion of the Acadians is discussed anew by Sir Adams G. Archibald in the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, vol. v. (Halifax). He first gives, with special reference to Longfellow's "Evangeline," a succinct statement of the mode in which the Acadians were surprised and removed, and then reverts to the causes which made this step seem necessary. The review is both dispassionate and humane, and deserves to be widely read.

Another vexed question, that of the Northeastern Boundary, is called to mind by a privately printed 'Biographical Sketch of John G. Deane,' one of the most learned, indefatigable, and unyielding supporters of the claims of Maine up to the date of the Ashburton Treaty. The personal facts in regard to him collected by his son are rather fragmentary, and the pamphlet is eked out with genealogical notices. A map shows the contested frontier of Maine.

Prof. George H. Palmer's Commencement address on "Expenses at Harvard" has been reprinted in pamphlet form, with an appendix consisting of selections from the original correspondence with students on which Prof. Palmer based his conclusions. It is to be had free of cost on application to Mr. Archibald M. Howe, 25 Congress Street, Boston, Room 3.

The *Overland Monthly* for October has a good frontispiece illustration of Japanese temple scenery, thirteen pages of editorial notes and criticism, and several good body articles. The specialty of this number, however, seems to be ghost-lore. A truly international company of unsubstantial visitors from the unseen are set before us, with their varied characteristics. Perhaps some writer may yet make a department of comparative ghost-lore, and give the spectre a distinct place in literature, if not in science. The first paper, with an illustration, is by Mr. F. Warrington Eastlake, who has made scholarly contributions to the Asiatic Society of Japan. He translates from the vast mass of Japanese legends some of the hair-raising stories so beloved of grandames, by which children are fascinated and frightened. There is also an Indian and a civilized ghost, which show the same eerie character. Another paper on Japan—a sympathetic picture of household and child life in the Mikado's dominions—is furnished by Mr. H. H. Berger.

Halliwell-Phillipps writes to an American friend: "You, accustomed to the various American temperatures, can hardly realize the effect of our lengthened unusually hot summer. I have only examined the records of one town [for Shaksperiana] during the summer now past. I had arranged for doing several others, but was not up to the task. I managed to work up to the end of June; since then I have been in a state of invincible repugnance to put pen to paper—literally mentally prostrated—up to the first of October."

Our civil war has at last been seized by Jules Verne as the theme for a story, which he calls 'Nord contre Sud' (Paris: Hetzel; New York: Christern). The scene opens in February, 1862, on the St. John's River, Florida, on board the steamboat *Shannon*, where outspoken "nordistes, anti-esclavagistes, abolitionnistes ou fédéraux"—according to a classification not devoid of novelty—are still able to find a *modus vivendi* with "sudistes, esclavagistes, sécessionistes ou confédérés," their fellow-passengers. One of the former, Edward Carrol, "would not be surprised if President Lincoln meant to carry the war as far as Florida"; and Dupont was already credited with the intention of entering the "passes" of the St. John's. The illustrations are as amusing as these touches—and as might be expected.

In *Nord und Sud* the Russian writer Danilevski gives an account of a recent visit to Count Tolstoi at his country home, Yasnaya-Polyana. He found the illustrious author with unimpaired mental faculties, still absorbed in his theological studies. Among the books in his library were Emerson's 'Essays' and Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty.' Referring to his manner of life, Tolstoi said: "Every day, according to the season, I labor on my farm. I cut down trees, I chop wood, I mow. Ah! and I plough. You do not know what a pleasure that is. You go along turning up the fresh earth, tracing the long furrows, and you do not notice that one hour, two, three hours pass. The blood courses joyously through your veins. Your head is clear, your feet scarcely touch the ground; and how hungry you get, and how you sleep afterwards!" To these occupations should be added shoemaking in winter. Danilevski believes that Tolstoi is simply passing through a period of rest preparatory to writing another great work.

—A feature of the 'Elocutionists' Directory' (New York: Edgar S. Werner) which will make it of great value to librarians, is the index to the hundred or more commonest "speakers," or books containing selections supposed to be suited for recitation. The index covers eighty two-column pages of small print, and must prove highly serviceable in spite of its defective method, such as entering many titles under the prefatory article, because that is the first word, and others under the least important word even when this is not the first—as thus, 'Curfew will not Ring To-night' is entered under "To-night." Oratory, other than of the bunkum or maudlin style, has long been rare, both in politics and at the bar, and this fact has been ascribed to the disappearance alike from cross-road schools and from classical academies of the manly art of declamation. From an examination of the material offered in these "speakers," we are inclined to think that, in so far as they influence the matter, the coming generation will be greatly inferior to the present, bad as that undoubtedly is. The most popular of them is the series called 'One Hundred Choice Selections,' of the earlier volumes of which 100,000 copies are said to have been sold. A book of one hundred selections might contain all the "pieces" which would at once develop a boy's power of vocal expression, awaken his interest in history and politics, and teach him, by the power of euphony and musical cadence, to appreciate the force of powerful prose and of stirring rhyme. But the compilers of 'One Hundred Choice Selections' have in mind a very different public from that which "spouted," with more or less understanding, Webster's reply to Hayne, or Burke's apostrophe to Marie-Antoinette, or Wolsey's Soliloquy, or the "Charge of the Light Brigade," or even Spartacus to the Gladiators. Their aim, they say, is to provide extracts which are new and fresh, and had they aimed to give only masterpieces, not only would the supply have run short, but their collections would not have sold by the hundred thousand. Considering that since the appearance of their first "choice," they have resifted their material (each time, of course, with a coarser sieve), no fewer than five-and-twenty times, we ought not, perhaps, to be surprised that the serious pieces are but few, and devoid of literary merit, and the humorous ones chosen, for the most part, from the funny column of Western newspapers. When we remember, too, how lasting are impressions of this sort, and how impossible it is for even careful study, in later years, to produce anything like the same permanence of impression on the mind, one cannot but regret the decadence in popular taste, as indicated by the kind of stuff which seems to suit it.

—Volume xl of the second division of Ersch and Gruber's 'Encyklopädie' is the ninth volume devoted to the letter K. The first thirty-two pages embrace subjects connected with war, such as military academies, prisoners of war, courts-martial, martial law, the war game, war and battle-songs—the last-named article extending to eight pages, and describing the martial hymns of the ancient Greeks and Romans, of the Teutons, of the Middle Ages, and coming down to the most modern times. The longest article in the volume is the one on copper, of thirty-four pages, and is followed by one of twelve pages on copper-plate engraving. Others of considerable length are: Crimean war, ten pages; Croatia, eleven pages; Kryptocalvinists, twelve pages; Kung-fu-tse (Confucius), ten pages. There is a short account of the Kuklux Klan, taken from articles published in the *Century* magazine and in the *Nation* (July 3, 1884). Among miscellaneous topics not generally treated in books of this kind may be mentioned fire-works, goitre, near-sightedness, crêches, Kriemheld, coronation, cakes. Of interest to philologists are such articles as those on the Cree language, the Kunama, the Kru, and the Kuki. The biographical notices are very numerous and very full, and among them may be mentioned Mme. Krüdener, Kryloff, the Russian fabulist; Krummacher, Kücken, composer of some of the most popular German songs; Critias, Crœsus. Among the geographical articles there is an abundance of Chinese and Russian names of towns, provinces, and rivers which one would look for in vain in other encyclopædias. There is, also, the usual profusion of titles in the sciences, as well as in history and law. It may be mentioned that volume lxxviii. of the first division, published in 1863, contains a detailed biographical notice of Count Giovanni Gozzadini, concerning whom our Italian correspondent has lately written in commemoration of his death, and a very long and copious account (thirty-five pages) of the Gozzadini family.

—Prof. Gustav Körting's 'Neuphilologische Essays,' lately published in Heilbronn, do not turn out to be philological essays as that phrase would naturally be understood in English, since they really deal for the most part with certain practical questions of higher German pedagogy. The author discusses such themes as the present status of modern philology at the German universities, the State examination, and the examination for the doctor's degree in modern philology, and the work done by the gymnasia and the high schools for girls in the teaching of French and English. The book is an excellent one, full of fresh and able discussion, which will be read with interest, both in Germany and in this country, by the limited public to which it appeals. We have been especially entertained by the last of the eight essays, which is upon modern-language instruction at the higher schools for girls. Kör-

ting describes this instruction, and deplores the fact that its dominant aim is to enable the learners to "parlieren" French and (to a less extent) English. He argues with force and humor that this ability to do school-room conversation in French and English is an accomplishment of no intellectual value, and one, moreover, that is soon forgotten, for lack of opportunity to practise, by the great majority of those who have once acquired it. Hence, he contends that the girls' schools should radically modify their theory of procedure, and aim to impart real intellectual culture, a culture analogous to that afforded to boys in the gymnasia. To this end "conversation" must go, and the study of literature take its place. The girls should study foreign languages, if at all, simply that they may be able to read and enjoy good books in those languages.

—Having established these theses to his satisfaction, and, we will add, to our own, Körting proceeds to inquire which modern literature is best suited to the needs of German girls, and elaborates his reasons for preferring English to French. We certainly feel no inclination to dissent from his conclusion, but some of his incidental argumentation is curious, and shows how very mediæval and monastic the ideas of even a progressive German thinker can be with regard to the minds of women. The essayist's objection to French literature is its lubricity—an objection with which, stated thus generally, we do not quarrel, although we think that a specialist like Körting could do the world no better service than to urge frequently and persistently the fact that the *espèce ordurière* and the *espèce pornologique* are not all there is of modern French literature. It is rather the particular illustrations of the main proposition which we find singular. "How many French works there are," exclaims Körting, "works that are classical, or at any rate highly important, which cannot be put into the hands of girls or women"; and then we have a short *index expurgatorius* which contains Pascal's "Lettres Provinciales," Voltaire's "Candide," Rousseau's "Nouvelle Éloise," "numerous" songs of Béranger, "the most" of the plays of Victor Hugo, and Mérimée's "Lettres à une Inconnue." Really, if German women are to be kept away from such books as these, it would hardly seem worth while to attempt to cultivate in them a taste for secular reading at all; least of all should they be trusted to travel without a duenna along the devious and slippery byways of our own English literature. It would certainly be cheaper and less risky not to bother their heads in the least with the costly furniture of a man's education, but to confine them to fancy work, expurgated Bibles, and a little daily practice in "parlieren" with a safe elderly person of their own sex.

—In a recent dissertation entitled "Der *Spectator* als Quelle der *Discurse der Maler*," Dr. Theodor Vetter gives the world an excellent illustration of German capacity for bestowing time and trouble upon matters that are of no, or very limited, importance. *Discourses of the Painters* was the name given to a Swiss periodical published by Bodmer and Breitinger in 1721–1722, in imitation of Addison and Steele's *Spectator*, to which the editors in a preface acknowledged their general indebtedness. "To you, illustrious *Spectator*," they say, "this work owes its origin, a part of its method, and perhaps everything it contains that is clever." The journal continued to appear for a year and a half; intrinsically its numbers are of no interest, and their historical importance is at any rate very small. It is simply one of an enormous number of journals for the promotion of polite culture which were called into existence on the Continent of Europe by the success of the London *Tatler*, *Guardian*, and *Spectator*. It is also one of the avenues, though doubtless one of the least important, through which the Swiss littérateurs Bodmer and Breitinger endeavored to recommend to the Germans the literary models of England, and so to discredit the dominant French influence. What Dr. Vetter has done is, now, to go laboriously through the *Discourses* and note every paragraph, sentence, or phrase that has been translated, imitated, or probably suggested by anything discoverable in the *Spectator*. In conclusion, he presents a statistical table of his "results." They perhaps throw some light upon the literary methods of polite journalists a hundred and fifty years ago, but this subject was already pretty well understood.

—We have received through B Westermann & Co. a new volume of essays by Fritz Mauthner, whose *Credo* was briefly noticed in the *Nation*, No. 1153. This new volume is entitled 'Von Keller zu Zola,' and consists of critical essays upon contemporary German and French writers. The only heterogeneous element in the book (and this is in its way a critical essay) is "The Bloodsucker of Sandy Bar," a rather sickly parody upon the once familiar manner of Bret Harte. To an American it seems strange to come across this production in such company. Mauthner evidently writes for appreciative and intelligent readers of the best literature, and so one cannot help wondering for what public he thinks it necessary or worth while, at this date, to parody the style of Bret Harte's Western sketches. Is the taste of the German public now in danger from these writings? The title 'From Keller to Zola' is apparently intended to represent an anticlimax, since Mauthner belongs to the Keller "sect," who see in the Zürich novelist one of the great lights of modern fiction. Keller is for him the representative of the true and only realism, the one modern who has found just the right standing-ground between the effete romanticism of the past and the ultra-naturalism of many living writers. For Zola and for Zola's German admirers (whom he admits to be sadly numerous) the essayist has strong language of reprobation, but more for the latter than for the former, as is evidenced by this deliverance, which is further interesting for the accuracy with which it describes the sensations of many another Zola reader: "I confess that my dislike of Zola always keeps front against his German defenders and his French imitators, but not always against the power of the master himself. Each new creation of his produces at first an overpowering effect, and it is not until the mud, trickling down from every side, has become so deep as to necessitate one's wading ankle-deep in filth, that Zola compels one to abandon his path, and that a feeling of distress slowly mounts into head and heart, and stides all admiration, just as sea-sickness inevitably blinds us to all the beauties of the billowy ocean." Another remark of Mauthner's concerning the famous Frenchman has arrested our attention: "The question arises how it is that dirt has been erected into Zola's canon of art. Is his grand emporium of bestiality a secret madness or a business speculation? A great Paris bookseller assured me that it was the latter; a great Paris poet, that it was the former."

—There have been not a few books about bookbinding published in Paris recently, but no one of them has had the solid merit or the sumptuous adornment of the latest, a 'Manuel historique et bibliographique de l'Amateur de Reliures,' by M. Léon Gruel, himself a distinguished binder (Paris: Gruel & Engelmann; New York: F. W. Christern). Where others have been fantastic and careless, M. Gruel is exact and trustworthy; he denies himself all privilege of conjecture, and produces an authority for his every assertion. His book is in two parts, first a brief chronological account of the art of bookbinding in France, and secondly a mass of notes about bookbinding in general, famous binders, celebrated collectors, technical terms, and so forth, arranged in dictionary form. Nowhere else can the lover of books find so good a brief history of bookbinding in the country where the art has most flourished, or more useful and entertaining notes, or, above all, so many and so elaborate reproductions of notable bindings. M. Gruel's noble folio has a page 29 centimetres by 23, ample room for a full-sized facsimile of even a very portly volume; and of this full page he takes full advantage. There are dozens of plates, chromolithographs, and colored photogravures, sometimes in two or more tints, the more exactly to reproduce the original. Never before has the bibliophile been invited to such a feast. We rise from a careful study of this invaluable series of beautiful plates with a renewed conviction that no designs for the covers of a book have ever been made more graceful and more lovely than those executed for Grolier. Space fails us now to discuss the text of M. Gruel. We may note only that M. Gruel can find no warrant for the accepted attribution to Le Gascon of the many books bound in a style of florid grace; he thinks it more likely that the chief artist in this style was Florimond Badier. Like most of his countrymen, M. Gruel rarely strays beyond the borders of France, and when he does venture abroad, as like as not he errs; thus, we find him noting Robert (*sic*) Payne, and confessing he knows no more about him than that he found the name cited in an obscure pamphlet.

—"Only a man who for many years has been present in the ranks, who has taken a direct part in the various phases through which the Russian revolutionary movement has passed, who has intimately known the persons who have appeared during those phases, . . . could give European readers a sufficiently truthful idea of the form and substance of the Russian revolutionary movement." These words, applied by Peter Lavroff, in a preface to 'Underground Russia,' to its author, "Stepniak," are with equal force applicable to himself. Successively a writer, conspirator, prisoner, and exile, he has, within the last decade, probably been the most active revolutionary organizer of all Russians living abroad. His public utterances are weighty, but rare, and very seldom addressed to "European readers." His views of the changing phases of the revolutionary labor in his native country must be gleaned from Russian writings mainly printed in Geneva, and intended to be smuggled into Russia and there clandestinely circulated. The latest of his publications is 'Two Addresses' ('Dvie Rietchi'), one treating of "The Roll and Forms of the Socialist Propaganda," and the other presenting a parallel between two periods of revolutionary activity of eight years each (1871-1879 and 1879-1887). The latter address—both were delivered in Paris—contrasts in its retrospective remarks, with almost surprising frankness, the buoyant, hopeful, self-sacrificing spirit which animated the Russian Liberals, and especially the youth, at the close of the first period mentioned (when the deadly grapple with Czarish autocracy had just been seriously begun), with the prudently cool, half-despondent, half-selfish disposition of the present generation, brought about by sacrifices without number and victories without profit. "There are still live men in Russia who have not dropped their hands, and are resolved to fight to the end. But these men, who stand the higher amid the general lowering of spirits, are isolated and disunited. They are no longer supported in their resolution by the general soaring of minds." The same mental conditions Lavroff sees reflected in the colony of exiles which surrounds him,

He accuses nobody, only states the facts. He does it the more candidly as he finds comfort for the propaganda in the general advance which Socialism has made within the last period in all countries of western Europe and in America. But his statement of facts as to the present aspect of "the Russian revolutionary movement," coming as it does from such an authority, has special significance.

THE SCIENCE OF THOUGHT.

The Science of Thought. By F. Max Müller. London: Longmans; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

In addition to the brief title set forth above, the title-page of this latest and most elaborate work of the distinguished Oxford professor bears a sentence which is frequently repeated in the book, as, in a manner, the text of the whole disquisition, and as presenting the basis of the theory propounded in it: "No reason without language, no language without reason." The author, whose life has been mainly devoted to two special branches of study, philology and mental science, has here brought together the conclusions to which he has been led by many years of research, and which have taught him that these two subjects of study form in fact but one, and cannot properly be disjoined. Language, he holds —and all will readily admit—is the embodiment of thought. On the other hand—and this is the important side of the question, to which his work is specially designed to draw attention—thought, he maintains, cannot exist without language. The only true method, therefore, of studying mental science is by the analysis of speech.

The importance of this view is enforced by striking and, indeed, somewhat startling assertions. In his preface he admits that the outcome of his system might not unfairly be represented by the statement that "there is no such thing as intellect, understanding, mind, and reason, but that all these are only different aspects of language." In his chapter on the "constituent elements of thought," he repeats this declaration in still more vigorous terms: "I certainly deny that there are any such things as soul, mind, memory, intellect, understanding, and reason, or that the conscious Monon can be said to be endowed with them, whether in the shape of separate faculties or useful implements." This seems, at first sight, to be destructive radicalism, carried to the last degree. Yet, as the author adds, there is really nothing terrible in it. What he is denying is not any substantive fact, but simply the propriety of certain forms of expression. Physicists have dismissed the term "caloric" from their vocabulary, and have shown that heat is merely a mode of motion. In like manner, Prof. Max Müller would dismiss these ancient terms of metaphysical science, in favor of others which, in his opinion, more exactly express the operations of the mind.

The special characteristic of his system is that it introduces into mental science a law equivalent to that which constitutes the most important discovery of our age in the science of physics—the law of the correlation and conservation of forces. As physicists have shown that heat, light, electricity, and motion are merely different manifestations of one natural force, so Prof. Max Müller maintains, in effect, that the various operations of the mind, or rather their products, are simply different manifestations of one intellectual force. These mental operations he sums up in four "acts"—"sensation, perception, conception, naming"—which work through four corresponding instruments or faculties—"sense, imagination, intellect, language"—and have for their respective products, "sensations, percepts, concepts, and names." The whole scheme is succinctly set forth in the following table:

Act.	Instrument or Faculty.	Product.
Sensation	Sense	Sensations
Perception	Imagination	Percepts
Conception	Intellect	Concepts
Naming	Language	Names.

All these products are convertible and inseparable. "Sensations are impossible without percepts, and percepts without concepts"; and all these are impossible without names—that is, without spoken words—which, in their turn, are impossible without all the preceding operations. And as, among these products, we cannot really study any but the last, it follows that in language, and language alone, lies the source of all certain knowledge concerning the workings of the human mind.

This is the thesis which Prof. Max Müller proposes and maintains with his usual clearness of expression and wealth of illustration. The importance of it to the science of thought is evident; but the author's argument is seriously impaired by the fact that, in the greater portion of his work, he has unduly restricted the meaning of the term "language." In one part of his treatise he distinctly declares that "thought may exist without words, because other signs may take the place of words." But in general he uses the term "language" with the meaning of "articulate language," either spoken or written; and because brutes do not possess articulate speech, he denies to them the power of reasoning. He even denies this faculty (in the sense in which he employs the term "reason") to uneducated deaf-mutes, and to our primitive ancestors before they acquired articulate speech. There is here an evident inconsistency, which perplexes the argument throughout the work. In one place, as has been seen, we are assured that sensations necessarily imply percepts, that percepts imply concepts, and that concepts imply language. In another place we are told that brutes have sensations and percepts. It follows, as a necessary consequence, by the author's own reasoning, that they must also have concepts and language. That they really have both — if a just meaning is given to the term language—must be apparent to any observer. A hen that, at sight of a hawk, utters a cry of alarm to her brood, has assuredly as clear a concept of "danger," and expresses it as distinctly, as if she had pronounced the word. To deny to the sensation, percept, concept, and intelligible utterance in this case the names of thought and language, which we would give to them in the case of a human being, is to make a purely arbitrary distinction, that cannot be reconciled with the general principles of the theory here proposed.

It is clear that the fourth member in the author's series of intellectual products requires a larger definition to bring it into harmony with his own system. The proper term for it is not "names," but "expressions." The first member would also perhaps be more aptly expressed by "impressions," which the author himself holds to be synonymous with "sensations." The series will then be "*impressions*, percepts, concepts, *expressions*." By "expressions" will be understood not merely vocal utterances, but everything which is a sign of thought. A movement of the body, a glance of the eye, a change of countenance, is an expression. In all this series of mental operations the lower animals partake as distinctly, though not as fully, as man. The difference is only in degree, not in kind.

We now get a clearer comprehension of what is meant by the apothegm—"no reason without language, no language without reason." When a natural philosopher says, "No heat without motion, no motion without heat," we understand him to mean simply that in all heat motion is implied (which may or may not become apparent), and that in all motion heat, in like manner, is implied. So the metaphysician, adopting Prof. Max Müller's law, merely affirms that every concept implies an expression (which may or may not be actually manifest), and that every expression implies a concept.

When the author's inconsistent limitation is removed, his objection to the Darwinian view of the descent of man falls with it. The peculiar theory of the origin of language which he adopts from his friend Prof. Noiré, ingenious as, in some respects, it must be deemed, also becomes unnecessary, as it certainly is improbable. Darwin's view, which Prof. Noiré himself formerly held, will appear to be the only satisfactory and probable one. In the progress of evolution, a time arrived when the inarticulate cries which expressed conceptions became articulate words. We may further take it for granted that the first to use such words were young children. To suppose, as Prof. Noiré apparently does, that man could live to mature age with the mental capacity required for speech, and then for the first time invent and use words, is a strange fancy, opposed to all that we know either of human or of brute nature. He might, with equal reason, suppose that the primitive men who first walked upright had crept on all fours until they were full-grown, and then by gradual efforts took to their feet.

It is fair to add that our criticism does not affect the chief object and main value of Prof. Max Müller's work. These are to be found in its convincing exposition of the truth that the only proper mode of studying the operations of the mind is by investigating its products, and that of these by far the most important are articulate words. The author, as he is careful to show, is not the first to set forth this proposition in general terms; but he is the first to build upon it a complete system of mental sciences. The importance of this procedure, in spite of any incidental defects of execution, is found in the fact that it converts the science of thought from a deductive to an inductive science, and brings it into harmony with all the other branches of inductive study, which, under the Baconian method, are now making such prodigious advances.

Of the portion of the work in which the author exemplifies and illustrates his theory—his analysis of the Sanskrit roots, his chapters on Kant's philosophy, on the formation of words, on propositions and syllogisms—it is only necessary to say that while they contain, along with much that will reward a careful study, not a little that will arouse controversy, they have, like all the author's former productions, the prime merit of being free from the two greatest of literary faults—obscurity and dulness. A work in which two of the dryest and hardest of studies, analytic philology and mental philosophy, are made at once lucid and attractive, is an acquisition for which all students of those mysteries have reason to be grateful.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Gates Between. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In the Golden Days. By Edna Lyall. D. Appleton & Co.

Under the Storm. By Charlotte M. Yonge. Thomas Whittaker.

A Modern Circe. By the "Duchess." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. New York: George Munro.

Scheherazade. By Florence Warden. D. Appleton & Co.

Allan Quatermain. By H. Rider Haggard. Harper's Handy Series.

The O'Donnells of Inchfawn. By L. T. Meade. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Frederick Hazzelden. By Hugh Westbury. Macmillan & Co.

Thraldom. By Julian Sturgis. D. Appleton & Co.

A Border Shepherdess. By Amelia E. Barr. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Invaders, and Other Stories. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoï. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Miss Phelps, in 'The Gates Between,' discusses a familiar theme, and one which excites her highest intellectual qualities and her deepest emotional sensibilities. Again she penetrates beyond the physical and natural world, boldly invading the spiritual and supernatural. For several reasons the imagination of the reader here responds easily to the imagination of the author. Spiritual desires, affairs, actions are not minutely identified with mundane interests and cravings purely of the flesh. Probability and common sense are not outraged by a representation of disembodied spirits enjoying and suffering pleasures and pains known to be sensory. Happiness and agony alike spring from those nameless forces which every human being feels to be existent within himself, and which science in its explanations wisely lets alone. By restraining a proclivity literally to reproduce the known in scenes absolutely unknown, Miss Phelps evinces a reverence for her subject, and an artistic perception of fitness, which are not evident either in 'Gates Ajar' or in 'Beyond the Gates.'

The method chosen to disclose the experiences of the spirit of Dr. Thorne is the best conceivable. It is a direct, concise narrative, naturally arranged and appropriate, even in the smallest details of composition and expression. Excepting in the introductory chapters, where the living Dr. Thorne gushes unduly over the charms of his wife, the style is generally restrained and calm. When it rises to intensity and exaltation, the reader's sentiment goes along with it harmoniously. The transition from the picture of Dr. Thorne alive to that of Dr. Thorne dead is managed with extraordinary skill. A reader unused to Miss Phelps, when he grasps the situation, must be almost as much surprised as Thorne was. Very impressive, too, is the description of Thorne's slow realization of the truth. Up and down familiar streets he goes, gazing upon familiar faces, shouting, appealing to friends who neither see nor hear. Vain alike are threats and prayers; whatever land he may have passed to, he is dead to the world. In all this description, so entirely without authority that it may be called a vision, there is nothing to shock the reader's demand for possibility, or to throw him out of harmony with the strain. He accepts the events as real, and his belief increases when he perceives the meaning in the punishment meted out to Thorne. Arguing from the premise that as far as individuality is spiritual, Thorne's individuality suffered no death, that punishment was torture exquisite and awful. The man of arrogant will is powerless to compel, powerless even to accomplish, his own imperative desire. The busy, important physician is doomed to idle wandering in the places where every moment had been precious; the man of prompt resolve and action can only helplessly look on at mistakes of incompetency that he struggles to avert; the man of science and facts, of special hereditary endowment and special training, finds himself at last thrust into a society where he is less at home than is a boor in a palace, where his ignorance, his uselessness, his insignificance humiliate him inexpressibly. But humiliation is the beginning of redemption; when, in deep anguish, he cries for help to God the Spirit, then he stands at the gates of eternal life. Purely fantastic all this really is, and no greater praise for its literary quality can be spoken than to say it never seems fantastic. It is easy to reject the theory advanced, but it is not easy to flout at it as ridiculous and unworthy of rational respect.

The scene of 'In the Golden Days' is in England during the reign of Charles the Second. Miss Lyall has been able to see and to describe the miserable truth of those days. She shows us men deliberately forsaking good for evil, wantonly undoing much that their fathers had done for liberty and for righteousness. Though she perceives that it is human for men just flinging off tyrannical restraint to plunge into license, she does not hold up that aspect of humanity for our respectful admiration. The hero of the novel is young Hugo Wharncliffe, a man of reserved nature and intellectual force, but easily influenced by bolder, less scrupulous spirits. He is a Royalist by tradition and association rather than from conviction. He is put in a position which compels him either to incur the enmity of the King and of his courtier brother, whom he dearly loves, or to retain their favor by giving public testimony to the treasonable intents of a man whom he knows to be guilty of no treason, except that of worshipping God in his own fashion. All the incidents hang on this situation, which is well conceived both to describe political and social conditions of the period, and to test a complex character torn by conflicting duties, motives, and emotions. The shameless audacity of Hugo's conviction for complicity in the Rye House plot, a plot of which until his arrest he had never heard, illustrates, without exaggeration, the degraded practice of justice prevalent in the Golden Days. The persecution of the two non-conformists, Hugo's companions in Newgate, extends the illustration. These figures are lifelike and well contrasted, while the glimpses of Algernon Sydney give vitality to that somewhat dim historical personage. Where King Charles appears, he is hardly natural. Such remorseful hesitation as Miss Lyall attributes to him after Hugo's appeal for Sydney's life, we may be pretty confident Charles Stuart never felt. Miss Lyall does not approve of the King, but she has a suspicion of sentiment for him. Except where he is concerned, she stands firm for honor and virtue; and all the feeling of the book is for those who dared death to preserve a scrap of either.

Miss Yonge, in 'Under the Storm,' goes back for material to the wars of the King and the Parliament, the Cavaliers and Roundheads. The sound of battle scarcely echoes through the story, which only professes to tell how a family of children kept themselves alive during the nation's troubles. The heroic temperament of the eldest boy is displayed quite as finely in his care of his sisters as in his defence of the communion vessels of silver intrusted to him by the banished vicar; yet Miss Yonge's devotion to her church leads her to lay most stress on his faithful wardenship of the holy chalice and paten. No matter where the greater glory lies, Steadfast Kenton is well worth the consideration of the children to whom his story is addressed. His nature was faithful and trustworthy—the nature to which the trust means everything, the thing trusted, very little. In the narration the author adheres to an elementary principle in story-telling which she has frequently neglected. Her young readers will not be bored by sermons independent of the story, but may detect the sermon when the story is finished.

A natural reflection after reading the three books just noticed is, that the authors are women who have found their proper vocation, and are doing very well the work through which they can be most widely useful. Unfortunately there are other women novelists who could well be spared from their chosen sphere of activity. Conspicuous among these are the writers of the 'Modern Circe' and 'Scheherazade.' Nothing more vicious, in a weak, dull way, nothing more conclusive of moral obliquity and mental depravity, has ever been put in print. The numerous preceding productions of the same writers may perhaps be excepted from this judgment. As literature, these books are of course not entitled to notice, and their claim to be called works of fiction is small. They are the product of delighted familiarity, actual or mental, with a vulgar and base society, whose actual vulgarity and baseness, however, is, in all probability, refinement itself in comparison with these representations. It is only because these books are popular (and their popularity is greatest among women) that they are worthy even of contemptuous condemnation. If the women who read novels can once get into their heads that to be found reading the effusions of the "Duchess" and Miss Florence Warden is presumptive evidence of a corrupt mind, or of no mind at all, then the nimble pens of these ladies shall speedily be condemned to the harmless task of entertaining only those who wield them.

In 'Allan Quatermain' Mr. Haggard brings to a close the terrestrial adventures of the hero of 'King Solomon's Mines.' Wonderful are these adventures beyond the telling of any mortal man except Mr. Haggard. Most of them are old friends with new faces, yet the new faces are marvellous enough almost to effect complete metamorphosis. They are painted with that fond elaboration and tender care which one does not readily think of a man's bestowing on any creation except his own. It is in this detail, and in the selection of subjects for minute description, that the author shows literary ability of a higher kind than that displayed in stringing together a number of impossible adventures. For instance, Inkosi-kaas, the battle-axe of Umslopogaas, is so vital to the narrative that the page of description given to "her" is not wasted; it at once fills the reader with a proper sense of her importance. The account of the Goya lily, of the crabs infesting the outlet of the underground river, and of the zu-vendi palace and temple are all excellent examples of the art of description.

If Mr. Haggard could have let his book go simply as an irresponsible invention, there could have been no doubt that he knew what he was about, and that he estimated the value of his work justly. He has, however, been possessed to hope that its perusal may help boys to attain "the state and dignity of English gentlemen." Mr. Haggard has such a high opinion of this estate that a boy with any spirit would naturally want to get there, once having heard of it. The average boy's mind is cruelly direct and practical. He scorns subtleties, and winks and nods are loathsome to him. Any lesson he may learn from a book will be that which shines as the sun at noon. Therefore the average boy, fired with ambition to become as that irreproachable being, an English gentleman, and taking 'Allan Quatermain' for a text-book, will have no hesitation about how the thing is to be done. The point, he will say, is to kill anything, everything—bird and beast and man. I must keep right on till there is nothing but other aspirants to the state of an English gentleman left on the face of the earth. He will probably be restrained from emulation of the woodpecking exploits of the Zulu only by the difficulty of acquiring in civilized lands an Inkosi-kaas with a pole-axe end.

In novels, as in the British Parliament, the discussion of the Irish question is never done. The author of 'The O'Donnells of Inchfawn' argues the question at length, and gives his adherence to the solution by emigration. If it be possible

to present Irish woes in a way that shall not bore to death people who are not Irish, the author has succeeded. His plot is conventional, but his characters are interesting, and fit naturally into the scenes in which they play a part. The author, though very kind to their virtues, is not blind to those peculiarities which do not exactly endear the Irish to other nations. The O'Donnell tenantry are impulsive, turbulent, absolutely ignorant, and hopelessly lazy. If they could, by honest work, extract subsistence from the land, they would wither in despair. There would be no excuse for begging and picturesque starving, for mysterious conspiracies, and for incredible noise about wrongs. But noise and notoriety have become essential to them, and with plenty of those, their idea of bliss is completely expressed in such a vision as that inspired by the thought that the evicted O'Donnells were coming to their own again:

"Once more they pictured the great kitchen crowded with retainers; once more they saw the waste and prodigality in which their souls delighted. Once again their rents were paid when and how they could; once again the pig had the warm corner by the fireside, and the praty-garden flourished."

In 'Frederick Hazzelden' the Irishman returns from America determined to demonstrate that the "question" can be solved only by depositing dynamite in those places where mostly congregate people who couldn't be tempted to put a finger in the Irish pie. Why he arrived at this conclusion nobody knows, but his motives are no more obscure than are those of most of the people in this disjointed novel. There is nothing mysterious about the author's motive, since it is quite clear that he is guiltless of one. His fancy is first attracted by mesmerism and clairvoyance; then it rests for a moment on the figure of an orthodox parson who is a pagan at heart; then it flits over a wide range of political situations, finally concentrating expiring energy on the dynamiter. While gathering strength for each new flight, the author indulges in homilies which, being abstract and mainly didactic, do not tax his imagination. Several of these, on women, on life, and other subjects equally extended, are extremely amusing. They have all that decision of judgment, that impregnable self-confidence, which rarely dwell in any human breast after its eighteenth year. Though he refrains from any direct literary criticism, he informs us that the sentiments of a man who admired Tennyson were necessarily "of a strictly proper English-fireside, 'no-blush-to-maiden's-cheek' order, and that his literary taste was unsophisticated." The extreme sophistication of the author's literary taste may be responsible for what appears to be the baffling inconsequence of his literary performance.

'Thraldom' has the unmistakable flavor of a book written at a time when the author had almost nothing to say. The opening sketch of young Tom Fane has something of the charm which Mr. Sturgis always lends to youth; the style is careful and finished, but in all other respects the author falls below himself. Mysticism in its vulgar forms is not a congenial field to Mr. Sturgis. Therefore, when he meddles with it, there is no wonder that he doesn't know what to do with it. All the mystical agencies employed to thwart Tom Fane's love are perfectly unimpressive. Such mountebanks as the negress, with the pointed, poisonous fingernail, and her mistress can be adequately handled only by the literary mountebanks whose rights of property in them should be held sacred.

Mrs. Barr's 'Border Shepherdess' is another instance of a conscientious author's falling short of her best capability. The work is carefully done, but there is no spirit, no go. Mrs. Barr's construction is always faulty; she never knows when her story has properly come to an end, but keeps on with tag after tag. Her lingering farewells are like the awkward retreat of a bashful young man from a drawing-room. In this case, she tarries until she has killed off the majority of two generations. The character of Faith Harribee is strong and fine, but contemplation of it is as tiresome as would be looking all day at a mountain standing out in high, steady light, without a particle of shadow. Lord Graeme and his sister are failures. Their development is inconsistent with the heredity with which the author in the beginning especially endows them, and in many particulars it contradicts itself. There is, however, no contradiction in the delineation of the influence on character of the stern faith of the Covenanters. One realizes the awful dignity of the creed that teaches men and women to accept, without resentment, crushing sorrow and disaster as the will of God, yet perceives equally its awful inhumanity.

Though Tolstoi has long since repudiated his strictly artistic writings, they still continue to be translated. The latest volume before us in English contains six of his shorter stories—"The Invasion," "The Cutting of the Wood," "An Old Acquaintance," "The Snow-Storm," "Polikushka and Cholstomyer"—of which the first, which is the briefest, occupying only some forty pages, gives the name to the volume. The translator in this volume, as in his previous performances, has again succeeded in making the volume well-nigh unrecognizable to Russian eyes. "The Invasion" becomes "The Invaders"; and, lest we mistake this for a slip, Mr. Dole is careful to add in a foot-note, "Nabég" (which is pronounced Nabyég), "pronounced Na-be-ukh"! The transformation of Cholst*omyer* into Cholst*omir* is more serious, since the word is a compound, the second part of which means 'measurer,' while *mir* means 'the world.' The translation itself has some astounding blunders. In the "Story of a Horse" Tolstoi makes the drover *put his arm around its neck and put on the halter*, which Mr. Dole, on page 283, translates "took him by the neck and gave him his breakfast"! Translating on p. 281 *dazhe* (even) by *also* entirely alters the sense of Tolstoi's humor, and the statement on p. 284, that the horse "received nothing but *execrations* for this 'rot,'" when Tolstoi says that he received a scolding as a good-for-nothing, entirely alters the relation between master and beast. For not only is the language thus misrepresented, since the Russian knows no such thing as slang, but Tolstoi is such a master of detail that even the most delicate change spoils his art, and such blunders are numerous in the volume before us. Again, in "The Invasion," the Captain's mother speaks of the Caucasus as *Kapkas*, instead of the Russian *Kavkas*. She, being old-fashioned and behind the times, mispronounces the new word, and Tolstoi, accordingly, italicizes that word. Such a slight touch, characterizing the woman, is part of Tolstoi's art. Now, an italic *p* looks somewhat in Russian like an *i*, though it requires serious defect of vision to mistake the one for the other. Mr. Dole entirely missed the point, and did not even know that the author he translated was speaking of the Caucasus; for, without even italicizing the word, he translates it as Kaikaz! (p. 4). And this, too, while in the previous paragraph the narrator is made to say in English, "I had only become intimate with the Captain in the *Caucasus*"!

The artistic merits of these sketches are so great that it is all the greater pity that Tolstoi should have fallen into such ignoble hands. The psychological analysis of the feelings of a horse is in its way not less powerful than that of Ivan Ilyitsh; the scenes in "The Invasion" (*Incursion* is the more accurate word) are in power not behind those of the 'Cossaks' and 'Sebastopol,' and for the like of descriptions of nature in "The Snow-Storm" we can go only to Turgeneff. None of these sketches are earlier than 1852 or later than 1861.

BULGARIA UNDER ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

Aus bulgarischer Sturmzeit. Eine authentische Darstellung des Handstreichs von Sofia und seiner Folgen, von A. von Huhn. Leipzig. 1886.

Der erste Fürst von Bulgarien. Aufzeichnungen des russischen Generals und vormaligen bulgarischen Ministerpräsidenten L. N. Sobolew. Aus dem Russischen. Mit einer Einleitung. Leipzig. 1886.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg. Reminiscences of his Reign in Bulgaria, from authentic sources. By A. Koch, Court Chaplain to his Royal Highness. London: Whittaker & Co.; New York: Scribner & Welford. 1887.

THE authors of the above publications were all eye-witnesses of many of the events to which they devote their pages. Two of them, Herr Koch and Gen. Soboleff, were even actors in them, though in varying degrees. The former went to Sofia in December, 1879, a few months after Prince Alexander's accession to the throne of Bulgaria, and remained at the side of the Prince, as his court chaplain, to his very downfall; and, though he does not boast of much guiding influence, it is clear that his opinion and advice were both valued and freely given. Soboleff was one of the two Russian generals whom the Emperor Alexander III. selected in the summer of 1882, at his German cousin and namesake's request, to hold the leading positions of Minister of the Interior (with the Presidency) and Minister of War in the Bulgarian Cabinet. Both he and his colleague, Gen. Alexander Kaulbars—brother of the officer who figured so conspicuously and unenviably in the early part of the interregnum between Alexander of Battenberg and Ferdinand of Coburg—held their posts in Sofia down to September, 1883, when the bitter antagonism which had long existed between them and the Prince and his other Ministers compelled them to resign and return to St. Petersburg. Maj. von Huhn, having acted as war correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* in November, 1885, during the conflict between Servia and Bulgaria—which he described in 'Der Kampf der Bulgaren um ihre Nationaleinheit' (see *Nation* No. 1128)—went to Sofia as correspondent of the same journal immediately on receipt of the news of the kidnapping of Prince Alexander in August, 1886, witnessed his return and abdication in September, and was ready with a collection of reports in book shape in October.

Von Huhn's book—of three hundred short pages—is consequently the narrative of thrilling events which crowded each other in a few weeks. To the writer's ability and competency in this respect ample justice has been done in these columns, in the notice of his Bulgarian war account. That the shocking events of 1886 did not make him a more charitable judge of Russian doings and motives than he showed himself in the previous publication, need not be told. Neither did the misfortune that befell his hero dampen the fervor with which he glorified him when successful and victorious. He writes from a German standpoint, one might say, considering mainly his antipathies, and, both as a German and an ardent friend of the Bulgarian cause, he expresses the wish, in closing, that no German may become the successor of Alexander on the throne of the Balkan principality. "This book might possibly live to go through a second supplemented edition, and I should not like to be

bound to report the sad end of a countryman." "The sad end," in the writer's thought, evidently implies a worse termination of a new crown-adventure than that of Alexander's was. Prince Ferdinand, however, may console himself with the reflection that correspondents of the *Kölnische Zeitung* are no better prophets than other wise mortals in our troublous times, and, besides, it was that very gazette which so recently predicted the speedy downfall of the Romanoff dynasty. It is unlikely that both predictions will be fulfilled.

Gen. Soboleff writes for Russians, and in every way as a Russian, and not only as such, but as a delegate of the Czar, and representative of the Panslavic idea, vanquished in a political contest by a German adventurer and vile Slavic renegades. His pages—contributed in the original to the St. Petersburg historical magazine, *Russkaya Starina* (September, 1886), and republished in pamphlet form in German with an insulting introduction—cover only the period of his ministerial activity in 1882-'83. As to style, he has the advantage of brevity and pith over the two authors whose writings we have grouped with his reminiscences. He wields a pointed pen, dipped in hatred and contempt. The hatred is partly national, partly personal; the contempt apparently the result of sincere conviction. He sees in Alexander of Battenberg and his "conservative" Bulgarian statesmen, Natchovitch, Grekoff, Stoiloff, and others, only a band of shrewd and unscrupulous "exploiteurs," banded together for the purpose of plunder (through corrupt railway contracts and similar transactions), sold to Austria-Hungary, as "cowardly" Milan and his Servian ministers are, and animated by the blackest ingratitude towards Russia, the magnanimous deliverer of Bulgaria. They are also tainted with other blemishes: Natchovitch is married to a Catholic, and rears his daughter in a Catholic school; Grekoff's features show him to be of Jewish descent; Stoiloff was educated in Roberts College, a Protestant school; Vulkovitch had pro-Turkish proclivities; Prince Alexander was fond of luxury, and was, above all, false. When, in 1881, the Prince suspended the Constitution of Tirnova, under which he was called to reign, and got himself granted almost dictatorial powers for seven years, he did it in the Austro-German interest, but at the same time pretended to act in obedience to the will of the Czar. It was an act of double treachery. Soboleff prefers his severest accusations with great distinctness and emphasis, and adds specifications of a most damning character, but fails to adduce evidence other than his own knowledge of facts and recollections of Alexander's compromising utterances made in intimate conversation with himself and others. The following statements, penned as early as April, 1883, may serve as specimens of his boldest assertions:

"The Prince must not be permitted to meddle in financial affairs; he must be contented with his salary. The Prince himself told me that kings are bound to secure their future by material means, that Charles of Rumania and Milan of Servia thus secured theirs. The Prince's father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, unguardedly complained before Bulgarians that his son was poor, while other princes owned estates, palaces, and large funds."

"I opposed the immediate purchase of the railway [from Rustchuk to Varna], advising the assembling of a conference at Constantinople. Three weeks later the Prince told me at Rustchuk that the Prince of Wales had recommended [the negotiator] Mosel to him, and had requested the speedy purchase of the line. Mosel came to me, and with surprising impudence gave vent to his astonishment at my not assenting to the purchase of the line, whereas Grekoff had told him that the affair was settled. 'By so doing you do me an injury,' he said. I asked him to be more explicit, and he answered that he saw in the arrangement of the affair the beginning of his career. 'You close my path,' he exclaimed. I laughed, and replied, 'Thus Bulgaria has to pay nine million francs more than she ought, in order to procure you the possibility of beginning your career. That is a high price!' Mosel reconsidered the matter, and begged me not to break off the negotiation. 'For the mere hope that the negotiation may be continued,' he said, 'I am ready to sign a check for £10,000 for your benefit.' I requested him to go, and advised him to leave Bulgaria altogether."

What, in the eyes of readers unable to pass judgment on the authenticity of such revelations, considerably weakens their force as points of impeachment is the cool and patient forbearance, not to say astounding duplicity, with which Gen. Soboleff, in the surroundings thus described by him, continued to stay at his post in the service of the Prince—at least nominally and apparently so—till driven from it.

Herr Koch's stately volume, originally written in German, covers Prince Alexander's entire reign. He writes partly in refutation of Soboleff, whose denunciations he declares to be downright calumnies. He ascribes almost all the evils that beset Bulgaria under Alexander to the intermeddling, secret intrigues and plottings, in Sofia and St. Petersburg, of Soboleff and Kaulbars, and their Russian co-workers, Yonin, Kojander, and others. Their Bulgarian confederates, whom Soboleff calls the "true conservatives" of the national party, he describes as men without character or true ability. Tzankoff (commonly "Zankoff") is "a man of moderate intelligence, short-sighted, . . . vain, and ambitious, . . . accessible to secret influences, and given to changing his opinions every minute." "Like all Bulgarian statesmen, his nature is eminently one of negation." Karaveloff is "the type of a half-educated person," always ready to tell that he has studied "Hegel, Kant, Spinoza, Schopenhauer, and Hartmann, Hume, Locke, Spencer, and John Stuart Mill," but, "thanks to his chronic mental dyspepsia, . . . incapable of expressing his thoughts in writing." In the conspiracy which overthrew Alexander he "did not, indeed, participate actively, but passively. . . . The baseness of disposition necessary to an open participation in it was not wanting, but rather the courage." Stoiloff, on the other hand, is "one of the ablest and most competent statesmen of Bulgaria." The Conservatives and opponents of Russian encroachments generally appear less selfish and unscrupulous than the men of the opposite camp. Most of this reads like partisan talk, but there are exceptions which clearly show that the author is naturally disposed to be fair and judge leniently; and it must also be owned that, whatever may have been the springs of the actions which make him most indignant, the way the pro-Russian workers and helpers in Bulgaria acted before, during, and after the dethronement of the Battenberger is strong *prima-facie* evidence in favor of the German writer's view of men and things.

As to the gravest points of the controversy, we must say that Herr Koch is, to a great degree, on the defensive. Alexander's management of the financial affairs of the country was certainly very unsuccessful, whether the most grievous sins of commission or omission be attributable to his friends or opponents, to incompetency or corruption. The Prince did abrogate, by a kind of *coup d'état*, the Constitution framed under Russian auspices before his coming to Bulgaria, and, by restoring it, afterwards proved that the abrogation was as little wise as it was legal. He abrogated the Constitution with the help of Russians — which Soboleff himself acknowledges, without explaining the fact—and restored it as a shield against the Russians; and, at the same time, veered around from the standpoint of a grateful and obedient young protégé of the Czar to that of a relative disgusted with tutelage and bent on self-emancipation. He carried his self-emancipation from Russian control to the point of almost open defiance, especially after the revolution of Philippopolis in 1885, which made him master of Eastern Rumelia, and involved him in manifold hostilities; and when this defiance had been revenged by the kidnapping outrage, and he had been dragged to Bessarabia and barely dismissed with his life, he crouched before the Czar with an abjectness in shocking contrast with his really noble attitude in the Serbo-Bulgarian war. Herr Koch makes out a plausible defence of his hero by showing what fatalities, flowing from the character of the unripe Bulgarian nation, their ill-fitted Constitution, and the insatiable ambition of Russia, had necessitated all these shortcomings; but he has not succeeded in proving that Alexander of Battenberg evinced on the throne of Bulgaria more than mediocre abilities as a ruler, and a fair patriotism mingled with contempt for his new surroundings.

Peruvian Antiquities. The Necropolis of Ancon in Peru. A series of illustrations of the civilization and industry of the Empire of the Incas, being the results of excavations made on the spot by W. Reiss and A. Stübel. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE concluding parts of the series of illustrations of this magnificent iconography have been issued. The work forms three volumes, containing no less than one hundred and nineteen folio plates, devoted to views of Ancon and of its graves; describing and figuring the mummies and their contents, as well as the ornaments, utensils, and earthenware found in the burial-places. We have learned to admire the ruins of the buildings found scattered throughout Peru, nowhere more numerous than on the elevated plateau between Peru and Bolivia on the shores of Lake Titicaca and in the valley of the Uyubamba. Our knowledge of the contemporary culture has been gained from the study of the industrial products and numerous objects belonging to the domestic economy of the ancient Peruvians. We owe the preservation almost intact of the old burial-places and of their contents, which have given us so complete a picture of a civilization swept away by the Spanish conquerors, to the extremely dry climate and to the worship of the dead practised by the former occupants of Peru. The explorations of Reiss and Stübel carried on at Ancon, one of the principal burial-places in Peru, have brought before us the rich contents of this necropolis in a series of illustrations which leave nothing to be desired. We may call special attention to the plates illustrating the fabrics. Those who are familiar with Peruvian antiquities cannot fail to admire the wonderful accuracy of these illustrations.

In an iconographic work, which depends for its value entirely on the accuracy of its illustrations, there is little of a theoretical character to criticise. The authors have limited their work mainly to an explanatory text of the plates and to a short introduction, and have wisely made no attempt to determine the age or to assign any great antiquity to the coast burial-places, such as Ancon and Arica. Whether these sites were selected on account of their proximity to the coast, rich in fishes, or from being the seaports of the natural highways to the table-lands of the Andes, is a question the authors do not attempt to answer. The collections they made have passed into the possession of the Ethnological Museum of Berlin, and to the assistance of the Berlin Museum the present work owes its existence.

There are interesting appendices on the mammals found in the burial-places by Dr. Nehring, on the plants and fruits by Dr. Wittmack, and on

ancient Peruvian skulls by Prof. Virchow. Considerable light is thrown on the history and origin of domesticated plants by the finds in the Peruvian graves. The garden bean, the maize, the manioc, the quinoa, the guava, the gourd, may be regarded as having been indigenous to America. The drawings of human skulls are wonderful for thoroughness and accuracy; they illustrate the typical form of the Ancon skull, as well as some abnormal skulls selected to show the effects of intentional deformation produced by pressure or by the application of bandages.

It seems strange that in our day, when so much attention is given to explorations in Greece, Italy, Egypt, India, and Asia Minor, so little should have been accomplished in deciphering the history of the early inhabitants of South and Central America. The Central American States are hardly better known than they were forty years ago, when Stephens first explored Yucatan and Guatemala. As far as Peruvian archæology is concerned, only Tschudi, Rivero, D'Orbigny, and Squier have published anything trustworthy. Such works as those of Marcoy, and the more recent volume of Wiener, can scarcely be called contributions to our knowledge of South American archæology. The field is practically untouched, and a rich reward awaits the next explorer of the land of the Incas.

Pen Portraits of Literary Women, by Themselves and Others. Edited by Helen Gray Cone and Jeannette L. Gilder. Cassell & Co. 2 vols.

THE autographic inscription of the title of these volumes on their covers, in a handwriting which a number of their readers will recognize as that of Col. Higginson, the ready befriender of literary women, is a certificate of their quality. Yet the title itself is not an appropriate one. Such a mode of depicting character as is here made use of can scarcely, by the utmost stretch of courtesy, be called portraiture. It is mere literary "snipping," work done with the scissors, not the pen, and resulting in a mass of extracts of more or less interest, most of them too short to afford other than a broken entertainment, and drawn from such various, different, and differing writers that the blended passages convey to the reader's mind no definite or lasting impression. The book is another unavailing attempt, of which there are so many nowadays, to enable the ignorant to reach the same level as the well-informed, and will induce in many an intelligent young girl, and some few young men, desirous of "culture," a mistaken belief that they know a good deal about the seventeen women of whom these volumes treat.

But with this general criticism of the whole class of books to which this one belongs, our fault-finding comes to an end. Whether such work is worth doing at all or not, it cannot be done much better than in these pages. The choice of personages is excellent. It ranges from Miss Burney to Miss Brontë, and from Mme. Sand to Mme. Ossoli (Margaret Fuller), and includes a remarkable variety of characters both unfamiliar and familiar to the present generation. For any one of the past generation—that is, any one above fifty years of age—who has lived in a literary atmosphere, who has been the contemporary of some of these "dear, dead women," and, by inheritance, the contemporary of even "Mrs." Hannah More, these volumes are full of agreeable and amusing reminiscence. A divine cheerfulness breathes from such memories. The sincerity of mind, the serenity of soul, the purity of heart, the simplicity of life of most of these women; their warmth of domestic affections; the strength of their courage, which, often in sorrowful loneliness with only disappointments for their familiars, converted their own imperfect abilities into well-springs of pleasure and enlightenment for their fellows—these are qualities of far-reaching virtue, and such lives may well be studied by other than "literary women."

Thackeray's words about Charlotte Brontë, here quoted, apply in some degree, alike and diversely, to all these associated names. His words read, with a little change, thus: "Who that has known their books has not admired the noble English, the burning love of truth, the bravery, the simplicity, the indignation at wrong, the eager sympathy, the pious love and reverence, the passionate honor, so to speak, of these women?"

Modern Cities and their Religious Problems. By Samuel Lane Loomis. With an introduction by Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D. The Baker & Taylor Co.

THIS book will not be pleasant reading for those who are at ease in Zion. It is perhaps the fullest and frankest statement of the alienation of the poor from the Protestant churches of the country yet made by any single writer from the standpoint of pronounced sympathy with evangelical Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Loomis speaks with a backing of ample personal experience, having been actively engaged in work among the neglected classes of cities for five years, and having spent a year, in addition, in London and the cities of the Continent, in the study of facts and methods; he has also made a good use of the literature of his subject. His first three chapters are devoted to the growth, social composition, and dangerous tendencies of our American cities, and are followed by descriptions of charitable and educational work undertaken by churches and other organizations in behalf of the poor of London and Paris. He adds a chapter of "Suggestions." This last we think weak. It consists largely of suggestions that things ought not to be as they are. The author has little of the clear-seeing rationality and respect for natural law which mark the writings, on the same subject, of Arnold White. He seems to miss the significance of what is really the freshest and most promising effort alluded to in his book, the work done by the Church of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, London, and its free-thinking vicar. It is certainly along that line—the utilization of existing forces brought to bear at the point of least resistance—and not in wishing that we had powers which we have not, and that Nature were not so inexorable, that the best work of the future will be done.

Animal Life in the Sea and on the Land. By Sarah Cooper. New York: Harpers. 1887. 8vo, pp. xv., 413. Illustrated.

THIS little book is intended by the author for the use of young people, as an aid to their studies in natural history, and to be used as far as possible by the teacher in combination with specimens of the animals themselves. Starting with the sponge, and proceeding systematically through the animal kingdom, from the simpler to the more specialized forms, such subjects have been selected in each general group as seem to be of most general interest. Especial attention has been given to the structure of animals and the relations and adaptations of their structure to their surroundings and mode of life. Classification, throughout, is implied rather than insisted on; the arrangement of Nicholson's textbook has been, in general, followed. Technical terms have been avoided as much as possible, without sacrificing accuracy of statement. There are 278 illustrations of varying merit, a good many of which are new and well adapted to the requirements of the text.

An examination of the text has shown fewer slips than in most books of this kind. The style, too, is particularly free from the mawkishness which is characteristic of many attempts to "write down" to the level of youthful comprehension. In the hands of a good teacher the book, taken together with specimens, should prove useful and well adapted to its purpose. We note the absence of any general review of the mutual relations of different groups of animals. This, in another edition, would, we think, prove practicable, and would give the work a completeness which, in its present shape, is lacking. On the whole, however, the author has succeeded in her main endeavor, and the boy or girl who has followed the course indicated, will have a very fair idea of the chief characteristics of the more important forms which are comprised in the animal kingdom.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Aids to Common Worship: Services of Scripture from the Revised Version, in the Readings Preferred by the American Revisers. The Century Co.
Andresen, K. G. Sprachgebrauch und Sprachrichtigkeit. Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger.
Austin, G. L. The Life and Times of Wendell Phillips. New ed. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Baedeker, K. Great Britain. England, Wales, and Scotland. London: Dulau & Co.
Baker, L. C. The Fire of God's Anger; or, Light from the Old Testament upon the New Testament Teaching concerning Punishment. Philadelphia: Office of "Words of Reconciliation."
Browne, Phyllis. Mrs. Somerville and Mary Carpenter. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Coffin, C. C. Drum-Beat of the Nation. The First Period of the War of the Rebellion. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Denslow, V. B., and Parker, Jane Marsh. Thomas A. Edison and Samuel F. B. Morse. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Downing, A. J. Cottage Residences; a Series of Designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas and their Gardens and Grounds. With Additions by H. W. Sargent and Charles Downing. Illustrated. John Wiley & Sons. $2.50.
Duffy, Bella. Madame de Staël. [Famous Women.] Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Frazar, D. Perseverance Island; or, the Robinson Crusoe of the Nineteenth Century. Illustrated. New ed. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Giles, H. Human Life in Shakespeare. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Gilder, R. W. Lyrics. 2d ed. The Century Co.
Gilder, R. W. The Celestial Passion. The Century Co.
Gilder, R. W. The New Day. A Poem in Songs and Sonnets. The Century Co.
Gronlund, L. Ca Ira! or, Danton in the French Revolution. A Study. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Howard, Blanche Willis. Tony, the Maid: A Novelette. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Keats, J. Endymion, and Other Poems. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Kenyon, J. B. In Realms of Gold. Cassell & Co. $1.
Knight, W. Memorials of Coleorton: Being Letters from Coleridge, Wordsworth and his Sister, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott to Sir George and Lady Beaumont, 1803 to 1834. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50.
Knox, T. W. Dog Stories and Dog Lore. Cassell & Co. $1.75.
Macaulay, Lord, Warren Hastings. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Marenholz-Bulow, Baroness von. Reminiscences of Friedrich Froebel. Translated by Mrs. Horace Mann. New ed. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.
Martin, G. A. Fences, Gates, and Bridges: A Practical Manual. Illustrated. O. Judd Co. $1.
McGrath, R. H., Jr. The Doctrine of Cy Pres as Applied to Charities. Prize Essay of the University of Pennsylvania for 1887. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson.
Meynell, W. The Modern School of Art. Illustrated. Cassell & Co. $6.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. Old Maids, and Burglars in Paradise. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Pratt, W. S. Songs of Worship for the Sunday School. The Century Co.
Pyle, H. The Wonder Clock; or, Four and Twenty Marvellous Tales, being One for each Hour in the Day. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Science and Immortality: The *Christian Register* Symposium. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis.
Serbati, A. R. The Ruling Principle of Methods Applied to Education. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Sparhawk, Frances C. Little Polly Blatchley. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.
Stedman, E. C. Victorian Poets. Revised and Extended, by a Supplementary Chapter, to the Fiftieth Year of the Period under Review. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.25.
Thorpe, Rose Hartwick. Ringing Ballads: Including "Curfew Must not Ring To-night." Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.
Westall, W. A Fair Crusader: A Story of To-day. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Williams, G. W. A History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865. Harper & Brothers.
Wilson, Augusta Evans. At the Mercy of Tiberius. A Novel. G. W. Dillingham.
Winter, J. S. Driver Dallas: A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Wooldridge, C. W. The Missing Sense, and the Hidden Things which it might Reveal. Funk & Wagnalls. 60 cents.
Works of Edward Fitzgerald, Translator of Omar Khayyám. 2 vols. London: B. Quaritch; Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Zogbaum, R. F. Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. Sketches of Army Life at Home and Abroad. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.

Henry Holt & Co.

HAVE JUST READY.

DOYLE'S ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA:

The Puritan Colonies.

By J. A. Doyle. 2 vols. 8vo. $7.00.

Southern Silhouettes.

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo. $1.25.

By author of 'OBLIVION,'

Jean Monteith.

By M. G. McClelland. *Leisure Hour Series.* $1.00.

Major and Minor.

By W. E. Norris. *Leisure Hour Series.* 2 vols., $2.00. *Leisure Moment Series*, 50 cents.

The Best Book for Literary Clubs.

English Masterpiece Course

By Prof. Alfred H. Welsh, Ohio State University, author of 'Complete Rhetoric,' 'Development of English Literature and Language,' etc. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents.

A book for private study, for literary clubs, for the class-room, and for libraries of reference.

"As a guide for the student or reader to what has been said in a critical way of the more important productions in English literature, *it is simply invaluable.* . . . The work will be found particularly useful by members of reading clubs and special students of English literature."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sold by the Baker & Taylor Co., 9 Bond St., New York, and all booksellers, or it will be mailed post-paid on receipt of 90 cents by

JOHN C. BUCKBEE & CO.,
Publishers, 122 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings, mostly unprocurable elsewhere, costing when framed from $5.00 upward.

An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on receipt of 10 cents. FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 20 East 16th Street, Union Square, New York.

"*The practical features of the work, and its constant effort to make every step clear to the student, entitle it to the consideration of all desiring to acquire rapidly a working knowledge of the language.*"—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED.

An eminently practical new method for learning the German language. Edition for self-instruction, in 12 numbers (with keys), at 10 cents each; school edition (without keys), bound in cloth, $1.25. For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS

BY

F. J. SHELDON & CO.,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Americana and Books published in and relating to the State of Rhode Island. For Catalogue send stamp to Tibbetts & Preston, Providence, R. I., who will also receive bids.

VILLAGE Improvement Associations.—How to organize. B. G. NORTHROP, Clinton, Conn.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BROOK.

By Alfred, Lord Tennyson, P. L., D. C. L. With twenty illustrations in colors by A. Woodruff. Oblong, 32mo, 75 cents.

GNOSTICISM AND AGNOSTICISM, AND OTHER SERMONS.

By Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin. 12mo, $2.00.

NON-MIRACULOUS CHRISTIANITY, AND OTHER SERMONS.

By the same author. Second edition. 12mo, $1.75.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE SERMONS.

By Rev. E. C. Wickham, M. A., Master of Wellington College. 12mo, $2.00.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Arnold Prize Essay, 1860. By Albert Venn Dicey, B. C. L 12mo, $1.00.

THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

By Henry Sidgwick, author of 'The Methods of Ethics.' Second edition. 8vo, $4.00.

ISMAY'S CHILDREN.

By the author of 'Hogan, M. P.,' 'Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor,' etc., etc. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"An uncommonly fine story, with a well-constructed and powerful plot and an interest that steadily increases to the end. . . . The story is one that appeals at the very outset to readers of cultivated tastes, and is one of exceptional strength and brilliancy."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

THE NEW ANTIGONE.

A Romance. 12mo, $1.50. *Ready.*

MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX.

By F. Marion Crawford, author of 'Mr. Isaacs,' 'Doctor Claudius,' etc. 12mo, $1.50. *Immediately.*

CLARENDON PRESS SERIES.—New Volumes.

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Litt. D., LL.D., M.A. First series. The Native Element. 12mo, $2.25.

THE PHILOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

By John Earle, M.A., Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford. Fourth Edition. Revised throughout and rewritten in parts. 16mo, $1.75.

LOTZE'S SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY.

Part 2—Metaphysic. In three books, Ontology, Cosmology, and Psychology. By Hermann Lotze. English Translation. Edited by Bernard Bosanquet, M.A. Second edition in two volumes. 12mo, $3.00.

THE POEMS OF LAURENCE MINOT.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Joseph Hall, M. A., Head Master of the Hulme Grammar School, Manchester. 16mo, $1.10.

XAVIER DE MAISTRE. VOYAGE AUTOUR DE MA CHAMBRE.

Edited, with English Notes, by Gustave Masson, B. A. New edition, 16mo, 40 cents.

ARISTOPHANES. THE KNIGHTS.

With Introduction and Notes, by W. W. Merry, D.D. 16mo, 75 cents.

CICERO. SPEECHES AGAINST CATILINA.

With Introduction and Notes, by E. A. Upcott, M. D. 16mo, 50 cents.

CICERO. IN Q. CÆCILIUM DIVINATIO AND IN C. VERREM ACTIO PRIMA.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John R. King, M. A. 16mo, 60 cents.

C. TACITI. ANNALIUM.

Liber 1. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by H. Furneaux, M. A. 16mo, 50 cents.

P. TERENTE. PHORMIO.

With Notes and Introductions, by Rev. A. Sloman, M. A. 16mo, 75 cents.

VIRGIL—BUCOLICS.

Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. S. Jerram, M. A. 16mo, 60 cents.

MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK, 112 Fourth Avenue.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

The Week.

A DESPATCH from Washington gives a list of thirty-six Presidential post-offices in various States and Territories at which the commissions of the postmasters will expire during December, and adds that the commissions of fifty-one Presidential postmasters will expire during January. When one considers that these are among the most desirable Federal offices, and that under the spoils system they would have been turned over to the Democrats as soon as that party came into power, the fact that there are scores of Republican incumbents serving out their terms as the third year of a Democratic President approaches its close, is a sufficient answer to the question whether civil-service reform is making any progress in this country.

The American farmer has a new grievance against the steel ring of the United States. It appears from experiments made in Germany during the last three years by Prof. Wagner, that one of the best fertilizers available is made by pulverizing the refuse slag formed by the basic process of making steel, better known as the Thomas-Gilchrist process. Ores high in phosphorus can be directly treated by this process, and as its object is to eliminate the phosphorus, that ingredient must be taken up and retained by the slag. Hence a very good phosphoric lime results, containing about 16 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 50 per cent. of lime, 12 per cent. of iron, and 7 per cent. of silicic acid. This phosphoric acid is, moreover, in a good form for use in the fields, for experiment has shown that finely ground Thomas slag operates twice as well as Peruvian guano, six times as well as bone-dust, and somewhat more than one-half as well as the superphosphate. As two tons of the powdered slag can be purchased at a lower price than one ton of superphosphate, and is quite as efficacious, this slag is the cheaper material in the end, and, being a worthless material as slag, and a burden to the iron works, both the iron-masters and the farmers gain through its utilization. Upwards of 400,000 tons of slag is made up into fertilizers each year in Germany, and experiments conducted on English soil have demonstrated its usefulness.

In the United States it has been charged, and the charge has never been denied, that the syndicate which purchased the right to use the Bessemer process also controls the right to use the Thomas-Gilchrist invention, for which many of our domestic ores are peculiarly fitted. But, having secured the right against all comers, it refuses to sell privileges, on the ground that such action would cause what Marx happily describes as a "moral depreciation" of the values of their Bessemer plants. It is like a telegraph company which should acquire and hold unused all improvements of the telephone, because more convenient and agreeable telephonic communication would unfavorably affect the business of telegraphing. There is only one steel works in the United States which employs the basic process, and so the American farmer is hardly in a position at present to avail himself of this newly discovered cheap and efficient fertilizer, which much of the soil of the Eastern States, exhausted by long-continued culture on narrow lines, needs in order to be restored to heart. The tariff on steel, which has built up the steel monopoly, is, of course, indirectly responsible for this abuse of power and injury to the farmer.

The growth of material prosperity in the South continues steady and healthful, as is shown by the fact that it is as marked in purely agricultural districts as in those localities where mining or manufacturing has started "booms." The Raleigh *News and Observer* calls attention to the considerable increase in the assessed valuation of property in North Carolina, recently reported, as "a further gratifying evidence of the advance of the State on all lines of prosperity," and adds: "There has been marked growth in material welfare in every section. There has been improvement in every department of industry. There has been advance in agricultural methods. There has been development everywhere of the wonderful resources of the State. Throughout the State the watchword has for some time been 'Forward,' and the result is a status with respect to material progress second to that of no State in the South." The progress of Florida is best shown by the fact that the assessment of the State has risen within the past seven years from $29,471,618 to $76,611,409. Texas is accumulating a surplus in her State Treasury. The revenue for the last fiscal year was $325,000 above the estimates, and before the next biennial meeting of the Legislature there promises to be a balance on hand of $800,000.

Such facts as these show how absurd it is to talk about the South being still so "impoverished by the war" that she needs national aid to educate her children, and how demoralizing it would be to swell the surplus of a State like Texas by the gift of $4,000,000 from the Federal Treasury, as proposed by the Blair bill. The truth is, that the honest people in the South no longer pretend that they need any assistance. For example, the subsidy scheme proposed to give North Carolina about as much money for schools as she now raises, but it is confessed that the people of the State can easily raise this extra amount themselves, the Raleigh *Chronicle* declaring its belief that "the taxes for the public schools ought to be doubled," and that the people can afford to double them. That Florida, a State with almost as many negroes as whites, needs no help, could not be better shown than by this recent statement of the Jacksonville *Southern Leader*, the organ of the colored people, in whose special behalf the subsidy scheme has always been advocated: "The educational outlook for this State was never better. New schools are being opened in all directions, and new and more competent teachers are coming here and placed in charge of schools. Our common-school system has reached a stage of perfection which is highly gratifying to all classes of citizens."

Proofs of a growing rainfall in the far West are thickening. A valuable testimony in this direction just now comes from Gen. Morrow, United States Army, in command at Fort Sidney. In an address delivered last month at the first annual fair in Cheyenne County, on the western frontier of Nebraska, he gave a leaf from his own experience. Twenty years before, he had led soldiers through that identical region when there was no settlement for 500 miles east of Julesburg. Then he had observed that men slept in the open air from May to November without having their blankets dampened; but in August, 1887, he saw on the same ground dews as heavy as ever at the same season in Michigan or Arkansas. During the first three-fourths of the present year he reports the rainfall at his post to have been fourteen inches, while the annual fall in fertile Malta does not exceed fourteen, and that about Spanish Madrid is only nine. The annual amount of rain registered at Camp Douglas in its first year, 1861, was eleven inches; but in 1874, the last of five years during which Gen. Morrow held command at that post, the rainfall had more than doubled, the rain-gauge showing twenty-seven inches. The speaker emphasized these facts, because in portions of the Cheyenne region the last two seasons have been exceptionally dry. He also showed that within the last three months 83,000 acres of Government land had been taken up in that county, largely by homesteaders. The fair exhibits, also, already showed every variety of farm produce. These facts are the more noteworthy because Cheyenne County stretches four degrees west of the famous meridian of 100°, which in Government publications figures as a line that agriculture cannot cross. They are still more striking if we note how they refute the doctrine laid down by the *North American Review* in 1858. At that date, when there was scarcely one Nebraska hamlet forty miles west of the Missouri, the *North American* described our people as having "already reached their western inland frontier," and the westward stream of emigration as there "dammed up so that it must fork northward or southward." The Missouri bluffs, accordingly, were described as "a shore at the termination of a vast ocean desert nearly one thousand miles in breadth, which it was proposed to traverse, if at all, with caravans of camels, and which interposed a final barrier to the establishment of large communities—agricultural, mercantile, or even pastoral." Yet before the close of 1880 Nebraska numbered half-a-million inhabitants.

Mr. J. W. Longley, a writer of considerable ability, defends in the Toronto *Week* the policy of commercial union between Canada and the United States. In answer to the objection that such commercial union will lead to annexation, he says that it will not have that result until a majority of the people of Canada desire it and vote for it, and that when they do desire it and vote for it, they ought to have it. It will be hard for anybody to gainsay that proposition, but there is one other element that might have had a place in Mr. Longley's argument, and that would have strengthened it not a little. Since annexation is nothing else than a political marriage, in which the parties have equal and perfectly defined rights, it is not to be expected that we shall make an offer of marriage or accept one without examining the reasons and grounds for union just as critically and prudishly as Canada herself. There was a time when annexation meant to the United States aggrandizement, the lust of conquest, and the pride of dominion. That was the era of slavery. The Mexican war and the Ostend manifesto were the signs and outgrowths of it. If there be any lingering remains of that spirit of aggressiveness, they are now seldom seen or heard. Mr. Goldwin Smith said very truly, in one of his magazine articles, that the United States was the only considerable Power on the globe that looked at a mouthful before swallowing it. The reason why they look before swallowing is that the mouthful is something that has to be digested and assimilated. Anything that belongs to the American Union must be good enough to help govern it. In a closely contested national election, the vote of Canada might and probably would turn the scale. It might do so regularly for the next twenty years. This fact alone would compel us to take heed to our steps. It does not follow that we should reject Canada, but equally it does not follow that we should accept her as a matter of course. It has always been the idea of Canada that we were greedy to swallow her, and that we were only prevented from doing so by a wholesome respect for the British Navy. Under the incitements of the war of 1812 there was such a feeling. Under the stimulus of any war with the mother country that feeling would revive. But under the régime of peace and common sense the people of the United States will be just as particular in choosing their partners for life as their neighbors on the north or on the south can possibly desire.

Nobody can fail to admire the consistency of the Union Square Anarchist meeting on Saturday evening, in its treatment of the grave questions of law applicable to the condemned men at Chicago. The preamble recites that the condemned men were performing a patriotic duty at the Haymarket meeting, and that the public officials of Chicago were engaged in an unlawful conspiracy against them. They (the meeting) accordingly demand "from the courts of the nation their immediate release," the question pending before the courts of the nation being simply whether the condemned men are entitled to a new trial or not. They demand also "the prosecution of the real criminals, the Police Department of Chicago." This they demand also from the courts of the nation. Seeing that the police of Chicago left forty or more dead and wounded on the field of the encounter, in strict conformity to Anarchist ideas, their further prosecution by the Supreme Court of the United States might be justly intermitted. If these demands are not acceded to, a committee is to be appointed "to proceed to the Governor of Illinois and request that the demands of this meeting be complied with"; that is, that the Governor decide that the laws of Illinois on the subject of murder and conspiracy to commit murder are wrong, and that the real criminals are the surviving policemen. If the Governor should not take this view of his duty, the consequences are left wholly to the imagination, since the resolutions leave a painful gap at this point, and even the speakers could suggest nothing except that such high-handed proceedings would produce a revolution in any country in Europe. The orator who hazarded this valuable conjecture added with bitter sarcasm that this was a republican government. What a pity that Lingg, Schwab, Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Fielden had not reflected upon the republican hindrances to revolution before they abandoned the easy paths of the Old World to tread the thorny ways of the New.

But we must again remind the Anarchists and their friends, who are complaining that they have not had a fair trial, that if their complaints are well founded, the day of the execution will be a great day for their cause, because it will witness the triumph of Anarchy. Nothing can be more Anarchical than hanging people without a fair trial; nothing more absurd from the Anarchical point of view than "due process of law." A good Anarchist ought to be ashamed of claiming "due process of law." It is a virtual abandonment of his principles. When Anarchy comes, there will be lots of people hanged, but none of them will have a fair trial. The majority will hang the minority, and the big men the little men, simply because they have the power. What has happened in Chicago is, according to the Anarchist story, simply a foretaste of this good time coming. The majority have seized on seven harmless men, and have put them through a mock trial, and are going to kill them because they do not like them. But, why not? Where is the wrong of this from the Anarchical point of view? Why should not the man with the halter strangle the man with the bomb, if he can get hold of him and master him? Is it not simply a question of comparative strength? Is it not, in short, very ridiculous for Anarchists to hire lawyers to rant about justice and legality?

Mr. Patrick Ford writes a long letter to his own newspaper, the *Irish World*, to upset the land doctrines of Henry George and the theology of Dr. McGlynn. While wishing Mr. Ford every success in his endeavor, we must caution him to submit his dissertations on political economy to some instructed person before printing them. When he says, for example, that "in the coins issued from the United States mint there is at once a national property and a private property," we naturally desire to know which part of the coin is national and which part private. What Mr. Ford means is, that the inside of a gold eagle, containing all the metal, is private property, and the outside, the image and superscription, national property. But this leads to confusion worse confounded, for he says immediately, "The individual has a property right in the exchangeable and purchasing power of the dollar, but the property right in the dollar itself, as absolute money, is vested in the nation." After a man has spent the dollar and got its exchangeable and purchasing power in the form of mutton, for instance, the property right vested in the nation will necessarily be held in trust by the seller of the mutton, even though he depart immediately to England and deposit it in the bank of that country. The question how the nation is to recover its share of the property is one which we hope that Mr. Ford will not present to Mr. Blaine when he becomes President of the United States, because the consequences might be serious. If the banks of the Old World were asked to surrender the nation's share in the gold eagles held by them, and the demand were backed by force, they might melt those coins and utterly destroy what Mr. Ford calls the "special value over and above its intrinsic worth and commercial value as a commodity," which "added special value," he says for the humiliation of Mr. George, "is an unearned increment." But the unearned increment becomes, in the next sentence, the equivalent of "interest," which Mr. George contends that the individual has the right to draw. Herein, says Mr. Ford, "Baron Rothschild agrees with Mr. George." This *reductio ad absurdum* ought to prevent any Blaine Irishman from voting the Henry George ticket.

The assessment imposed on Judge Lawrence as the price of his renomination, which he refuses to pay, is, we understand, $25,000, an enormous sum — considerably more, in fact, than a year's salary. It is imposed on him, too, not for the expenses of his election, but for the privilege of being a candidate for continuance in an office to which his claim ought not to be questioned. We have always maintained that the highest interests of the community demand that a judge who has rendered faithful service on the bench during one term ought to be retained. He has the immense advantage of having been found fit by actual trial. One may say this, as we say it, in Judge Lawrence's favor, without reflecting in the smallest degree on any of his rivals at the coming election. They are all worthy, but the actual incumbent is, if worthy, the worthiest. Our allowing a judge who has discharged the duties of his office as Judge Lawrence has discharged them, to be taxed in this frightful way as a condition of his continuance in the public service, is surely one of the worst political scandals to which a civilized free community has ever sub-

mitted. It would be a disgraceful thing even if the money went into the public treasury, or if a judge's legitimate election expenses reached such an amount. But the money does not go into the public treasury, nor does it cost $500 to elect a judge. Nearly the whole of the money goes into the pockets of a class whom it is no exaggeration to call scoundrels, and the chiefs of whom actually grow rich out of their thefts from these election funds. If we took the distribution of the ballots out of their hands—that is, deprived them of the power of cheating at the polls as we have deprived them of their power of cheating in the count—there is no department of our administrative system which would not feel the purifying effects.

Omaha, Neb., is having very much the same sort of a fight for non-partisanship in the courts as New York city. Four judges are to be elected from the district. The Bar Association unanimously recommended the re-election of two Republicans and one Democrat who have served with distinction. The Democratic Convention followed the recommendation, and associated with them an excellent lawyer for the fourth place; but the Republican politicians not only refused to accept either of the Democrats, but rejected one of the Republican judges who was not satisfactory to the bosses, and made a thoroughly partisan ticket. The result was a prompt revolt of the better sort of Republicans, and the organization of a citizens' movement for the reëlection of the three judges now on the bench, which has every promise of success.

Month by month the Grand Army of the Republic is steadily losing its ostensible character as a non-partisan organization, and sinking into a mere attachment of the Republican Machine. In Ohio the Republican managers have gone so far as to request members to turn out and parade in honor of the Republican candidate for Governor on his stumping tour through the State. In Peoria, Ill., the Republican members of a most flourishing post have made themselves so offensive to their Democratic associates that the latter have been forced, in self-respect, to withdraw from the body. Unfortunate as this degeneration of the organization is, there is happily this compensation, that the order loses its threatening influence in politics as soon as it becomes clear that it is only part of the Republican Machine.

M. Wilson, President Grévy's son-in-law, evidently hoped he had disposed of the Caffarel scandal, as far as he was concerned, by printing the correspondence he had with Mme. Limousin, the go-between. The correspondence, as printed, was a plain attempt at blackmail on her part, but he declared, in a letter to the *Temps*, that he took no notice of an invitation, with which it concluded, to visit her at her house. He went down to Tours shortly afterwards to meet and explain to his constituents, but the meeting was stormy and hostile, which he accounts for by saying that it was packed by Monarchists and Radicals. When the Chambers met on Tuesday week, an investigation into the scandal was moved by Cuneo d'Ornano, a Bonapartist, and carried, with "urgency" tacked on to it, by a vote of 379 to 155, in spite of the opposition of M. Rouvier, the Minister. The committee appointed to conduct the investigation is to consist of one Moderate Republican, six Radicals, and three Conservatives—the majority probably hostile to Wilson, and the Radicals certainly eager to strike at President Grévy through him.

President Grévy has, it is now said, reconsidered his threat of resigning, and is going to await the result of the investigation. But the furious pursuit of Wilson by the Radical and Monarchist papers is not in the least relaxed, and he has in some degree played into their hands by paying $8,000 into the Treasury to cover his use of the President's postal frank. This was one of their original charges against him, and he has apparently confessed it. So they say he will have to confess the others by and by. The whole scandal is a curious mixture of politics and personality. When the sale of the decorations by Caffarel was originally discovered, and the accusation pushed home, Gen. Boulanger told the newspaper reporters that the affair was got up by the Minister of War, Gen. Ferron, to damage him. On his acknowledging this, Gen. Ferron put him under close arrest for thirty days, and converted him, in the eyes of the Radicals, into a martyr. These latter then determined to carry the war into Africa by attacking Wilson, the President's son-in-law, and the Monarchists joined them in the hope of forcing M. Grévy's resignation and then discrediting the Republic, and possibly overturning it in the resulting confusion. His resignation is still looked for confidently, and his successor, it is said, will be either M. Ferry, M. de Freycinet, or the Duc d'Aumale; but if it comes to this, Boulanger will probably appear as "the man on horseback." The scene, it is hardly necessary to say, is witnessed with great gusto in Germany.

The *Univers*, the French Clerical organ, extracts from a religious paper less known to fame, the *Propriétaire Chrétien*, an article describing a new and absolutely efficacious remedy for the phylloxera, which has been desolating French vineyards so terribly. The *Univers* intimates that it is equally efficacious for the diseases of other plants—potatoes, corn, and wheat. It has been tried by a friend of the writer, whose name and residence, however, he does not give, and has proved, he says, a complete success. The friend some years ago bought a vineyard in which the vines were diseased, and he began by pulling them up by the roots. He then had the whole property carefully blessed by a Dominican monk, and erected in the centre of the vineyard on a suitable pedestal a large statue of the Sacred Heart. All work on Sunday was strictly forbidden. The laborers were forbidden even to touch their tools on that day, and were warned that they would be dismissed for cursing or swearing. When these arrangements were completed, the replanting of the vineyard began; but, in doing so, purely human precautions were not wholly disregarded. One-third of the new cuttings were American, one-third ordinary French, and one-third French from American grafts. Cultivation was then resumed in the ordinary way, with scrupulous abstinence from any of the dressings recommended by science, falsely so called. The result has been that, "fortified by the priests' prayers, the vines are growing magnificently."

A most extraordinary and most gratifying illustration of the harmonious relations which it is possible to establish between employers and employed has just been furnished in England. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad recently met with a serious disaster at Doncaster, which must result in heavy losses to the corporation. As soon as the situation came to be known, the employees in the various departments of their own accord held meetings to consider what they could do to relieve the company, and in every case a unanimous disposition was shown to contribute their wages for several days, varying according to their pay, but averaging about a week for all. A delegation, representing all classes of the men, was appointed to present this offer to the directors, and the report of the meeting is most interesting reading. The employees told the story of the various meetings which had been held, and the directors expressed their hearty appreciation of the generous disposition which had been displayed, although they declined the offer, on the ground that the shareholders were, on the whole, better able to bear the loss.

The Earl of Wharncliffe characterized the action of the railroad's employees as an unprecedented thing, and said that it marked an epoch in the history of capital and labor. This was hardly an exaggeration of the fact, and yet it is probable that such relations might be the rule rather than the exception if only both sides always treated each other as has been the rule in the case of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railroad. For it was made evident in the speeches that this action of the employees was only the natural outgrowth of the policy pursued by the employers. Sir Edward Watkin said that the directors had always thought it was their duty to assist the men in providing against accident and for a rainy day, and when any proposal in that direction had been brought before them, they had not only welcomed it, but done all they could to assist it. Their Mutual Provident Society has 5,203 members and a reserve fund of £10,626; and the savings bank, which has been in existence nearly twenty-eight years, has 2,701 depositors, has received deposits of £583,413, and has £313,714 in accumulated funds. The directors have also established a fund which, partly by their contributions and partly by those of the men, provides a superannuation allowance for salaried officers, and they propose ultimately to establish a similar pension system for all classes of their employees.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 26, to TUESDAY, November 1, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, on October 31, received a deputation from Great Britain who desired his coöperation in securing a treaty between that country and the United States which shall provide for the amicable settlement of disputes by arbitration. Short addresses were made by Sir Lyon Playfair and others, and in reply the President said: "I promise you a faithful and careful consideration of the matter, and I believe I may speak for the American people in giving the assurance that they desire to see the killing of men for the accomplishment of national ambition abolished, and that they will gladly hail the advent of peaceful methods in the settlement of national disputes, so far as this is consistent with the defence and protection of our country's territory, and with the maintenance of our national honor when it affords a shelter and repose for national integrity, and personifies the safety and protection of our citizens."

President Cleveland has issued the usual proclamation appointing Thursday, November 24, Thanksgiving Day.

Secretary of the Navy Whitney is so ill that he has been obliged to go away from Washington for several weeks.

Admiral Porter, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, says that the following harbors are entirely defenceless against a single ironclad: New York, Boston, San Francisco, lake ports, Hampton Roads and Norfolk, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Rhode Island ports, Key West, Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, Galveston, Pensacola, Wilmington, N. C., San Diego, Cal., Portsmouth, N. H., to say nothing of many other places of greater or less importance. Two heavy ironclads could begin at the easternmost point and proceed along the coast to Texas, laying them all under contribution. He recommends the construction of a squadron of heavy ironclads.

Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, in his annual report, says that wonderful mineral deposits are being worked. The mine and mill on Douglas Island have been in steady operation during the year, turning out gold bullion at the rate of $100,000 per month. The total value of the Alaskan fisheries for the year is estimated at $3,000,000. "The fur trade of Alaska," the report goes on, "is practically monopolized by the Alaskan Commercial Company, which does not confine its operations to the seal islands leased to it by the Government, but holds and possesses most of the Aleutian chain and the greater part of the mainland as a principality of its own, over which it exercises undisputed sway." The Governor says that if the contract with this company cannot be legally rescinded, it ought not to be renewed, and he repeats his recommendation that a local government be provided for Alaska, with representation in the lower house of Congress.

The Chinese Minister has returned by direction of his Government a portion of the Rock Springs indemnity, appropriated by Congress, which represents the amount of six claims that were ascertained to be duplicates of other claims.

Up to October 26 there had been more than 225 cases of yellow fever and 34 deaths at Tampa, Fla., and there were then 80 patients, but fear of its spreading has subsided. Some excitement has been caused in New York and in several Western cities by the arrival of a number of immigrants from the country near Palermo, Italy, who may have brought the germs of cholera with them. The clothing of most of them has been burned or fumigated.

The chief engineer of a railway company has asked the New York State Civil-Service Commission for the names of the applicants for work as engineers in the department of the State Engineer. The railway company desires to fill a vacancy in its engineering force. This is the first formal application of the kind ever made to the Civil-Service Commissioners of this State.

Mr. Carl Schurz delivered an address to the Commonwealth Club (Independent in politics) at its first meeting this fall, October 26, in favor of the election of De Lancey Nicoll, the Democrat who has been nominated by the Republicans for District Attorney of this county; and on October 29 there was a largely attended meeting of Republicans, Independents, and Independent Democrats to further the same purpose.

Arguments were heard by the Court of Appeals of this State on the appeal of Jacob Sharp for a new trial, October 27-28. The leading argument for the people was made by Assistant District-Attorney De Lancey Nicoll. The court's decision has not yet been rendered. On the same days the Supreme Court of the United States heard arguments on the motion to grant a writ of error in the case of the condemned Anarchists of Chicago. No petition for their pardon made in the form required by law has been received by the Governor of Illinois.

The Republicans of Missouri are making an effort to have St. Louis chosen as the place for holding the National Convention of the party next year, and a committee has been appointed to make an argument before the National Committee when it meets in Washington.

Mayor Latrobe (Democrat) of Baltimore was reëlected October 26 by 4,495 majority—a gain of 2,265 over the Democratic vote for Mayor two years ago. The new City Council will consist of twelve Democrats and eight Republicans in the first branch, and seven Democrats and three Republicans in the second branch.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and others made complaint to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, October 27, that the freight rates upon grain and produce from Chicago to Boston constitute an unjust discrimination in favor of New York, and an unjust discrimination in favor of Boston exporters as against local dealers.

Natural gas has been discovered in quantities large enough to be profitable near Detroit.

The corner-stone of a monument to Gen. R. E. Lee was laid with appropriate ceremony at Richmond, Va., October 27, in the presence of many ex-Confederates and a great crowd of people. In the evening Mr. Charles Marshall delivered an oration on Gen. Lee's career, and a poem was read which was written for the occasion by the late Mr. James Barron Hope. A bronze statue 8½ feet in height of Leif Erikson, the Icelandic explorer who is supposed to have discovered America about the year 1000, was unveiled in Boston October 29. It is the gift of the Scandinavian societies of the city.

An appeal by Prof. Egbert C. Smyth of Andover Theological Seminary from the decision of the Board of Visitors removing him from his professorship was filed in the Supreme Court for Essex County, Mass., November 1. He asks for a writ of *certiorari* that the Visitors be commanded to produce in court all matters relating to the case.

George Engel, Louis Lingg, and Adolph Fischer, three of the condemned Anarchists at Chicago, have written an open letter to Gov. Oglesby of Illinois refusing any commutation of sentence short of liberty, and declaring unabated faith in the principles of Anarchism.

The wife and child of Mr. Wechsler, a merchant of Brooklyn, were severely hurt by the explosion of a package brought to their residence by a messenger, October 29. The sender of the package is unknown.

Henry M. Jackson, who was the paying teller of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, stole $10,000 and ran away, it is supposed, to Canada, where he was reported to have been seen.

The propeller *Vernon* foundered during a severe gale on Lake Michigan October 29, and her crew and passengers, about thirty persons in all, perished. Some of them were seen clinging to rafts, but only one man could be rescued.

Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson died in this city October 28 in his sixty-seventh year. He entered the navy as a midshipman February 10, 1838, and was retired from active service in 1883.

FOREIGN.

The scandal about the sale of decorations of the Legion of Honor has threatened a serious crisis in the French Government. A very turbulent meeting was held at Tours, which is represented in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Wilson, the son-in-law of President Grévy, on October 25, whereat by a small majority a resolution was adopted declaring that M. Wilson had betrayed his trust and must resign. He announced that he was not willing to do this, as the vote was the result of a coalition of the Monarchists and the Intransigeants. On the next day at Paris, two men, Coeller and Martin, were sentenced, the first to eighteen months' and the other to six months' imprisonment, for being concerned in the sale of decorations. An accomplice has been arrested at Vienna, and it is reported that Gen. d'Andlau, who fled from Paris to escape arrest, has been seen in London, and that he intends to come to America. M. Wilson has made restitution of 40,000 francs to cover the postage on matter he franked with President Grévy's stamp during the time he resided at the Palace of the Elysée. October 28, President Grévy declared that while he did not object to M. Wilson being tried in the regular way for any offence provable, he did object to a system of blackening his son-in-law's character through the press, and through a committee of the Chamber embracing numerous personal enemies and representing party hatreds. He (the President) was unable to remain in the Elysée with a broken-up family and diminished dignity, and he declared his intention to resign, but was persuaded to reconsider the subject.

Gen. Ferron, the French Minister of War, has prohibited military music at Clermont-Ferrand because it promoted demonstrations in favor of Gen. Boulanger.

A dinner was given in Paris October 28 in celebration of the anniversary of the dedication of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." M. Bartholdi delivered to United States Minister McLane a medal which had been struck in honor of President Cleveland, and requested him to forward it to the President. Mr. J. G. Blaine was one of the American guests.

Count de Lesseps announced to the French Academy of Sciences November 1 that the Panama Canal will be opened on February 3, 1890. The work, he predicted, will not then be entirely completed, but the passage will be free for twenty ships a day. It is estimated that this traffic will produce an annual revenue of from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the Englishman who was arrested at Woodford on Sunday, October 23, for speaking at a proclaimed meeting, was found guilty October 27 of violating the Irish Crimes Act and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. On his way to

Loughrea the next day he addressed three meetings and was cheered by the crowds. His appeal will not be heard till January, and his sentence is regarded as severe by both parties in Ireland. Mr. Blake, Crown Solicitor at Cork, has resigned because the Crimes Act leaves him no discretion in judging whether an accused person is guilty or not, and because he believes the act is directed against political opponents of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain left Birmingham October 29 to sail for America. At Liverpool, when he arrived, the station was strongly guarded, and he was cheered and hooted by the crowd. The news comes by way of Canada that he will be accompanied while here by detectives as a guard. The anti-Tory press of Canada has severely criticised him for his taking notice in a public speech of the Irish-American opposition to his appointment. The Ottawa *Free Press* declared October 26 that the only chance of success in the present negotiations lies in the dropping of Mr. Chamberlain by the British Government, and the appointment of some man "possessed of a little more prudence and common sense."

The Irish League Convention at Cardiff, October 31, adopted a resolution condemning the sentence passed on O'Brien and the treatment to which he had been subjected. "May many such crimes be committed by Irishmen," exclaimed T. P. O'Connor, "and may it be the only form of crime which Irishmen commit! O'Brien is a happier man in his cell to-night than any man skulking in the Chief Secretary's lodge." Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Glasgow, wished O'Brien godspeed, and said that the Liberals would soon thwart the Coercion Act forced upon the Irish people.

The appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment for using seditious language at Mitchelstown, was refused and the sentence of the lower court confirmed on October 31. There was a physical struggle in the court-room when the decision was announced, which threatened to result in bloodshed. A crowd wished forcibly to rescue the prisoner, and the police were compelled to hurry him off to jail. O'Brien made an address, wherein he said that he gladly went to prison for a cause which provoked such earnestness.

Mr. O'Brien has promised to resist to the death his subjection to the treatment of an ordinary criminal. The Governor of the prison in which he is confined, at the Mayor's request, has telegraphed to the Prisons Board asking advice as to the course he shall pursue.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech at Portsmouth October 27, denied that it was possible to shelve the Irish question, which, he said, came back always with renewed force. The Coercion Act was always a dead failure. Other governments had failed after trying coercion; the present Government failed before it had begun to apply coercion. Nobody believed that Unionist gatherings represented any section of the Liberal party. They were really Tory meetings, got together to cheer up deserters.

Sir George O. Trevelyan made a speech at Bangor, Wales, October 28, wherein he said that the experience of the Welsh with the English Government had caused them to sympathize with the Irish.

It was reported from Rome, October 27, that Father Gualdi was to return to Ireland with fresh instructions from the Pope, and that Mgr. Persico would probably follow soon. The Pope is reported to be disappointed with the result of their mission because they obtained only vague declarations, which will be useless in furthering his desire to pave the way for a renewal of diplomatic relations with England.

Earl Kimberley, in a speech at Louth October 27, said he hoped that Earl Rosebery would devise a scheme to reform and purify the House of Lords. He would gladly support him in the undertaking.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in reply to a question regarding free education, in which he says: "I wish to avoid entering into a new controversy. I am devoted to the settlement of one subject, on the progress of which all other subjects must depend."

Sir Charles Dilke has written a review of Great Britain's military condition, to show that the empire has no system of military defence whatever, and is daily getting weaker as compared with other European Powers; and that it is exposed to the loss of coaling stations, the destruction of her navy and commerce, and the bombardment of her commercial ports and arsenals.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club at Glasgow, October 26, resolved to send a challenge next year to race for the *America's* cup with a cutter, in the name of Mr. Charles Sweet, a Scotchman resident in New York.

An American named Cohen died in London, October 25, who was supposed to be a dynamiter; but the English police, after causing a deal of excited talk, have failed to find good evidence to support their supposition.

War is reported to be imminent in Zululand against annexation to Natal. Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, with 1,500 troops, has started for the territory formerly possessed by Cetewayo, where the latter's son heads an uprising.

Malietoa, the King of the Samoan Islands, who was deposed and exiled by the Germans, wrote a letter of protest to the American and British consuls; and the anti-German comment in New Zealand is that Germany's action was unjustifiable, and would have provoked opposition by other Governments if it had been done by a weak Power.

Advices have been received at Zanzibar from Emin Bey that the King of Uganda recently threatened to attack Emin's stations on the southern shores of Albert Nyanza because he suspected that the Stanley expedition was designed to attack him. He sent envoys to Emin to ascertain the object of the Stanley expedition, and when he learned its pacific purpose, the preparations for war ceased immediately.

The report of the United States Consul-General at Vienna shows an increase of $150,000 in Austrian exports to America from January to October, as compared with the same period last year.

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary, in his speech to the delegations of Cisleithania, October 29, said that he had strong hopes of peace and of the continued friendly relations of all the Powers. He regretted that the Bulgarian question was still unsettled, but he thought that it would remain a local matter, and be finally decided in accordance with the desires of the Bulgarian nation and in conformity with European treaties.

The Bulgarian Sobranye was opened October 27. Prince Ferdinand, attended by civil and military officers, drove to the Chamber and was received by the people with acclamation, and he made an address, saying that the Government was working for the prosperity and greatness of Bulgaria, and that order, tranquillity, and security had been restored. M. Tutcheff was elected President of the Sobranye. Prince Ferdinand has advanced $200,000 from his private fortune to the Bulgarian Treasury to hasten the completion of railways.

The Sobranye unanimously voted an address in reply to Prince Ferdinand's speech, assuring him of the support of the army and the people. It is reported from Paris that Prince Ferdinand has sent a political envoy to Vienna and Paris.

A recent article in the Moscow *Gazette* about the results of manœuvres of Russian reserves, has excited general European attention, because of the declaration that "Russia as well as France can now say, 'We are ready.'" The article is regarded as official, and is interpreted as a menace to Germany. The same journal demands a neutrality agreement touching Gibraltar similar to the Suez Canal agreement, and expresses the belief that if all the Powers interested would insist on such an arrangement, England would yield. The anti-Semitic journals in Russia have been instructed to stop discussing the anti-Semitic question, for both financial and political reasons. The Russian press, in its adverse comments on the proposed increase of customs duties, says that the high tariff is ruining trade, while continual changes cause distrust on the part of other countries.

The town of Kluzin in the Province of Minsk, Russia, has been burned. Three hundred and fifty houses and a number of stores were destroyed, and many lives were lost.

Mr. Van Riper, formerly American Consul at Moscow, having, at the request of the Russian Government, been dismissed for selling medals to Russian exhibitors at New Orleans, has been expelled from the Czar's dominions.

The revenue of the German Empire for the first half of the current financial year shows an increase from customs duties of 10,300,000 marks, from the Post-office of 4,000,000, from State railways of 1,250,000, and a decrease from the sugar tax of 500,000, and from the spirit tax of 2,000,000.

The Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg have decided to establish a Brazilian bank for Germany in Rio Janeiro, with a capital of 10,000,000 marks. It is reported from Berlin that the German Bank has entered into a contract to construct railways in the Argentine Republic.

Festal performances were given throughout Germany and Austria on October 30 in honor of the centenary of the production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Johannes Ronge, the chief founder of the German Catholic party, died at Vienna October 27. M. Platosnoff, a prominent journalist, who it was thought would succeed to the editorship of the Moscow *Gazette*, died October 30.

The Mormons have applied to the Porte for permission to establish a community in Turkey.

A company has been organized in Greece for the administration of the monopolies in petroleum, matches, salt, cigarette-paper, playing-cards, and emery, which guarantees the last loan of £5,500,000.

Dr. Dawson, the chief of a party of geologists sent by the Dominion Government to explore the country adjacent to the Alaska boundary, has reported that there is a gold-bearing region fully 500 miles in length, and of indefinite width, along the Yukon River, that has been very little prospected.

The republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been in dispute over a boundary question since 1825, and it has now been submitted to President Cleveland to settle as arbitrator. Should the boundary line be fixed in accordance with the claims of Nicaragua, it would leave the whole route of the proposed Nicaragua Canal within the republic of Nicaragua. Should the claims of Costa Rica be held valid, she would have sovereignty over one bank of the San Juan River, which is to be a part of the proposed canal.

Mexican banditti near the Texas boundary line have demanded large sums of money from rich ranchmen, and threaten to kill them if they refuse to pay it; and disguised as Indians they have committed many depredations.

THE BREAK-UP OF A MACHINE.

THE appearance of John J. O'Brien as a bolter from a Republican Machine nomination is an event of much significance. It marks in the most emphatic way the change which has been wrought in the character of the Machine since the last national election. As everybody knows who is familiar with city politics, this peculiar organization was the invention of the late President Arthur when he was a political power in this city. He conceived the idea of fighting the local Democratic organizations with their own weapons. As their district leaders were mainly Irishmen, he went to work to create a new class of politicians, namely, Irish Republicans. Up to that time an Irishman who was not a Democrat was an extremely difficult person to find. But Mr. Arthur knew how to make them, and so it came about that the Republican Machine which was constructed by him had among its leaders so many of the Johnnies, Jakes, and Mikes. There were Johnny O'Brien, Barney Biglin, Mike Cregan, Bob McCord, and Johnny McClave, and a host of other lights, who were not only Irishmen themselves, but whose names acted as a magnet for other Irishmen to join the Republican ranks.

Of course, all these men were attracted to the new organization, not through any love for Republican principles, but because it was made clear to them that there was a good living in the business. Under the skilful leadership of Mr. Arthur they became an important factor in municipal politics, and in one way or another did secure a good living. By making a compact organization in every election district of the city, they were able to offer for direct sale, or as a basis for a "deal," a definite number of votes. In close contests, brought about by factional quarrels among the Democrats, this body of voters brought their leaders a handsome income in more ways than one. If they did not get their price in hard cash, they received it in promises of "recognition" of one kind or another after election. This income on election day, together with the patronage of the Custom-house and of the various Federal offices in the city, gave the "Boys," as they dubbed themselves, a very comfortable support. They were able also to "deal" a few of their own number into the Legislature and the Board of Aldermen each year, and to get places for others upon city commissions and in other offices which were filled by appointment. Then, most important and valuable of all, they had charge of the distribution of campaign funds on election day.

Thus, in the heyday of Machine power, Johnny O'Brien was not only Boss of the Machine, but was made Chief of the Bureau of Elections at a salary of $5,000 a year; Jake Patterson and Sol Smith became police justices, on salaries of $8,000 a year; Barney Biglin got the contract for conveying emigrants' baggage at Castle Garden, and made, and is still making, a great deal of money, as well as a public scandal, of the privilege; "Jake" Hess became a Charity Commissioner, and later Subway Commissioner; Johnny McClave and Steve French got themselves upon the Police Board, where they use their power mainly to produce deadlocks in the interest of the Machine: Mike Cregan, whose death occurred recently, succeeded for many years in retaining a clerkship under a Democratic judge. The pay-rolls of the city contained the names of hundreds of less conspicuous Machine workers, while the Custom-house was a harbor of refuge for hundreds more.

They formed a compact body, organized and managed for simple business purposes, and with no nonsense about them. Their great harvest was gathered on election day, when the Union League Club, and other assemblages of brown-stone voters and silk-stocking Republicans, put money in their hands to be used in keeping the dreadful Democratic party out of power. So long as appeals for funds to save the country from a second rebellion and the poor negro from second slavery were efficacious, the Boys prospered tremendously. They took the handsome contributions, put the larger part in their pockets, and used the moral influence of the voters who had raised the money as a basis for a still further profit by means of a secret sale of votes to the dreadful Democrats. The climax was reached in the national election of 1884, when Johnny O'Brien took $50,000 of the hard-earned money of Jay Gould, which that devoted friend of the poor negro had placed, with other good Republican money, in O'Brien's hands, to be used on election day in behalf of Blaine, and put it in his own pocket. Johnny had sufficient foresight to discern that such another opportunity would never come to him.

The loss of the election of 1884 was the beginning of the end. With it went the Custom-house and all the Federal offices; and the failure of the country to go to ruin under Democratic control removed the last excuse for large campaign funds to keep the "Confederacy out of the saddle" and the "poor negro" from slavery. Since that moment the Machine has been rapidly going to pieces, for the simple reason that there was no longer "anything in the business." The attempt to reform it by disciplining "Mike" Cregan for doing a good stroke of business in the regular way, by selling out a Republican candidate, hastened the end. A new organization could be built up from the ruins of the old, but the Boys themselves could not be reformed, for the sufficient reason that there was nothing to be made in a Machine run on reform methods. The ousting of Mike Cregan from his district leadership took the heart not only out of him, but out of every other genuine Boy. Then civil-service reform got Johnny O'Brien's office of Chief of the Bureau of Elections into its clutches, and his final source of profit was thus threatened. He made a desperate effort to retrieve his fortunes by getting the Machine to nominate Judge Donohue, but it not only refused to do that, but, for the first time in its history, took an open stand in favor of non-partisan action in city nominations. With this O'Brien seems to have abandoned all hope, and is now in the field as a bolter against the Machine of which he was once the boss.

This collapse of the Machine as the Boys controlled it, is a great gain for decent politics. Not only has it during its existence failed absolutely to put good men in office, but it has almost invariably used all its power to keep the best men out and put the worst in. It has been the chief obstacle to non-partisan, citizens', and all other movements for the purposes of giving us better city government. The part which the Republicans, as a minority party here, ought to occupy, is that of a balance of power ready to be thrown in a solid mass for a good nomination and against a bad one every time. For the first time in many years the Republican organization, under the patriotic leadership of Mr. Root, is used in that way in the present campaign, and the fact is one of the most cheering signs of the times.

STATE INTERFERENCE WITH RAILWAYS.

THE last number of the Publications of the American Economic Association contains Dr. E. J. James's paper on "The Agitation for Federal Regulation of Railways." The general tone of this paper is temperate. The author reviews calmly and fairly certain tendencies in recent American legislation which are likely to operate quite as strongly in the immediate future as they have done in the past. Whether we sympathize with these tendencies or not, there can be no doubt of their existence; and Dr. James has done good service in presenting the facts clearly before the reader. Unfortunately he makes these undoubted facts the basis for some political reasoning which is more than doubtful.

"It is impossible," he says, "to tell exactly what is going to be the outcome of any proposed legislation or proposed policy, owing to the vast and complex relations involved; and it is also impossible ever to find out what can or cannot be done, except by an attempt to do something or other. In many cases the most important thing is to go ahead, whether you know you are right or not, simply because by not going ahead you are sure to be lost. . . . Those who believe that something must be done, but who do not see their way clear as to what should be done, should be willing to join with those who have settled views, and give them a fair chance to prove that they are right or wrong." As applied to the Inter-State Commerce Act this line of argument may have had some justification; as a general principle of political action it is dangerous in the extreme. It is a favorite weapon of radicals and fanatics on almost every subject. "You admit the existence of serious evils," says the labor agitator to the business man, "and you do not offer any plan to relieve them all at once. We do. Stand back and let the Socialistic theory have a fair chance." Fortunately the moderate men in the community see the fallacy of such reasoning. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread, but they cannot generally get a majority to support them in so doing.

When a demagogue uses this argument, we laugh at him; when a man like Dr. James uses it in a scientific paper, he makes it a more serious matter. He must see that the principle in his argument is the same as in that of the labor agitator. He would also probably

admit that the most active supporters of positive measures of railroad regulation were those who knew least about the difficulties of the subject. In advising men who see those difficulties to put aside their scruples, he takes a grave responsibility, and one which can only be justified by the most thorough knowledge and the most careful use of the facts in the case. If he knows his ground, he has a right to give such advice; if he does not know his ground, it is unwarrantable to assume the right to direct others in this way.

Now, most statements of fact on this subject are too complicated to be either proved or disproved in the limits of a newspaper article; but there are one or two which can easily be tested, and which we select for examination on that account. "In some points," he says, "we are certainly inferior to foreign railway systems. We have no passenger train between New York and Boston, for example, which can, by any stretch of language, be called a fast train. The famous Chicago Limited sinks to the level of a slow train after it gets beyond Pittsburgh, and most of the express trains between New York and Philadelphia—by all odds for the distance the fastest service in the United States—are by no means 'lightning flyers.'"

If we bring these statements to the test of comparison with railroad time-tables, we find:

(1.) That the passenger train service between New York and Boston is faster than the Berlin-London fast mail train, than the quick Prague-Vienna express, or even than the famous Orient express; that it is faster than any train in Germany, Austria, or Belgium over anything like the same distance; that there are only two train services in France which make better time on routes of the same length, and that one of these charges *six cents a mile*, while the other exacts a minimum aggregate fare of about *twelve dollars*, no matter how short the distance traversed. This is true to-day, when the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is making extensive track improvements, which, while they are in progress, hinder its capacity for making fast time with safety. If Dr. James will turn back to the summer of 1883, before these temporary hindrances came up, he will find that the line from Boston to New York ran a longer distance in a shorter time than the best train then existing between New York and Washington. When competing on equal terms, it ran its 234 miles as fast as any other road in the country except the New York Central—and this exception was more apparent than real.

(2.) We find that the line between Pittsburgh and Chicago makes faster time than any other single-track road in the world; and that the "Orient" express, with all the advantages of double track and double fares, takes fully as long to accomplish the same distance. The Fort Wayne train is slow by comparison with its rival on the Lake Shore, but not otherwise.

(3.) The schedule time on the New Jersey Central between New York and Philadelphia has in some instances run as high as that on any regular trains anywhere in the world, and far higher than anything outside of England or America. None of the Continental trains known as "Éclair" or "Blitz-zug" show a speed which even approaches some of the best trains on either route between New York and Philadelphia.

It may be admitted without reserve that the best English trains do a little better than anything which we have accomplished in America. With a cost of over $200,000 per mile, and a system of construction adapted specially to the wants of fast passenger traffic, it would be a pity if they did not. But Dr. James speaks of foreign railroad systems in general, not those of England only; and if his words were intended to apply simply to England, he gives a totally wrong impression. The following are detailed statements of some of the fastest trains in different countries for runs of between 200 and 300 miles. (It will be noted that the maximum speed attained by each nation varies inversely as the amount of State interference.)

	Distance	Stops.	Time. H. M.	Speed — Miles per hour, inc stop 'age
London-Newcastle (G. N.)...	272	2	5.47	47.0
London-Liverpool (L. & N.W.)	202	4	4.25	45.7
Jersey City-Wash'ton (P.R.R)	226	3	5.05	44.5
New York-Syracuse (N. Y. C.)	290	2	7.02	41.2
New York-Boston (B. & A.)...	234	6	6.00	39.0
*Paris-Angoulême (Orléans).	276	3	6.30	42.5
†Paris-Mâcon (P. L. M.).....	274	2	6.38	41.1
‡Paris-Nancy (Est.).....	219	3	5.46	38.0
Prag-Vienna (Nord. B.).....	251	8	6.51	36.6
Berlin-Löhne (Paris Mail)....	212	7	6.04	35.0

There is only one other set of statements which we have space to examine — those which deal with the relation of railroads and water routes as means of freight transportation.

The question, in its details, is a highly technical one; but the general facts are clearly enough apparent from commercial history, without going into technicalities. A natural water route of the higher grade furnishes a cheaper means of transportation for slow freight than a railroad of the same length. An artificial water route in an advantageous location, like the Erie Canal, can continue to exist in competition with railroads; but it cannot be made to pay interest on its cost—in fact, it cannot be made to pay tolls at all. A water route with fewer advantages, whether it be natural or artificial, cannot compete with railroads on any terms. In other words, the operating expenses of the best water routes are as high as the operating expenses of the railroads. If such a water route has no fixed charges, like the ocean, or if it abandons the attempt to pay them, like the Erie Canal, it can compete; not otherwise. This is a point which is overlooked by the more superficial writers on these subjects. They compare the economy of water routes, not counting interest on cost, with the economy of railroads, counting such interest as a necessary charge. This may be right enough in dealing with past works which cannot be made to pay such interest in any case. But in estimating the policy in the future, interest must be taken into account, unless, indeed, Dr. James, in advocating river improvements, thinks it a good thing to get rid of the surplus in the Treasury, whether we expect any return or not.

Dr. James says that there is "a certain combination of the two in which the canal can transport one portion of the traffic, and the railroad the other, at a much lower rate than the railroad can do the whole of it, and this is the combination which they [the German and French engineers] are seeking. This is a system of combination, not competition, and will probably be the ultimate form of organization." He supports this statement in two ways: (1.) By a general allusion to "German and French engineers and economists," who, it is true, have been speculating on the subject for some time, with every advantage on their side, and with conspicuously small results. (2.) By calling attention to the fact that "the all-water transit between Chicago and New York, instead of being 17 and 20, and even 25 cents, as a few years ago, now rules at about 6 cents; sometimes a fraction above, and occasionally a small fraction below that figure. In summer the all-rail freights per bushel are generally a fraction above those of water, depending upon competition and the demand for export; but in winter the rates average from 12 to 21 cents per bushel. *No comment is needed.*"

We should think not. Railroad competition has reduced canal rates to one-quarter of their former figures, so that no tolls can possibly be charged; therefore Dr. James infers that the canal is the cheaper method of transportation. Competition produces these low rates; therefore he infers that a system of combination will produce economy in handling. He seems to ask that we should "believe his theory because the facts contradict it."

We have criticised these points somewhat sharply because we believe that they illustrate a danger to which the American Economic Association is seriously exposed. The Association says in its platform: "We regard the State as an agency whose positive assistance is one of the indispensable conditions of human progress." If this is only an historical generalization, it is a harmless platitude which hardly any one would deny. But if it is to be taken as a practical maxim, it is highly dangerous. If it means anything at all, it means, "In doubtful cases the presumption is in favor of State action." When Dr. James says that "in many cases the most important thing is to go ahead whether you know you are right or not," he accepts that meaning, and his high position in the councils of the Association makes it all the more important to call attention to the error, in order that other members, who do not agree with him, may see the false position into which they are drifting.

* Fare six cents a mile.
† Fare four cents a mile, but no tickets sold for less than 300 miles.
‡ Orient express. Fare five cents a mile. Number of tickets limited.

REFORM IN OUR NATIONAL COURTS.

It is now more than thirty years since the first movement was made in Congress to provide for a reform in the Federal courts. As early as 1854 Mr. Douglas introduced a bill in the Senate creating appellate courts in the different judicial circuits throughout the country. In 1868 another bill for relief and

reform of the national courts passed the Senate, but was then dropped. Some years later a bill for the same purpose was favorably reported by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws, and was passed by the House. The bill for the reform of the United States courts prepared and introduced by the late Judge Davis, which passed the Senate in 1882, is well known, and has been discussed and commended repeatedly. The bill introduced by the present Judge Jackson, in the early part of last year, while he was in the Senate, contains the main features of the Davis bill, with some judicious modifications.

Since the introduction of the bill by Mr. Douglas in 1854, the work of the courts has been greatly increased by acts of Congress. The Inter-State Commerce Law passed last year will without doubt provide considerable new business for these tribunals before very long. Besides this, the amount of litigation has been enormously increased by the natural growth of population and business of the country. Under these circumstances it must be considered a wonder by any intelligent person, either layman or lawyer, who gives the subject sufficient consideration, that the Federal courts are still able to perform their work with any show of promptness, or with any degree of justice to the litigants before them.

The fact is, that, owing to the failure of reform by Congressional action, in the mere matter of delay in obtaining final judicial determination on important questions, great injustice is done constantly. Decisions by the Supreme Court often come like post-mortem examinations, after the litigant is past relief. As was said by one of the justices of our Supreme Court, in speaking on this subject, "Tardy justice is often the grossest injustice." This is so in civil cases, but in prosecutions for crime before the United States courts, as the law now stands, the matter is still worse. The state of the law on this point was well described by Mr. Justice Miller last year when he said: "As the law stands, there is no right to a writ of error or appeal in any criminal case tried in the inferior courts of the United States. So that a man charged with a capital offence may be tried in one of those courts by a judge of no higher grade than that of the District Court of the United States, condemned and executed, without the right to a single review of that judgment. This is an anomaly in the modern jurisprudence of this country. There is probably not a State in the Union which does not provide in every criminal case which amounts to a felony, for a review of the judgment of the court of original jurisdiction." Viewed in the light of the general ideas of the right of appeal, this is a startling statement. Every litigant in the United States courts who has more than $5,000 at stake in his suit may have the judgment of the Supreme Court on his case; but if he is prosecuted on the criminal side of the court, and his life or liberty is at stake, there is no appeal. Some explanation why this state of the law has lasted so long may be found in the fact that the original criminal jurisdiction of the United States courts is limited, and yet it is sufficiently large to call for immediate reformation of some kind. Instances are on record where the denial of justice to persons convicted and sentenced in these courts has been so great that, very soon after conviction, they have been pardoned and released by the President on the advice of the Attorney-General.

In civil cases the equity jurisdiction of the judges of the circuit courts is very extended. The discretionary power to enforce the will of a single judge by granting or refusing temporary injunctions is almost absolute. There is no relief from such a temporary injunction by any ready or rapid appeal to be heard by more than one judge; it lasts in most cases for years, till the end of a long litigation, so that in practice many litigants in civil cases are almost as completely barred of the benefits of an appeal as those who are prosecuted for alleged crimes in these courts. Under the present system the United States courts are essentially one-man courts. Nearly all the bills that have been introduced into Congress on the subject have contained provisions for an intermediate appellate court in each circuit, consisting of from three to five judges.

These facts alone should have secured from Congress long ago prompt consideration and passage of some one of the many bills that have been before it. But besides the inherent defects in the system of Federal judicature as applied to the present state of the country, the failure of these courts, and particularly of the Supreme Court, to keep up with their work and dispose of the number of new cases that are coming up from year to year, has created considerable uneasiness in the minds of the judges themselves. Last winter several of the judges wrote and published long and able articles showing that the calendar of the Supreme Court was getting larger every year, although the court had made the most strenuous efforts to reduce it. The calendar has over a thousand cases on it, and every year a greater number of cases are added to it than the number the court can dispose of, so that it is growing larger at the rate of from 50 to 100 cases a year. This is not from any fault of the judges. The Supreme Court sits in Washington from early in October until late in May, and holds court in the different circuits throughout the country during the summer. Under the Constitution there can be but one Supreme Court, to which all appeals must go, and it is becoming a very serious question how this court will be able to do its increasing work and not have its decisions so far behind the age that they are practically valueless. The articles of two of the justices of the Supreme Court last winter were evidently written to influence action by Congress at its last session, but they came too late and nothing was done. If an effort be made again this fall, perhaps a reform of which there is crying need, and which has been before the National Legislature for more than thirty years, may at last be brought about.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE approach of Mr. Chamberlain to our shores, and the renewed volubility of the Canadian press, admonish us that we are entering upon a matter of serious business with one of the Powers of the Old World to which we are bound by ties of language and lineage which we sustain to no other. The questions to be considered are not new. They run back to the colonial period. They have been the subject of four important treaties between the United States and Great Britain. In the course of time the issues have been slightly changed, but in the main they stand unaltered. They are all embodied in the one question, What are the rights of American fishermen on the shores of Canada? The profits of fishing depend largely upon the use of the neighboring mainland. Our contention is that the rights of fishing vessels are the same as those of merchant vessels, embracing all the trading rights that the commercial regulations of Great Britain accord to the ocean traffic of other countries, corresponding exactly to the privileges that we accord to British vessels trading in or entering our ports. The Canadian contention is that fishing and commerce are different matters altogether, that they have always been so considered by both countries, that they were acknowledged to be different in the Treaty of 1873 (the Washington Treaty), no less than in that of 1818, and that American fishing rights are now to be determined by the latter treaty, and not otherwise. The fishing interest on our side have practically conceded the last point, viz., that their rights rest upon the Treaty of 1818, but they insist that this treaty must be interpreted by the commercial privileges granted by the two countries to each other, not by treaty, but by proclamation in the year 1830. That these privileges were of a mercantile sort only is made tolerably clear by the fact that we never asserted their applicability to fishing-vessels until after we had abrogated the Washington Treaty, and that we never put fishing and trading on the same footing in our own laws until last year.

Thus it is inevitable that the first question to come before the Washington Conference will relate to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1818. That that treaty is still in force nobody questions. It is now old enough to have been formally denounced by either party, but, as it has not been, it is as binding as though it were an enactment of yesterday. What are its provisions? It gives us certain shore rights carefully drawn on the map, and excludes any other shore rights except the right to enter bays and harbors "for the purpose of shelter or repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." An explanatory clause was added that "they [the American fishermen] shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them." The spirit of the treaty would seem to be that the laws of humanity should be observed, but that Canada should not be made a base of operations for

American fishing vessels, except on those parts of the coast expressly granted for their use, viz., the north and west shores and the unsettled parts of the south shore of Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador from Mt. Joly northward.

Now, the Canadian Government have put their own interpretation upon this treaty, and have undertaken to decide what are the exigencies that require shelter for fishing vessels, and what are the suitable occasions for the repair of damages. A skipper may come in shore for shelter when he thinks there is a storm brewing as well as when it is brewed. He may come in to repair his tiller or his sails, although he might be able to repair them outside. His real purpose in coming ashore may be to buy bait or other supplies. It may be within the prescriptions of the treaty or outside of them. Nobody can tell what his real purpose is, unless he is caught in an act prohibited by the treaty as understood by the Canadians. Under a strict interpretation of the treaty he may buy wood, but not coal; he may take on water, but not ice. He may not send home a package by express or mail a letter. He may not hire a seaman, or buy salt or fishing-tackle. He may not dry or cure fish. He may not stay in any harbor beyond the time necessary to repair damages. Against these narrow interpretations of the treaty our fishermen protest, and it is not to be denied that they have grounds for complaint. The first question to be considered by the conferees, therefore, is the interpretation of the existing treaty. We shall make our claims as broad as possible, expecting that the other side will look out equally for their own interests. In the event of a material disagreement as to the meaning of words, arbitration may be necessary. But it is plain that the questions of reciprocity and commercial union or the duties on fish cannot be considered until we know exactly what the law is by which both parties are bound.

FROM LOS ANGELES TO ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.

TWENTY years ago it was considered doubtful if a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast would pay. To-day tourists have the choice between five railways—the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. From Los Angeles the choice, of course, lies between the two last named; and what induced me to give the preference to the Atlantic and Pacific was not so much the price of grapes on the Southern Pacific trains, and the recent "washouts" and train robberies, nor the necessity of passing through Yuma Desert, the hottest place in America, as the fact that the Atlantic and Pacific passes within twenty-three miles of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River in Arizona. Peach Spring, the station where one has to get off for the Grand Cañon, is only twenty-one hours from Los Angeles, and the intervening country presents many attractive and unique features. First comes the suburb Pasadena, with its large hotel, charmingly situated near the foot of the mountains, the sides of which present a peculiar wavy appearance. In some places they are curiously furrowed and crevassed, as if the very mountains were trying to split themselves into town lots. The surface is bare in autumn, except for a few trees near the rocky summits; but in spring the lower slopes are covered by millions of fragrant flowers raised by magic from the dust. Other picturesquely situated villages follow, most of which, no doubt, will be flourishing towns ere long. At present they are a curious compound of unfinished buildings, tents, and the adobe houses of the Mexicans.

As the train proceeds in a northeastern direction, towards Barstow, the region of alternating ocean and mountain breezes is gradually left behind, and the arid desert of cactus, sand, and rocks which follows, makes the past scenes recur to the memory like a refreshing mirage. The sun's rays, no longer tempered by the ocean and mountain refrigerators, have it all their own way, and the wind is powerless in their clutches. For, although a strong breeze is blowing, it feels like a blast from a hot furnace, so that one hesitates whether to keep the car-window open or closed, and it is only towards morning that some refreshing sleep is attainable, even with a screen in each window. When I told the porter to wake me in time to get off at Peach Spring, at four o'clock, he laughed scornfully, exclaiming that the train was never on time, and that it would be early enough to get up at six. He was right. The train did not arrive at Peach Spring till 6:30, and half an hour later left me alone—all, all alone—in an Arizona village consisting of five saloons, six dwelling houses, a "stage" office, and an Indian camp in the background. Peach Spring is so called, apparently, because no *peach* grows within a hundred miles, and because the only *spring* in the neighborhood is four miles from the depot, whence the water is pumped to the station with an engine fed with coal that is brought there from the station. The man who has this coal contract also undertakes to convey tourists to the Grand Cañon. He is an intelligent man, whose enterprise, without any aid or even encouragement from the railroad company, has built a fair road, twenty-three miles in length (not eighteen, as the railroad circular states), generally along or in a dry river bed, which, after every freshet, calls for extra labor in clearing away the rocks wildly strewn about by the strong current. As there is no possibility of missing this road, I secured a pony of Mr. Farlee, and started alone for the Cañon; and on the whole way I saw no soul except an Indian climbing a tree near the road. Being weaponless, I met any possible scalp-hunting propensities on his part by a cordial "Good morning," which he as cordially echoed. The Indians of this neighborhood are lazy, and, with few exceptions, refuse to do any work even for good pay. Their filthiness, also, is great, and no wonder, considering that the nearest spring is four miles away and monopolized by the railroad company.

A mile or two beyond this spring is another one where the horse may be watered. During the remaining eighteen miles there is only one spring, and if the traveller misses that, he has to suffer agonies of thirst, unless he has wisely provided himself with a flask of tea or lemonade. The brisk breeze which sometimes blows only aids the physiological desiccating process, and the result is a temporary dipsomania in the frenzy of which one would gladly give a gold coin for a glass of lemonade. Nothing but forbidding cactus and a few similar tough and spiny plants can resist this heat; hence the whole region seems barren, and the few animals one may chance to see—a hawk, butterfly, rabbit, or catamount—but add to the desolation of the scene. But the mountain scenery is unique and grand, and becomes more so the nearer we approach the Grand Cañon. For the road is a regular *descensus Averno*, taking us deeper and deeper down between the prison walls; and when we reach the end of it we are almost a mile nearer the sea level than we were at Peach Spring. At a spot about a mile from the river Mr. Farlee intends to erect a large hotel. Sandstone, granite, and other fine building material lies about in profusion, and only needs to be hewn and piled up architecturally. At present there is nothing but a very primitive hut, with accommodations for about a dozen persons. The "hotel" is run by one man, whose special duty it also is to keep his end of the road in order, and a lonely life he must lead in this solitary hut, twenty miles from any other human habitation. When there are no guests to take care of, he fills his canteen with water and starts up the valley to roll the stones out of the road. In the evening he wraps himself in his blanket and goes to sleep, with the starry firmament for a roof, regardless of possible disagreeable neighbors, such as centipedes or rattlesnakes. He says he sleeps in the open air two-thirds of the time, and has not been ill for thirty-five years. Yet the heat in this part of the Cañon (which is so deep that stars are visible in the daytime, and at night I saw a million more stars than ever before) must be a terrible strain on his system, as it sometimes rises to 120 in the shade, with not a breath of air.

I shall never forgive this man, or his employer, for having nothing sour in the house except a spoonful of very bad vinegar—no pickles, lemons, or even a grain of lemon sugar—which, by the way, every traveller in hot regions should always carry with him. So I had to content myself on arrival with four cups of tea and six or seven glasses of water. The water is good, although superstitious people might hesitate to drink it, as it comes from a brook—Diamond Creek—which seems to be bewitched. Just in front of the hotel a portion of this creek, about half a mile in length, disappears every day towards noon, although above and below this place it flows on merrily and abundantly. About ten o'clock at night the water suddenly returns to the deserted portion of its bed. Mr. Farlee has repeatedly dug down many feet to find the subterranean brook-bed, but in vain. It almost seems as if the water, after leaving the cool and deep Diamond Cañon, were afraid of being absorbed by the superheated air in the open space in which the hotel is situated, and therefore concealed itself underground.

Possibly there may be a poetic Indian legend accounting in some such manner for the fact that even the broad and rapid Colorado River has in this region dug its way into the bowels of the earth until the mountains which form its bank tower more than a mile above its surface. Yet, after all, there lies more poetry and sublimity in the scientific account of the manner in which the soft water has, by infinitesimal degrees, worn its channel through these hard rocks, and even through the lava, with which Maj. Powell thinks this river-bed has been filled more than once. "What a conflict of water and fire there must have been here! Just imagine a river of molten rock running down into a river of melted snow. What a seething and boiling of the waters; what clouds of steam rolled into the heavens!" But it must be frankly admitted that those who visit the Grand Cañon, with anticipations at fever heat from reading Powell's exciting and poetic description of his adventurous trip down the Colorado, will be somewhat disappointed at first sight of this river. It is about a mile from Farlee's hotel, and is reached by following Diamond Creek, which empties into it. On comparing the mud color of the Colorado with the crystalline purity

of this creek, one realizes to what the latter owes its name. Rapid the Colorado is, and broad, and its walls do rise to the height of a mile, but they slope and recede towards the background, and in vain does the tourist look for the "granite prison-walls" rising abruptly from the edge of the water, and almost meeting above so as to shut out the daylight, their sides adorned with floating clouds and with the waterfalls and cascades of tributary streams.

Yet in truth it is foolish to look for all these things—to expect that all the wonders of Mr. Powell's long tour should be concentrated in one place for the convenience of tourists. The sad fact is, that the most sublime portions of the cañon are at present inaccessible except to those who are willing to undergo the same dangers and hardships as Maj. Powell. One can readily believe the legends of parched travellers wandering along the brink of this cañon for days, and "perishing with thirst at last, in sight of the river which was roaring its mockery into dying ears." Powell himself once spent four days trying to get down to the river. To the Grand Cañon, Diamond Creek seems to afford the only entrance. The A. and P. R. R. entertains a project of building an eighty-mile branch road from Flagstaff to the Cañon. Such a road would offer many attractions, as it would pass by some of the ancient cliff dwellings and the snow-capped San Francisco Mountains. It would, however, arrive at the top instead of at the bottom of the Cañon, which would thus lose some of its cathedral grandeur. Possibly the tourists might be let down to the river by means of a miner's shaft, in which case a ride of a few miles down the river on a boat (or "water pony," as the Indians call it) should be added to the programme. But, after all, this would be at the Marble Cañon only. For the Grand Cañon, Peach Spring will probably remain the stopping station; and for their partial disappointment in the Grand Cañon itself tourists will be amply repaid by a visit to the Diamond Cañon, which is reached by going up Diamond Creek a few miles from Mr. Farlee's hotel. Here they will find what they longed to see—perpendicular, awe-inspiring walls, not, indeed, a mile, but more than half a mile in height (2,700 feet), topped with fanciful pinnacles and domes, and producing a feeling of gloomy sublimity as refreshing to the soul as the coolness of this granite prison is to the body.

Diamond Cañon and the Grand Cañon may be visited on the day of arrival. Leaving the afternoon of the second day for the return to Peach Spring, no visitor should fail to ascend Prospect Point in the morning. It is an hour's hard climb from the hotel, but it repays the toil a hundred fold. From the summit one obtains several picturesque glimpses of the yellow Colorado, afar down, where it seems a mere brook; and of course the surrounding mountains do not appear in their true size and grandeur until one sees them from this elevated point of view. These mountains all have a curious family likeness. Their basis is always formed by a striated, vertical layer, reddish or brown; then follows a story or layer which slopes like a roof, suggesting human architectural efforts, but on a scale of infinite grandeur; and above this are several more distinct strata towering straight into the skies. It is the constant sight of these mountains, on the way from Peach Spring, that partly prevents tourists from being as deeply impressed as they would otherwise be at sight of the Grand Cañon. "They get their bellyful before they reach the river," as Mr. Farlee forcibly remarked.

After leaving Peach Springs, east-bound tourists may, if they have time, stop over at several places of interest which will claim a day each—cliff dwellings, Pueblo villages, Santa Fé, San Francisco Mountains, etc. If they lack time, the car-window still affords many pleasant sights which charm, even after the Grand Cañon, including the Cañon Diablo, 222 feet deep, which the train bridges in the midst of a plain. Beyond Albuquerque, the evidence multiplies that water is more abundant, and New Mexico has many picturesque and healthful spots, with wooded hills and green meadows, which only await the arrival of pioneers to be soon converted into populous and flourishing districts. Small pine forests make their appearance, and one readily understands why they are locally known as "parks," so clear are they of all underbrush and rubbish. In Kansas, bits of local color present themselves in the shape of immense herds of cattle, the three guardian angels of one of which (alias cowboys) race with one another and with the train quite successfully for a short distance. The train is five hours behind time, but at La Junta it is annexed by the express from Denver, which is known as the "Thunderbolt," presumably because it is only one hour behind time and loses only one more before reaching Kansas City—still in time, however, for the night train to St. Louis.

HENRY T. FINCK.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

HEIDELBERG, October 8.

THE Institute for International Law has lately been holding its annual session on the banks of the Neckar. No less than fourteen reports by ten special committees figured on the programme, and yet the meeting really managed, under the Chairmanship of Prof. von Bulmerincq, to discuss nearly all of them, and to further considerably several important subjects. The right of expelling aliens was deemed too delicate a question for debate, members seeming mostly of opinion that the right of a State to expel aliens cannot be questioned, and that it is beyond the power of jurists to draw the line at the exact point where the duty of self-preservation ceases to justify expulsion, and where humanity and justice forbid it. Few, if any, of the members present would, I suspect, have been ready to admit that the claims of humanity have been sufficiently considered of late by the German and Russian Governments; and all, no doubt, deplore the endeavors of the Parisian Chauvinist press to urge their own Government to similar harsh measures. Commercial rivalry seems to have much to do with this intolerant cry in France, and with the outcry against foreign spies. There being no means at hand to expel French competitors, an attempt is being made to oust German and Italian ones. As to Russia, the measures adopted by her to put a stop to the rapidly progressing Germanization of her Western provinces, are of a piece with the whole policy of "One law, one faith, one tongue," proclaimed by Emperor Nicholas, and taken up again by Alexander III. What is much more puzzling to account for is Prince Bismarck's expulsion of thirty thousand Poles, Russians, and Austrians. Public opinion was strongly against this measure; most of the expelled were peaceable citizens, whom it cruelly deprived of their means of livelihood. The argument that our Eastern provinces were in danger of becoming entirely Polish and Roman Catholic was too little flattering for Germans to be taken seriously by the public. And thus, in order to account for the mysterious action of the Government, people have been driven to the supposition that it is all due to a fit of anger, which seized the Chancellor of the Empire when he found out that nine or ten aliens had voted for Herr Rickert at Danzig, and procured a majority for the Progressist against the Government candidate. Even for those disinclined to accept this explanation, it remains a characteristic fact that it has found acceptance, and that the fate of thirty thousand law-abiding people is supposed to be at the mercy of a man dependent on his humor.

Mr. David Dudley Field presented a memoir to the Institute, setting forth that modern civilization requires an amelioration of the laws of war. He begins by quoting Admiral Aube's threat, that in the next naval war cruisers would attack English commerce on every sea, and that every power of attack and destruction would be employed against all littoral towns, fortified or unfortified, to burn, destroy, or pitilessly ransom them. He suggests that, so long as nations cannot agree to establish an Amphictyonic Council, at least something should be done to humanize the customs of war. Well worth considering as Mr. Field's remarks are, Europeans might feel inclined slightly to alter the wording of some of his statements. Thus, when he says that the Government of the United States offered to accept the Declaration of Paris of 1856 against privateering, provided that the capture of private property were declared inadmissible, we should probably prefer the following reading: Owing to the unfortunate refusal of the United States to sign the Declaration of Paris, we are as far removed as ever from the acceptance of the inviolability of private property at sea; the civilized world has still to accomplish the first step, abolition of privateering.

A project submitted by Mr. Leone Levi, in the name of the Peace and the International Arbitration and Peace Societies, proposes the formation of a standing international council of arbitration. M. Rolin-Jacquemyns advised the Institute to continue to keep as far away from Utopian dreams as from icy theory. It should avoid doing harm to a good cause by proposing what no government would think of accepting. Withal, he could not see that there was any danger in considering, from a strictly juridical point of view, whether, and to what degree, and by what means, it might be possible to restrict within certain proportional limits, to be fixed by treaties between the States of the European group, the size of the armies of these States and the amount of their military expenses in time of peace. This question might be divided into three, viz.: (1) Whether it is feasible, from the standpoint of international law, for two or more States to pledge themselves mutually by treaty to limit their respective armaments; (2) to what extent European States may enter into such reciprocal engagements, and how far these engagements will be binding upon them; (3) by what means an efficacious guarantee can be provided for such treaties. M. Rolin briefly recapitulated the disastrous consequences entailed upon Europe by the unceasing growth of armaments, of which he has drawn a striking picture in the *Revue du Droit International* (Brussels, 1887, No. 2, p. 130). He tried to show how much more the great States had to lose in case of defeat than they could possibly gain in case of victory. But the friends of humanity cannot hope to bring governments over to their side by insisting on complete disarmament—an evident impossibility; nor will they prevent wars between different peoples by exciting classes against each other, or preaching revolution. And since his colleagues of the Institute were mostly averse to the idea of appealing to the governments on behalf of "conventional disarmament," he would limit himself to a few observations. He would point out that the

English Government had not hesitated to make a similar proposal* in 1816, which was favorably received both by Austria and Russia, the latter of which expressed the wish that the next Congress should fix the proper size of each standing army for all European nations. The Belgian statesman proceeded to explain how every sovereign State derives from its right to exist full liberty to defend itself against any attack by all the means in its power, and how, for this reason, International Law, as it stands at present, does not admit any limitation of these means of defence by a higher authority. But all States are now threatened by a far more formidable danger than that of a neighbor's attack, viz.: by the exhaustion or disorganization of their vital forces by exaggerated preparations for war. Since Moltke himself admitted the existence of this danger in his famous speech of December 4, 1886, nobody has any longer ventured to deny it. It bears not only a political and economical, but also a social aspect. But, if such a strained situation does exist, is not then the duty incumbent on all European States to come to an understanding concerning the best means of meeting and attenuating the evil? It will never do to exclude a question because it has not hitherto been embodied in any treaty. Nothing is, on the contrary, more characteristic of international law than its constant tendency to enlarge its scope, to draw within its pale subjects deemed not to belong to it. The line between moral and juridical responsibility is a movable one and incessantly retreating. Treaties used to be silent respecting the duties which humanity imposes. Now the laws of war, all tending to enforce humane principles on belligerents, are recognized as *stricti juris*.

I have dwelt thus long on M. Rolin's discourse because the despatch of a British deputation to President Cleveland, proposing that future disputes between England and the United States be regularly settled by arbitration, when diplomacy is incapable of settling them, cannot, if successful, fail to promote the cause of peace all over the world, and to give a new impulse to the friends of peace in Europe. To my mind, the great approaching war with Panslavism must be fought before a reduction of European armaments by mutual consent can be brought before a conference of the Powers. But this will only be done after public opinion has been persuaded to acknowledge it as a rational idea, and after mature discussion has originated a plan which has the appearance of feasibility. When the principal nations of Europe have found their "natural frontiers," and when people have been cured of their rage for militarism by further sad experiences, advocates of conventional disarmament will be listened to. In the meantime it is very well they should ponder over the questions raised by M. Rolin-Jacquemyns, and take up a topic that has hardly been touched since 1816. THEODOR VON BUNSEN.

*Compare 'Traités conclus par la Russie,' etc., by Prof. Martens. St. Petersburg. 1878. IV. I. D. 37.

THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA.

PARIS, October 20, 1887.

DR. AUGUST VON SCHLOSSBERGER, Vice-Director of the State Archives of Würtemberg, has published at Stuttgart two volumes of letters between Queen Catharine and King Jerome Napoleon, the brother of Napoleon I. This fine publication does honor to the editor and to the German printer. Napoleon I. said of Queen Catharine at St. Helena: "Par sa belle conduite en 1815, cette princesse est inscrite de ses propres mains dans l'histoire." Her correspondence justifies the judgment of Napoleon, and shows a very different person from the Empress Marie-Louise.

Princess Catharine was born on February 21, 1783, in St. Petersburg. She was the second child of the Duke of Würtemberg, who became afterwards King of Würtemberg, and of Augusta, a princess of Brunswick. She was educated chiefly by her grandmother, the Duchess Sophia Dorothea of Würtemberg, of whom she wrote in her diary when she lost her: "It is to her that I owe the few virtues I possess." She had never known her mother; her father had married a second time, and her stepmother, Princess Charlotte Matilda of Great Britain, seems to have taken but little interest in her. She lived chiefly with one of her aunts till in 1807 she became affianced to Prince Jerome, to whom his brother, Napoleon, had given the crown of Westphalia, a new kingdom established after the Treaty of Tilsit. They made their entry together into Cassel, which was their capital, on the 1st of January, 1808.

The first part of the correspondence extends from 1801, at which time the Princess was eighteen years old, to the time of her marriage. In 1804, she allowed her friends to call her "l'abbesse," and she wrote: "As I never shall have a husband, an abbey is an honest retreat for an old lady." She became in fact, in 1805, Abbess of Oberstenfeld. Napoleon chose the young abbess for his brother, Jerome. There are several letters of his on the subject written to his "brother," the Elector Frederick, afterwards King Frederick.

Princess Catharine's letters to her father show that she was not much afraid of marrying Prince Jerome, who was young, handsome, of gentle manners. "There can be no question," she writes, "of a sacrifice made for you or for my country. What duty commands may be compatible with sentiment." It was a singular time, and courtship was conducted as rapidly as a campaign. Napoleon wrote to the King of Würtemberg: "It is enough to say that Prince Jerome, with a corps of 30,000 men, among them 10,000 men of your Majesty's troops, is about to enter Silesia." The King of Würtemberg gave Prince Jerome the Würtemberg order of military merit. When the campaign was ended, Marshal Bessières was sent by Napoleon to Stuttgart, and formally asked for the hand of the young Princess. The marriage was made by proxy. The Princess left Stuttgart for Paris, travelling by way of Nancy, Châlons, and Meaux. "At Phalsbourg, where we breakfasted day before yesterday, and which is a little fort, I found that the garrison was entirely made up of Hessians, who seemed charmed to see me. I cannot tell you what a sensation I felt in hearing them speak German. It seemed to me that I was again in my own country, but this illusion lasted, unfortunately, but a moment" (August 19, 1807). One can sympathize with the feelings of the young Princess, but it must not be supposed that those feelings were exactly hostile to France. The Würtembergers had joined in the last campaign of Napoleon, and the great national reaction against Napoleon had not yet begun. Prince Salm, who accompanied her on her journey, was an aide-de-camp of Jerome. "He seems very much attached to the Prince, and speaks of him with enthusiasm."

Princess Catharine met Prince Jerome at Le Raincy, a place which belonged to Junot, the Commander of Paris (it was one of the Orleans estates). She was received at the Tuileries by Napoleon, and presented to all the members of her new family. At dinner Napoleon forced her to drink wine, "to give me courage, as he said. It is true that I needed it, though I felt less embarrassed with the Emperor than with the Prince" (August 23, 1807). The mother of the Emperor, Mme. Letitia Bonaparte, made a favorable impression on her. She calls her "an estimable woman, of much merit." Jerome Bonaparte was shy, and the young Princess timid, and the first private interviews between them were somewhat painful; but the impressions made were satisfactory on both sides. There was a civil marriage first, which the Princess says was very imposing, and afterwards a religious ceremony. "The Prince," she writes two days after it, "is really a charming man, full of amiability, of *esprit*, of kindness. He already begins to spoil me." She describes in her letters to her father her new life at the Tuileries, at St.-Cloud, at Rambouillet, and there is much interest in her descriptions, as Napoleon is the centre of them. The King, her husband, had surpassed her dreams. "I ask myself if it is a dream or a reality, for my happiness is so great that I can hardly understand it. How happy shall I be to present to you the King who makes the happiness of my life" (October, 1807).

King and Queen left for their kingdom towards the end of 1807. We have the list of persons appointed for the journey to Stuttgart. The King has a grand marshal of the palace, a *grand écuyer*, a grand master of the household, a chamberlain, a marshal of the court, a secretary, all Frenchmen; the Queen has three ladies and two chamberlains, etc. Before leaving they remain a little while at Fontainebleau with the Emperor. The Queen sends some political news to her father, but adds: "I cannot give you this news as authentic, for at the court one never speaks of politics. The subject is totally banished. The Emperor never speaks of it, and does not suffer anybody to seem to know the smallest particulars." The Queen had to ask the Emperor for a private audience, in order to communicate to him a letter received from her father, a letter in which he wished to have the Emperor's opinion and approval of a marriage intended for his son. "I must confess," she writes to her father, "that I did not enter the cabinet of the greatest of men and the most illustrious of monarchs, without trembling to think that in a moment I should find myself alone with him."

She gives the whole account of the conversation, and it must be confessed that there was something alarming in the tone of the Emperor; he spoke like a Cæsar who saw all the sovereigns of the world at his feet, and who found it perfectly natural that his will should be first consulted in everything. Much has been written lately on the subject of Napoleon; we have had the scorching analysis of Taine, the defence of Prince Napoleon. It cannot be denied that the man was most extraordinary; it seems incredible that anybody should assume so naturally the tone of supreme authority. As soon as he entered on the consular functions, he assumed in his letters and despatches the tone of a man familiar with the greatest affairs of the world. I happened to read some time ago the first despatches which he wrote to the French Ambassador; they are marked by a superiority, an authority, which seems almost incredible in so young a man, who had never seen anything but the army. It seemed as if he had nothing to learn, and knew everything.

There are very characteristic remarks in the correspondence of Queen Catharine, such as this: "The King [she always calls her husband the King], knowing the levity of the French, begs you to give none of your orders to any of his gentlemen who asks them without his permission" (November, 1807). The King and Queen of Westphalia were at Strasbourg at the end of November, 1807; they visited the

King of Würtemberg at Stuttgart, and made their entry into Cassel. "The King has been perfectly well received in his new States, and it seems that their sentiments are not affected, but sincere. The people seem cheerful, happy; but the country is not as fine as my dear Würtemberg." Gen. Reubell was appointed Governor of the capital. The house at Weissenstein, a country residence of the Court, was named Napoleonshöhe. As for the château of Cassel, "it is really all you can imagine most horrible; it looks like an old donjon. . . . One sees in everything the sordid avarice of the ex-Elector. With much difficulty I found in it a bad table of pine wood. In all the city of Cassel, I could not find a writing-desk. Everything must be sent from Frankfort or Paris, and you cannot find even a bit of ribbon; they tell you that the ex-Elector could not bear it, and suffered no luxury at his court. This simplicity is worthy of the age of gold, but unfortunately we live in an age of iron." The life at Cassel was very monotonous; at one time the throne of Spain was offered to Jerome. "The affairs of Spain are a great example of the terrible results of family dissensions, and they have nearly affected my happiness and my love of repose. The throne has been offered to the King, and, if he had accepted it, I should have found myself in the terrible perplexity of choosing between my husband and my religion; fortunately there is no longer any question of this project" (May 28, 1808).

The Queen went to Liebenzell, to take the waters during the summer of 1808, and returned to Cassel in September. All the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine were invited to Erfurt, where Napoleon was to arrive at the same time with the Emperor Alexander of Russia. The Queen of Westphalia was invited by Napoleon himself to go to Erfurt, but the correspondence gives no details on the Conference, as the Queen's father was himself at Erfurt, and he was her chief correspondent. A new war broke out in 1809. The following letter from Napoleon to King Frederick of Würtemberg shows well what the state of Germany was at that time: "I have destined the corps d'armée of your Majesty to form a reserve. I have appointed Gen. Vandamme to be its commander. He will be the only Frenchman, and will receive his orders directly from the Major-General. . . . The troops of your Majesty could not render the services which they are called upon to render, if they were not under the orders of a French general," etc. (March 17, 1809). The King protested against the choice of Vandamme, and spoke of the harshness with which this general had treated his troops in Silesia, but added: "All my officers, the Feldzeugmeister first of all, are ready to serve under any other general whom your Majesty may choose." Napoleon insisted, and Vandamme took the command. War was declared in April, and King Jerome made his headquarters near Bamberg. An insurrection took place in Westphalia, and the Queen found herself obliged to take refuge in Frankfort and in Strasbourg; the Prussians, under Schill, had entered her kingdom. But the troubles of Westphalia soon came to an end, as Napoleon had again been victorious. The Würtembergers had fought in his armies. Queen Catharine was proud of their successes. "I partake of the satisfaction which you must feel," she writes to her father, "on the subject of the affair in which our brave Würtembergers so gloriously distinguished themselves" (May 24, 1809).

Queen Catharine was still in Strasbourg in June; she then left for Spa, where she took the waters. Her husband was with an army in the north of Germany, and she was in great alarm about him. "Our fate," said she, "depends upon the Emperor." Napoleon was victorious, and she was at liberty to return to Cassel. Peace was signed at Schönbrunn on October 14 between the two Emperors of France and Austria. The King and Queen of Westphalia were afterwards invited to go to Paris. "I have never seen the Emperor more gay or in better health than he is now" (November 24, 1809). The rapidity of Napoleon's movements was incredible; we leave him at Schönbrunn, we find him again, soon afterwards, in the Tuileries. He exacted the same rapidity of movement of the Princes and Princesses of his family.

Correspondence.

"AS EVERY SCHOOLBOY KNOWS."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Not being a subscriber to the *Forum*, I have only this week been reading Gov. Foraker's article on "The Return of the Republican Party," in the August number of that magazine. The copy in my hands belongs to the library of Miami University, and I note that one of our young men has been indulging the reprehensible habit of scribbling on the margin of the library's periodicals. Says Gov. Foraker: "Practically everything he [the American farmer] produces, brings him a price from 50 to 200 per cent. higher than he ever dreamed of in free-trade times, while substantially every domestic article he buys is from 50 to 200 per cent. cheaper, and at the same time better in quality." To this the marginal scholiast observes, meditatively: "One hundred per cent. is all. Then a man is paid money to induce him to buy. Mr. F., this is stuff." The souls of our college youth are growing painfully dry and mathematical.

The Governor, somehow, meets with a singular lack of feeling among babes and innocents. What county in Virginia was it where the naïveté of a thoughtless countryman interrupted his thrilling presentation of figures on pauper wages in Spain with the embarrassing query: "Hasn't Spain got a protective tariff, Governor?"

Yours, Alfred Emerson.

Oxford, O., October 22, 1887.

THE EFFORT TO REVIVE OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Another convention has been held by the American Shipping and Industrial League—this time at Boston—with the object of enabling "the United States, at no distant day, to reclaim her former ascendency upon the seas." It is to be noted that the tone of these conventions is always one of regret, of comparisons of our present small tonnage with that of other countries and of our own in the past, and always in the belief that, the facts being as they are, the spectacle is "melancholy" and "humiliating." "If," said the President of the Convention at Boston, "under conditions such as I have mentioned, showing our fallen commercial and naval state, the time has not arrived for such action as that contemplated by the present Convention and other kindred organizations, to what public exigency should the mercantile communities of the United States respond?"

The time has certainly come to say that the sweeping of the American flag from the ocean is a thing upon which we may in truth congratulate ourselves, for it has come about, not through sloth or lack of ingenuity on our part, but by the greater remuneration of other employments. Our spirit is not dead, but our adventures on land simply make a larger return than those upon the sea. Is this a thing to mourn over? We may, if we please, imagine a business man running his own errands, but he will prove to be a small business man. Let him once have a large and lucrative business, and he will occupy his time with what is most profitable to him, and leave the rest to subordinates. Would he grudge these others their work? Would he himself feel dishonored that he did not do it all himself, being better employed? Yet it is an exactly similar fact that our shipping conventions bewail. "Lo," they say, "we are not running our own errands! The British are running them for us! What a dishonor! What a loss of prestige!" Are we, then, idle? No, we are simply doing something better.

Once, on a sterile soil, with the ocean in front and a wilderness behind, the Americans took to the sea; now they are turning to the West, where there is greater remuneration for toil. On the sea all nations meet on an equal footing, but we alone have a more fruitful West. The shipping conventions would force us arbitrarily to deny ourselves this superiority; they would have us meet other nations on a common footing; because others can do a thing, they would have us do it too, rather than what we can do better. They cry that there is no outlet for our products. "In our present commercial paralysis there can be no efficient intercourse with foreign nations, no direct opportunity for international exchange, no American mail service—no outlet, in a word, for the superabundant products of our industrial activity"—and this in the face of the volume of our exports and imports, and of the fact that within three years so many ships were trying to serve us that they were taking our products to Europe without charge. The American capitalist of himself chooses not to compete with people satisfied with the returns to industry on the European basis; and shipping conventions can force them into it only by bounties and subsidies—that is, by giving them what others, their countrymen, have earned. Our shipping should not be unnecessarily hampered, for it should have a fair chance if, at any time, other industries become no more profitable than it is. But it is not an infant industry, which, with support now, will presently support itself. It is falling of its own weakness, and figures showing its decrepitude only show how many people have gone through the trying stage of leaving it for something else.

John F. Moors.

171 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Notes.

James Pott & Co. publish directly 'The Holy Land and the Bible,' by Cunningham Geikie, D.D., in two volumes; 'Bible Topography,' by Canon Rawlinson; 'The Sceptic's Creed,' by the Rev. N. Lorraine; a new series of Canon Liddon's Sermons, four volumes in one; 'How We Got Our Bible,' by J. Patterson Smyth; 'Fragmentary Records of Jesus of Nazareth,' by the Rev. F. R. Wynne; and 'Unfinished Worlds,' a popular study in astronomy, by S. H. Parkes.

D. Appleton & Co. announce 'Weather: a Popular Exposition of the Nature of Weather Changes from Day to Day,' by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; 'Evolution in its Relation to Religious Thought,' by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; 'Animal Magnetism,' from the French of Alfred Binet and Charles Féré; 'The Geological History of Plants,' by Sir J. William Dawson; 'The Education of Man,' by Frederick Froebel; 'International Law,' with materials for a code, by Prof. Leone Levi; 'Origins of the English People and the English Language,' by Jean

Roemer, LL.D.; 'Good Form in England,' by L. J. Ransom; 'The Divine Man,' by the Rev. George Boardman; 'The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier,' by George S. Boutwell; 'A Guide to Southern California,' by Dr. Walter Lindley and Dr. J. P. Widney; and an 'Atlas of the United States,' with county maps. In preparation is a 'History of the American Fossil Mammals,' by Henry F. Osborn, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and William B. Scott, Professor of Geology and Palæontology, at Princeton.

J. B. Lippincott Co. have in press a volume of popular essays by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, entitled 'Doctor and Patient.' The work is largely made up of what might be called Essays of Advice to Women.

The November number (No. 30) of the Riverside Literature Series (published monthly by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) will contain Mr. James Russell Lowell's famous "Vision of Sir Launfal," "The Harvard Commemoration Ode," something from the "Biglow Papers," tributes to Bryant, Wendell Phillips, and William Lloyd Garrison, "An Indian Summer Revery," and other poems.

'Life and Love,' poems by Robert Burns Wilson, is in the press of Cassell & Co.

Frederick W. Wilson & Bro., Glasgow, will publish 'Smith: a Tragedy,' by John Davidson, author of 'Bruce: a Drama.' The *motif* is rebellion against the society of to-day; and "that daring," say the publishers, "which takes *Smith* as the name for a tragic hero, characterizes the whole drama."

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll furnishes a preface to the narrative of a Chicago working-girl's life, 'For Her Daily Bread,' to be issued by Rand, McNally & Co.

Cupples & Hurd, Boston, publish this month 'Gritli's Children,' by Mme. Spyri, translated by Mrs. Louise Brooks; and 'Our Party of Four,' a novel by Mrs. H. B. Goodwin.

Mr. Ad. F. Bandelier has just finished at Santa Fé, N. M., a 'History of the Colonization and Missions of Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico, and Arizona, up to the Year 1700.' The work has been composed in French, and will be presented to Pope Leo XIII. by the Archbishop at Santa Fé.

If the intelligibility of the home-rule question is not exactly on a par with that of the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, it is still probable that few Americans are prepared to stand a searching examination on either. A pamphlet, therefore, addressed to the British elector is calculated to assist students on this side of the water, and its price—one shilling—puts it within the reach of all. The 'Handbook of Home Rule' (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) has been edited by Mr. James Bryce, M.P., who himself furnishes two articles, of which we particularly commend that entitled "How We Became Home-Rulers." Lord Thring has also two articles, on "Home Rule and Imperial Unity" and on "The Irish Government Bill and the Irish Land Bill." Mr. E. L. Godkin's article on "American Home Rule" is reprinted from the *Nineteenth Century*, and is supplemented by his hitherto unpublished rejoinder to Prof. A. V. Dicey's criticism of it in his 'Case against Home Rule.' Canon MacColl states "The 'Unionist' Position," and Mr. R. Barry O'Brien reviews "The 'Unionist' Case for Home Rule." Mr. John Morley, with "Some Arguments Considered," and Mr. Gladstone, with "Lessons of Irish History in the Eighteenth Century," close this well-rounded pamphlet, to which Earl Spencer furnishes a brief preface.

Baedeker's 'Great Britain' (London: Dulau & Co.; New York: Westermann), a Guide to England, Wales, and Scotland, is a well-digested hand-book for travellers who wish to make a rapid tour and see what is of most interest everywhere in the countries named. The routes are well given for this purpose, but for more thorough work in the rural portions one must have recourse to Black's guides to the separate counties. The maps in the Baedeker might be more abundant, some of the more important regions, so far as picturesque interest goes, having none. The cities, however, are fairly well represented in plans. The work has been edited by Mr. J. F. Muirhead. Considerations of bulk compelled the omission of Ireland and the northern portion of Scotland; but these, it is intimated, will be provided for in a separate volume.

One is not surprised to read "seventh edition" on the title-page of the latest issue of 'Rollo's Journey to Cambridge' (Boston: Cupples & Hurd). This delightful travesty, the work of several hands, capitally illustrated by Mr. F. G. Attwood, loses nothing by time. No other single product of American undergraduate cleverness approaches it.

No man was competent to write the life of the late Wendell Phillips in the same year that the great orator died. Mr. George Lowell Austin not only essayed the task, but coupled with it a history of "the times." It was pure cramming in either case, and the result was a wretched literary performance, neither history nor biography, ill-informed, abounding in errors, defective in grasp, arrangement, proportion, and critical appreciation. Lee & Shepard have just brought out a fresh edition, for which, as in the case of the same writer's Longfellow, there is less excuse now than in 1884, the basis for a genuine life having meantime been thoroughly laid. A fine steel portrait of Phillips in his later years is the only redeeming feature of the volume.

We have received three sheets of the map of Massachusetts now being published in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey, on a scale of one mile to the inch, uniform with that adopted for the map of New Jersey. The work is in charge of Mr. Henry Gannett, Chief Geographer, and of three Massachusetts Commissioners, with Gen. F. A. Walker at their head. The execution is very clear, in three colors, with contour lines of which the altitudes are set down, and with roads. The "Greylock Sheet" is well named, as this mountain mass occupies nearly a third of the area mapped, and the "Northampton Sheet" might fittingly have been named after Mt. Holyoke, and the "Worcester Sheet" after Mt. Wachusett. These several tracts embrace on the whole the greatest scenic glories of Massachusetts, and some of the most interesting geologic features. The glacial character of Worcester County, with its crumpled surface and ponds innumerable, speaks to the eye.

The first annual report of the Commission of Colleges in New England on Admissions Examinations is now published, and may be had of Prof. W. C. Poland of Brown University, Providence. It presents little in the way of accomplishment beyond the clarifying of the Commission's functions and the establishment of friendly relations with the other educational bodies between which it mediates. Its constitution and by-laws, and its doings, fill a thin pamphlet of sixteen pages. We need hardly remark that this movement deserves to be watched by all heads of colleges and preparatory schools throughout the country.

We might have added to our mention, last week, of the fifth volume of the Nova Scotian Historical Society's Collections, the second important paper, a "Journal" kept by William A. Gordon, grandfather of Chinese Gordon, during the siege of Louisburg in 1758. It is a singularly colorless narrative, but gives in many instances minute accounts of the day's events, together with lists of ships, regiments, ordnance, etc., both of the French and English. In these, as well as in some other unimportant details, this journal differs slightly from the authorities followed by Mr. Parkman in his 'Montcalm and Wolfe.' There are one or two instances in which the dryness of Gordon's catalogue of events is slightly relieved, as when he records that "Gen. Wolfe was in this Skirmish and as usual in the most Danger." Telling of a certain sortie of the French, he adds that they were "the most of them much in Liquor." It is noteworthy that the last entry of the journal is a "Return of Men who went as Volunteers to erect the two last Batteries against Louisbourg with me"—evidently a dangerous duty, for which he was anxious that the soldiers, forty-nine in number, should receive due credit. In his account of the erection of these batteries, however, he makes no mention of the fact that he was in command of the force, nor does he make any reference whatever, if we are not mistaken, to himself or his services. He was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec in 1759, and participated in the capture of Moro Castle in 1762. The genuineness of the Journal is certified to by his son, the late Lieut.-Gen. H. W. Gordon.

The *Berkeleyan*, the literary organ of the University of California, reprints in its October issue Mr. J. C. Rowell's List of American Sonnets, correcting Mr. Lowell's confused name, and also admonishing us that it was in the *Berkeleyan*, and not elsewhere, that this list and the accompanying essay were first published.

In *Modern Language Notes* for November, Dr. R. Mahrenholtz of Dresden reviews Edmond Scherer's recent Life of Melchior Grimm. Incidentally, he defends Rousseau's credibility in his account of Grimm against Scherer's imputations, and it is pretty to see Frenchman and German thus taking sides opposed to the bias of their respective nationalities. Dr. Mahrenholtz anticipates much from Prof. Jansen's forthcoming Life of Rousseau.

The "process" engraving of a fine death-mask of Pascal, which is still preserved, is the most valuable feature of *L'Art* for October 1 (Macmillan). It is accompanied by a hitherto unpublished letter from an eye-witness of his death, describing his last hours. A chapter from the forthcoming work of Henri Delaborde on the Raphaelite engraver, Marcantonio Raimondi, with illustrations; and a paper on Ter Borch (Terburg), by Émile Michel, also lend interest to this number.

Of the three plates which accompany the *Portfolio* for October (Macmillan), Mr. Pearce's etching of the interior of Lincoln's Inn Hall falls far short of a good photograph. G. Reid's "Dornoch" is a pleasing expanse of moor, of which the photogravure, in the absence of color, almost suggests a sea rather than dry land. But the gem of the number is the Norfolk landscape "Langmere," by Lance Speed—a charming type of local English scenery. Mr. William Armstrong continues his discussion of Scottish painters, taking up Leitch, Bough, Manson, and Chalmers.

We read in *Le Livre* for October of the finding, by M. Henri Bouchot, in the binding of a book of prayers in the National Library, of two portraits of Charles VIII. and Anne of Brittany. They are the only ones from the life known to exist, and are painted on a mahogany panel. M. Bouchot was also the discoverer of a portrait of Henri IV. at twenty years of age.

We have received from Mr. Christern the 'Nouveau Dictionnaire classique illustré' (Paris: Armand Colin), by M. A. Gazier, who does

well everything that he undertakes to do. It is an elementary work prepared for use in the French schools; but, from its completeness and the variety of information it contains, it is an excellent book of reference for all students of French. There are over six hundred illustrations, of which seventy are *figures d'ensemble*—that is, not pictures of isolated objects, but larger illustrations, in which the names of various parts are clearly indicated. Thus a *château* is given, with the names of all the separate parts clearly marked upon it, from the *girouette*, the *crête*, the *chatière*, and the *créneaux*, down to the *clôture* and the *pont-levis*. The nineteen maps intercalated in the text form of themselves a good little atlas. It is not a mere dictionary of words alone. It contains much historical, geographical, literary, and other information—as much as an ordinary reader of French would need to clear up the usual difficulties that present themselves. For those who wish to learn French according to the new methods, that is, with as little interposition of English as possible, it would be an invaluable aid.

Signor A. De Gubernatis is about to recast his 'Biographical Dictionary,' under the title of an 'International Dictionary of Living Writers' (*Dizionario Internazionale degli Scrittori Viventi*). He desires that any information pertinent to this work may be sent him at Florence, Villino Vidyâ, Viale Principe Eugenio.

We learn that Prof. Willard Fiske's bibliography of Petrarch's 'De Remediis' is now completed, even to the index, but its appearance may be delayed for mechanical reasons.

A collection of the letters and writings of Emin Pasha is about to be published by Brockhaus of Leipzig. Dr. Schweinfurth and Prof. Ratzel are the editors.

Last month was begun the publication of a *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen*, edited by C. G. Büttner, inspector of the East African Mission in Berlin. It will appear quarterly (Berlin: Asher & Co.; New York: Christern). The first number contains, among others, an article on "Negro Folk-Lore of the Gold Coast," compared with that of other African tribes, by J. G. Christaller.

—At the recent meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, Prof. F. B. Dexter presented an important paper on "The Estimates of Population in the New England Colonies." The sources of information are so scattered, and at first sight so contradictory, that historians have been afraid to take the subject up systematically. In most of the colonies official enumerations of population were neither frequent nor accurate; but we are able to supplement them by lists of voters, taxpayers, or numbers liable to military duty. Above all, our knowledge of the principles governing the growth of population enables us to compare the different estimates, and reject those which are distinctly unreliable. The value of the material varies greatly in the different colonies, Rhode Island being decidedly the best in this respect, and North Carolina probably the worst. But, taking good and bad together, we have enough independent pieces of evidence and methods of procedure to make our general result quite trustworthy—more so, perhaps, than any of the individual estimates would be if taken singly. The general conclusions are that in 1640 the British colonies contained an aggregate population of a little over 25,000 whites—60 per cent. in New England, most of the remainder in Virginia. In 1660 the total had increased to 80,000—half of them in Maryland and Virginia. In 1689 the number was probably a little over 200,000; it reached half a million in 1721, a million in 1743, and two millions in 1767. This period was marked by rapid growth of the Middle Colonies. Although the increase just before the Revolution was rapid, the population at the outbreak of the war cannot have been much more than two and a half million. These figures are on the whole somewhat lower than Bancroft's; for the later dates there is a tolerably constant difference of four or five per cent. The Revolutionary War caused a sudden check to the growth of population; in Rhode Island and Georgia there was an absolute diminution. In spite of the estimate of C. B. Elliott in 'Walker's Statistical Atlas' (1874), giving more than three million in 1780, it does not seem probable that this number was reached until two or three years after the close of the war. But at the time of the census of 1790 the population of the States had reached 3,900,000; and the Territorial settlers would bring the number above four million.

—'China in America: a Study in Social Life of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States' is the title of an agreeably written essay read by Mr. Stewart Culin of Philadelphia before the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Section of Anthropology), at their recent meeting in New York. An uncolored map of that portion of the Province of Kwang Tung from which all the Chinese laborers come is prefixed to the pamphlet now printed. The tract is little more than 100 miles square, from which come those "Mongolian hordes" which exist in some imaginations, and all are enrolled in the Six Companies in San Francisco. The ties of kindred preserved with so much care in China are recognized here, and those from the same section keep much to themselves, having separate shops, and, when their numbers warrant, assembly rooms. Thirty or forty of the village clans are represented in the Eastern American cities, that of *Li* outnumbering any other; and the age-enduring feuds of the old country have a second probation in this place of existence. The immigrants are mostly young men who have left home before the usual time of marriage, though a few are husbands and fathers. The discovery of gold in California first set in motion the trans-Pacific emigration, which later on was swelled in volume after the suppression of the Triad insurrection. The Triad was a secret society having in view the overthrow of the present Tartar dynasty in Peking, and, during the Tai Ping rebellion, attempted a revolt, which was crushed with much bloodshed. Many thousands of the rebels then fled across sea, and this was the golden age of the Pacific Mail Company's steerage traffic. After the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, the laborers out of employment went into the mining camps, and, in the absence of women, became laundrymen, soon obtaining a monopoly of the business. When fifty Chinamen were imported to Belleville, N. J., the wide-awake immigrants discovered the large cities near by, and, the news spreading to California and China, the Eastern States were soon colonized with sporadic Orientals. About $100 is the average amount of capital needed to start the laundry business, the owners clearing each from $25 to $70 per month, the hired men receiving about $7 a week with board and bunks. The work is from cock-crow until near midnight, the meals two a day, and the ordinary holidays Sunday and part of Monday. The life of the colony revolves around the shop, where often is a restaurant, with post-office, dispensary, opium den, barber-shop, and tribunal of arbitration. A great many most interesting data have been gathered by Mr. Culin, and the study of his pamphlet cannot fail to profit all who wish to know more of the capable and extraordinary people from the oldest of nations.

—In No. 129, 130 of the *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society, Dr. W. Heyd announces the discovery of two commercial routes from India to the West not hitherto described. Tana (at the mouth of the Don) and Trebizond were two of the most important stations in the India trade in the Middle Ages. Over the routes through Tana passed a large part of the spices,—*e. g.*, pepper, ginger, nutmeg, cloves—for the West. The price of spices is said to have doubled in Italy, when the Italians were for a time shut out of Tana in 1343. The chief overland routes to Tana from India were through Cabul to Urgenj (Khiva) by the Oxus, then by land to Tana via Astrakhan. It was this route in the main that the elder Polos took in 1260 on their way eastward. The other route led through Persia to Asterabad, then by water to Astrakhan, etc. Merchants from China generally pursued the first-mentioned route. But these routes in the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries grew unsafe, and Western traders came to limit their expeditions to the ports at the end of the caravan roads. As they ceased to penetrate the interior, they also ceased to give any information about the routes. The Tana-Peking route became no longer traversable, yet Tana continued to be prosperous until the attack of Timur (1395), and even later. Trebizond also continued to be well supplied with Eastern products, though the condition of Persia (the old Trebizond route passed through Tabriz) had become critical and even dangerous. The explanation of this uninterrupted traffic has been sought in vain, for we have no contemporary information for the long period between Pegolotti (1340) and the fall of the empire of Trebizond (1461).

—It is this gap in the history of the Eastern trade and the records of historical geography that Dr. Heyd believes he has now filled. In the inexhaustible diaries of Marino Sanuto, he has lighted upon three letters from Donato da Lezze, a Venetian envoy in 1514 to the seat of war between the Sultan, Selim I., and the Persian ruler, Ismail Sophi. In the second of these letters Donato gives us the surprising information, derived from Armenian tradition, that, before the fall of Constantinople, Tana and Trebizond were in direct communication with Bassorah by caravan roads. According to this report, spice ships from India did not come up the Red Sea, as later, in Donato's day, but up the Persian Gulf to the mouth of the Euphrates; there the cargoes were transshipped in smaller vessels to Bassorah. The routes then divided. One went thirty days' journey of twenty-five miles each to Trebizond The intermediate stations are not mentioned, but Erzengan would seem to have been one. The other route went to Tana as follows: Up the Tigris, eight days; then four days to "Chixan" or Khisan (a little south of Bitlis); thence along the eastern shore of Lake Van to Pendemai (Bend-i-mâhi), which was about eight miles east of Arjish. The route then went northeast eight days to Shamaka, and thence four days to Baku. Thence the goods were shipped to Astrakhan, and some distance up the Volga, whence it was sixteen days' journey overland to Tana. That this information was derived from Armenian tradition does not impair its trustworthiness. Though the distances are often understated, the geographical references as a whole substantiate Donato's report, and Dr. Heyd is sure that these routes may be added confidently to those previously known. When they came into use is uncertain, but the tradi-

tion says they ceased to be used after the fall of Constantinople.

—The fourth *fascicule* of Dumont and Chaplain's 'Les Céramiques de la Grèce Propre' includes chapters xvii-xx of the first volume, and describes the leading types of the vases of the sixth and early part of the fifth centuries B. C., beginning with those vases of the Corinthian style in which the human figure predominates, and for which M. Dumont maintained a purely Corinthian origin, although up to the time of his death not one example had been found outside of Italy. His editor shows that subsequent investigations and discoveries have done much to corroborate his opinion, and to weaken the arguments of his opponents, who, following Brunn, believe these vases to be late Etruscan imitations of archaic Greek styles. Even Helbig, in his 'Homerisches Epos,' renounces the opinion he formerly held, that they were made at Cære, and admits them to be genuine Greek productions of the sixth century. Chapter xviii is an admirable summary of what is known of the characteristics of the Chalcidian, Bœotian, and Rhodian styles of the periods described, though it contributes nothing new to the subject. As a whole, the most commendable feature of the work thus far is its lucid, comprehensive descriptions of the distinctions between the various types of the vases of the early epochs of Greek art, and for this it is of great value to the student. The editor has inserted a chapter on the "Type of the Greek Colonies in Africa," rightly believing that the discoveries at Naukratis in 1885 were of sufficient importance to warrant this, although no such chapter was included in M. Dumont's plan. Mr. Petrie's excavations at Naukratis brought to light just enough to raise a hundred questions without answering any of them, and to show that it is of the utmost importance to our knowledge of the beginnings of Greek art, and the amount of influence exercised upon it by Egypt, that Naukratis should be thoroughly investigated. It is more than likely that much of the Egyptian feeling in early Greek decoration, which has hitherto been supposed to have come to Greece by way of Cyprus, may have been communicated to the Greek world directly from Naukratis; and it is noticeable that the lotos pattern, so frequent on Greek vases of the period of development, is found on the earliest specimens of the vases of local Naukratian manufacture, doubtless borrowed directly from Egyptian models at hand. What more fertile locality or more worthy subject could the American School at Athens desire for its labors?

—In the last number of the *Gazette Anecdotique* (New York: Duprat) a very interesting summary is given of various paragraphs that have appeared in the French papers of late about Louise Michel and her literary labors. She has commenced the publication of a series which will comprise six volumes, under the revolutionary title of the "Série Rouge." The first of these, 'Les Microbes humains,' has already appeared. The five others will be entitled 'Le Monde nouveau,' 'La Débâcle, ou le Cauchemar de la vie,' 'Premiere Étape,' 'L'Épopée, ou la Légende nouvelle,' and 'D'astre en astre.' The general idea of this "red series" is a supposed association of all the victims of the laws and customs of the present social system, the *rebutés, dégoûtés, déclassés*, who are supposed to have founded a sort of phalansterian colony somewhere near the North Pole, where they live in full liberty, with no laws or hindrances of any kind. She has placed this choice set of worthies in such an inhospitable region in order that they may purify their hearts and elevate their spirits by their struggles with the elements. Besides the second volume of her 'Mémoires,' which she is now preparing, Louise Michel has several other works on hand, among them a volume of verse called 'Les Océaniennes.' After the completion of these, *la grande révolutionnaire*, as her friends are pleased to call her, will attempt to civilize some of the savage races of the Pacific, expecting to find there virgin soil, wherein her revolutionary and anarchical ideas will thrive. All this is seriously proposed by this eccentric lover of the degraded classes, who has been interviewed of late in her retirement at Levallois-Perret.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

The English and French in North America, 1689–1763. Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Justin Winsor. Vol. V. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

In few historical works, whether on the co-operative plan or not, has a more dramatically impressive grouping of the material been attained than in this. Three consecutive volumes having been devoted to the attempts at settlement by the Spanish, the English, and the French respectively, this volume now follows close upon them with the inevitable conflict between the French and the English. The prize contended for in this conflict was the possession of North America; and within the pages of this volume may be traced the successive stages in its development, and its culmination in the campaign of Quebec and the abandonment of the French claims. It is not a little singular that a conflict regarded by Franklin and others among the colonists, and by modern British historians like Green and Seeley, as so momentous in its bearings, was of so scant interest to the great mass of Englishmen at home, as the examination of contemporaneous satires cited by Mr. Winsor would seem to show, and even to the Ministry itself, up to the later years of Pitt's administration. This absence of intelligent interest on the part of the home Government has an important bearing on the history of the struggle, since otherwise it is almost impossible to account for the feebleness and incapacity of the English military measures undertaken one after another. The movements and the correspondence of the French Government show a much more intelligent conception of the problem—indeed, an almost perfect appreciation of what in more modern times has been called "the key to the continent." Fortunately, however, for the English, the feebleness and incapacity of the French leaders actually sent over were even greater than their own, and were united with an appalling degree of financial corruption. To these compensating conditions, perhaps, is to be attributed the final success of the English—a success, however, which it required nearly half a century to attain.

As in the previous volumes, so in this, the separate groups of colonies along the Atlantic coast during the period under examination are assigned to separate chapters. Thus the chapter entitled "New England" is by Mr. Winsor himself; that on "The Middle Colonies" is by Mr. Fernow, to whom had been assigned the chapter on "New Netherland" in the previous volume; "Maryland and Virginia," by Mr. Winsor; and "The Carolinas," by Mr. Rivers, the last-named being characterized by a certain quaint stateliness of style somewhat rare in these pages. Georgia, as being the latest founded of the thirteen colonies, makes in this volume its first appearance for separate treatment in an elaborate and carefully written chapter by Mr. Charles C. Jones, jr.

The remaining three chapters, written respectively by Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, Mr. Charles C. Smith, and Mr. Winsor, deal with territory other than that included in the Thirteen Colonies—namely, the New France which Mr. Parkman has made so peculiarly his own as a field for historical research. Naturally, one who deals with any portion of its early history will make large use of what Mr. Parkman has already put in print; yet this volume includes, it should be noticed, "the period between 1700 and 1748" which Mr. Parkman, in the preface to his 'Montcalm and Wolfe,' tells us "has been passed over for a time." Mr. Parkman's manuscript collections would appear, however, in this as in the preceding volume, to have been placed entirely at Mr. Winsor's disposal. In Mr. Davis's chapter, on "Canada and Louisiana," the policy of the French Government is well indicated, by the chain of forts connecting the mouth of the St. Lawrence with the mouth of the Mississippi, the effort to establish a second chain within the other, and thus crowd the English gradually to the seaboard, the widely extended alliances of the French with the Indian tribes, and (as a graphic episode in the series of movements) the burying of lead plates, suitably inscribed, at the mouths of rivers whose banks the French thus sought to occupy in the name of His Most Christian Majesty. And yet, in spite of these barriers, in spite of the determined efforts of the French to crowd them out, the English colonists of the seaboard broke through them all, penetrated beyond the Alleghanies, beyond the Mississippi even, and still later to the shores of the western ocean. The anniversary of the establishment of civil government in the "Territory northwest of the River Ohio," to be observed with fitting ceremonies during the coming year, will emphasize once more the genius for political organization which has from the beginning been characteristic of the Anglo-American citizen on our soil.

The chapter on Acadia, in this, as in the preceding volume, is by Mr. Smith, and is of uncommon interest. No more fundamental difference, indeed, in point of political tendencies, can be easily conceived of than that between the Anglo-Americans of the Thirteen Colonies, as above indicated, and the colonists on the Acadian or Canadian side of the line. It is instructive, moreover, to notice how closely this fundamental difference connects itself with the attitude taken by these colonists respectively, in relation to the home Government's conception of the nature and function of colonies. "A colony," as Mr. Davis has well remarked in the opening chapter, "was not looked upon at that time as forming a part of the parent State. It was a business venture, entered into directly by the State itself, or vicariously by means of a grant to some individual or company. If the colony did not earn money, it was a failure. Spain had derived wealth from ventures of this sort. Other nations were tempted into the pursuit of the same policy in the hope of the same result." The difference to be traced, even at this early period, between those colonies which subsequently became independent and those which did not, was that the latter were satisfied to accept, almost in its fulness, this European conception of their relations and powers, while the former were, from their English birth and training, their inheritance of English principles of civil liberty, and their almost unfailing tendency to self-government, disinclined from the first to accept any such view. Their charters might, it is true, be merely grants to trading companies; in spite of that, they formed themselves into so

many bodies politic. The home Government might assert and painfully reassert its control over all matters of colonial administration; nevertheless, whether by tacitly ignoring or by boldly defying the external authority, they went on organizing local self-government. Under such conditions, an independent republic was apparently inevitable, as it is, indeed, now recognized to have been by the later historians on both sides of the Atlantic. That a difference in temperament counted as well (if not as much) as a difference in political training or aptitude, on the two sides of the border, can hardly be questioned.

"In a wandering red man," says a recent writer, "the matter-of-fact New Englander of the last century would scarcely have seen anything more than 'a great, naked, dirty beast,' a benighted heathen and a menace to his safety; in the shaggy bear moving slowly across a snow-covered landscape, nothing more than the basis for a probable sale of furs at the nearest market. The Acadian or Canadian habitant, however, could see in the one an idealized warrior of the forest, an interpreter of the secrets of nature; and in the other a mythical character in the local folk-lore, celebrated in village songs about the winter fire or the summer merry-making."

The critical and bibliographical contributions by Mr. Winsor which accompany the last two chapters of the volume are noteworthy even for this work. They cover more than 125 pages of fine print, with frequent maps and facsimiles. The portion devoted to "The Maps and Bounds of Acadia" furnishes a most instructive survey of the "historical geography"—to use Mr. Freeman's expression—of the northeastern settlements. The boundary towards the Thirteen Colonies is shown to fluctuate from latitude 43° 30′ (that of Cape Elizabeth and Lake Winnepesaukee), as claimed in the La Hontan map of 1709, to the limit of Passamaquoddy Bay in 1763. Some of the most interesting of these boundary questions were by no means settled in 1763, but have been passed on as an inheritance to our own republic, and have formed the subject of comparatively recent diplomatic negotiations. Twenty-four other maps of Acadian territory, ranging from 1500 to 1691, in addition to those actually reproduced here, are brought into the field for comparison by references to preceding volumes. In a previous volume, it will be remembered, Mr. Winsor had laid down some general principles as to the interpretation of early maps (vol. iv, p. 33), which are not unlikely to be accepted as canons. Directly in line with them is his criticism on Carroll, in the present volume, that in omitting a certain map from his 'Historical Collections,' as being "very incorrect," he had lost sight of "the fact that the incorrectness of early maps is an index of contemporary ideas with which the historian finds it indispensable to deal" (vol. v, p. 338). In twelve pages devoted to an examination of the grounds and motives of the removal of the Acadians in 1755, Mr. Winsor presents us with another of those thorough and exhaustive reviews of the evidence which have given this work so much of its value. The reader will readily recall earlier instances in his notes on the Verrazzano letter, on M. Margry's 'Mémoires,' and on Hennepin's claims, in the preceding volume, and the much briefer note on the spurious Montcalm letters, elsewhere in the present volume.

In the final chapter, on "The Struggle for the Great Valleys of North America," Mr. Winsor is on ground recently made so familiar in Mr. Parkman's two volumes, 'Montcalm and Wolfe'; yet his treatment of the subject is far from being a mere paraphrase of Parkman, and has a distinct individuality of its own. Here and there, indeed, he makes a very palpable point, as when (at page 533) he takes issue with John Fiske, to show that the actual result of the Quebec campaign could hardly be called inevitable or certain; or when (at page 572) he shows the losses to the historical student, in the conception to be obtained of Washington's character, resulting from Sparks's peculiar methods of editing his letters; or when (at pages 528 and 587) he cites some astonishing instances of statements which Mr. Bancroft has let "stand in his final revision." The reader, as he follows the development of the narrative, is made to see in how true a sense the seeds of independence and revolution were planted during this epoch in the history of the Thirteen Colonies. For them the long and tedious French and Indian hostilities constituted a period of discipline and preparation, both for the military campaigns which they were themselves to conduct against the armies of the mother country, and no less for the constructive work of statesmanship by which those military movements were to be supplemented. Throughout this volume, devoted to the pre-Revolutionary period, one comes upon such names as those of Franklin in civil affairs, and, in military service, of George Washington, Daniel Morgan, John Stark, and Israel Putnam—names destined to become splendid, though by no "sudden making," in the War of Independence. "The great decisive duel," to use Mr. Seeley's language, "for the possession of the New World," was at last settled in favor of the English; but this very success had its disastrous side. Their own colonists, relieved at last of the tedious but salutary discipline of the long struggle, now found time to turn that discipline to real account, and to establish on these shores an independent republic.

The proof-reading throughout the volume has been extremely careful. We note a few misprints for correction in subsequent impressions of the work. Popple's 'British Empire' is cited as "People's" at the foot of page 143. Locke's biographer, Fox Bourne, appears as "Fox Browne" at page 336. "Beaufort," near the foot of pages 545 and 546, should be "Beauport." Of the two mentions of Langlade on page 568, the second, as cited from the *Revue Canadienne*, appears as "Langdale." "*Mt.* Pleasant, *Va.*," on page 570, should obviously be "*Pt.* Pleasant, *W. Va.*" On page 599 the Moravian, Christian Frederick Post, is cited as "Charles Frederick Post."

BOOKS ABOUT THE STAGE.

The Life of Mr. James Quin, Comedian. With a Supplement of Original Facts and Anecdotes. London: Reader; New York: Scribner & Welford.

Yesterdays with Actors. By Catherine Mary Reignolds-Winslow. Boston: Cupples & Company.

Memories of an Old Actor. By Walter M. Leman. San Francisco: A. Roman Co.

Le Théâtre en Allemagne, son Origine et ses Luttes (1200–1760). Par Ida Brüning. Preface de Henri de Lapommeraye. Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit & Cie.; New York: F.W. Christern.

La Comédie et les Mœurs en France au Moyen Âge. Par L. Petit de Julleville. Paris. New York: F. W. Christern.

THE original edition of 'The Life of Mr. James Quin,' "printed for S. Bladon, in Paternoster Row," London, in 1766, is one of the very scarcest books in histrionic biography. It is greatly sought by collectors, partly, perhaps, because of its rarity, and partly because it is the only life of Quin ever published. It is not treasured for any merits of its own; as Mr. Robert W. Lowe said in his own exact and admirable biographical sketch of Quin in the first volume of 'Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States,' "it is a wretchedly incorrect and stupid compilation." In the present edition (on which we find the name of no editor) the bulk of the book has been doubled by a reprint of the report of Quin's trial for killing a man, and by the collection of a lot of scraps, anecdotes, epigrams, etc., most of which are unauthenticated by a reference to any book. Indeed, we are inclined to echo Mr. Lowe's condemnation of the original book, and to declare the supplement "a wretchedly incorrect and stupid compilation." Anecdotes are told in a slovenly way, with the point of the story extended until it is a mere vanishing point. References to Quin in Cumberland's 'Memoirs,' in Davies's 'Miscellanies' and 'Life of Garrick,' in Barry Cornwall's 'Life of Kean,' and in Bernard's 'Retrospections of the Stage,' are all neglected. Quin was one of the first wits of his time, as well as one of the best actors, and it is a pity that his jests and gibes should not be set down fairly in his biography. It was Quin, for example, who made a retort worth recalling just now, when the reform of the House of Lords is again in question. At a dinner party at Bath, one of his jokes caused a general murmur of delight, and a nobleman present, who was not illustrious for the brilliancy of his ideas, exclaimed, "What a pity it is, Quin, my boy, that a clever fellow like you should be a player!" With a flash of his eye, Quin returned, "What would your Lordship have me to be — a Lord?"

Of the books about the stage which crowd the shelves of the collector, more than half fall into two broad divisions—the catchpenny and contemporary biography, of which this 'Life of Quin' is a fair sample, and the autobiographic collection of reminiscences, of which the next two books on our list are average specimens. Mrs. Winslow's 'Yesterdays with Actors' and Mr. Leman's 'Memories of an Old Actor' are not unlike a hundred other volumes of rambling recollections. Books of this class are generally genial in tone—at least as far as their allusion to persons is concerned; in their references to the present condition of the drama they are not infrequently ferocious, for there is no firmer *laudator temporis acti* than the veteran of the footlights when he sits down to recall his youth, and insensibly glides into a comparison with the present. Books of this class have no great literary pretence—indeed, the author is often apologetic; but, for all that, he is likely to be a neat hand at an anecdote. The current of the narrative flows easily, and no one has a right to quarrel with the narrator if, on a closer inspection, some of the swans which float into view, prove to be little better than geese. If not absolutely uncritical, the retired "professional," when he takes his pen in hand to tell the tale of his triumphs, is seldom exacting. The sequence of his story is not rigidly chronological, and his dates are rarely impeccable. Both 'Yesterdays with Actors' and the 'Memories of an Old Actor' are filled with gentle gossip about the players of the past, and naturally enough the central figure in this gentle gossip is the gossiper himself or herself. Both books are welcome, and both will help the student of the stage to understand the character and ability of certain of the chief performers of the immediate past. Both have not a few pleasant anecdotes agreeably told. Mrs. Reignolds-Winslow's recollections of Charlotte Cushman and of Edwin Forrest soften the outlines of two austere, towering figures in the history of the American theatre. Mr. Leman revives the already fading fame of Thomas Abthorpe Cooper, of Josephine Clifton, and of Master Burke; and he offers great

assistance to any one attempting to set forth the story of the stage in California, where the author has been living since 1854. In typographical accuracy and taste 'Yesterdays with Actors' is far superior to 'Memories of an Old Actor,' which is a rather coarsely put together product of the Californian press, adorned with but a single illustration—the rude but vigorous frontispiece portrait of Mr. Leman. Mrs. Winslow's pages are enriched by little "process" cuts, portraits of actors and actresses of the past twenty years, and by more important photogravures, of which there are eight; the best of them, perhaps, being a reproduction of Mr. Vinton's full-length portrait of Mr. William Warren.

In a brightly written preface M. Henri de Lapommeraye, one of the best equipped of French dramatic critics, sketches in outline Ida Brüning's career on the stage, not omitting her failure as the manager of a German theatre in Paris a quarter of a century ago, and not forgetting that a granddaughter of hers is now a promising member of the fine company of the Odéon. The history of the German theatre which the Austrian actress has compiled is brightly written, and although not a work of original research, it is useful. So far as we know, there is no similar book either in French or in English. All readers of Lessing's 'Dramaturgie' will find here an excellent introduction, enabling them to understand far more easily than before the great critic's point of view, his aims, and his indignations. Here we can see plainly enough the growth of the French influence which dominated the German theatre all through the last century, and drove out the native drama that might have been developed into a true national comedy. The French drama invaded Germany in force long before it crossed the Channel to England as other than an occasional and friendly visitor. In the last century, English influence was almost as great on the French stage as was French influence on the English; and the international borrowing was not unequal. In fact, it was only in this century, and after the vogue of Scott's novels had turned the attention of the authors of England from the drama to prose fiction, that the French playwright possessed himself of the English stage. But in Germany there was no national dramatic literature to set a high standard, and the blind imitation of French models began early and persisted long. One of the illustrations in this book of Ida Brüning's shows that, in the beginning at least, Germany was independent of France. It is a sketch of a mystery acted at Nuremberg in the Middle Ages, exhibiting the platform or theatre with its triple stage, one above the other, the uppermost representing heaven, the lowest hell, and the intermediate the earth. This may be compared advantageously with the "set" of the mystery of Valenciennes, a model of which is in the Library of the Opéra in Paris, and was engraved to illustrate an account of that library published in the *Magazine of Art* two years ago.

M. L. Petit de Julleville, one of the professors of the Sorbonne, is writing a history of the theatre in France from the very beginning. Two portly volumes on the mysteries were published in 1880. Now he has taken a step further, and in 'Les Comédiens en France au Moyen Âge,' and in the present volume on 'La Comédie et les Mœurs en France au Moyen Âge' he considers the origin of the regular drama—the moralities, the farces, the *soties*, the monologues, and the satires which abounded just before the Renaissance. Space fails us now to give this solid work the careful examination to which it is entitled; and for the present, at least, a brief but hearty commendation must suffice.

VERNON LEE'S ÆSTHETICS.

Juvenilia. Being a second series of Essays on Sundry Æsthetical Questions. By Vernon Lee. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Vernon Lee has in several books distinguished herself for certain qualities not always found and not always desirable in the writings of women. There is a delightful frankness of assumption, an assurance of opinion, a quiet reliance on the sufficiency of her intuitions to dispense with the system generally needed in æsthetical study, and a serene contempt of logic as unnecessary to the feminine judgment, which is, to any one looking merely for the personality of the writer, fascinating. The combination shows juvenility and sometimes extreme crudity of judgment, and now and then is even irritating to one who regards sound opinions and real increment of human knowledge as the desiderata in literary education; but even such a reader can find pleasure in the gambolling of Vernon Lee among difficult problems, as he would in the frolics of an interesting child in his flower beds. Vernon Lee has never any misgivings as to her mastery of any matter to which she turns her attention ever so briefly. She has evidently read much, but in her reading there could have been nothing scientific. She observes well what passes before her, and (but for an occasional aping of Ruskin) describes well; but the moment her feet ought to touch what must be regarded as firm rock, the scientific basis of æsthetics, she drops into what are verily "Juvenilia."

Of the series of essays which compose this book, by far the best, and very good in its way, is that entitled "Don Juan (con Stenterello)." It is a description of an Italian theatre, with much local color and a charming playfulness of style. The play is described *in situ*, with all its accompaniments—the *entr'actes* filled up with the author's sparkling drama.

"The curtain had fallen between the last act but one and the last. We had witnessed the violent abduction of *Doña Anna* and the pathetic death of the respectable *Commander*, villanously run through the body by *Don Juan Tenorio*. . . . And we had actually beheld (so genuine is the supernatural even in the twopenny theatre of the Borgo Ognissanti), the white marble *Commander* shaking with laughter on the top of his cardboard bronze charger, and showering upon the horrid blasphemer and his servant a rain of flour from his whitened face and drapery at every special piece of the clown's humor. . . . After an universal roar of laughter in recognition of the last words of the clown, 'Sir, sir, he's gone and rolled down the staircase. Boum! boum! he's gone and broken himself into an hundred pieces!' the audience began to rise, to stretch their stiffened arms and legs, to yawn and hum; while there resounded from behind the curtain the hammering which was to furnish an appropriate hell wherein to damn the unrepenting sinner."

We cannot quote more of this little essay without injustice to the graver elements of the book, nor do more than notice the following essay, "Signor Curazio," which has a good deal of the same merit—not, however, without much wordy speculation and unsubstantial criticism, meant to be profound.

The moment the author gets away from legitimate record of genuine and healthy impressions from the external world, she grows diffuse, labored, and often nonsensical. She speaks of her youth, "when I, too, had looked upon the world as a tract of springtide country through which one might wander, calm and *wise, like an antique statue*, in search of the great dualism: the Good and the Beautiful." She expresses doubts on certain solutions of social problems, but concludes in this wise: "This seems certain: in order that the great mass of mankind, which has neither *peace*, nor *dignity*, nor *beauty of life*, should obtain a small allowance of any such qualities, it becomes necessary that we, who happen to possess thereof, should deprive ourselves of a portion for their benefit." If any of Mr. Morris's most erratic and incoherent followers have ever laid down so preposterous a doctrine as this, we have not met with it. She speaks of "what to me must always seem one of the most impressive of all spectacles, *short of hell*—the Tyne at Newcastle." Hell is a good strong word, and to some people it has a meaning, but to our author, in her comparison, none.

But since Vernon Lee sets out on a quest for the æsthetic, it is better to leave side issues and see what her æstheticism really amounts to. Of the distinctness of terminology indispensable to progress in so ill defined a science as æsthetics, she has no conception. In "The Lake of Charlemagne"—an essay on Association, with which the Emperor has as much to do as the pebbles in the French cook's soup with its quality—we have the following definition (one of the few attempts at precision in the book):

"Association means the investing of one object, having characteristics of its own, with the characteristics of some other object; the pushing aside, in short, of reality to make room for the fictions of imagination or memory. *Now, in a work of art*, or a thing of nature which can afford artistic pleasure, *there is*, as in man, woman, beast, plant, or stone, *nothing so important as its reality*. This reality, this sum-total of all its actually existing characteristics, means, in the work of art, all the labor expended in producing it, all the good luck enjoyed in finding it, all the pleasures that it may give. In practical concerns this is recognized by every creature; we do our best to get all the reality of man, woman, beast, or plant, knowing that on that reality depends all it can do for us or that we must do for it. *But in all æsthetical matters the case is different: we do not seek for the reality of the work of art, do not ask ourselves what it is.* The reality of a work of art is that by which we recognize and remember, that of which we can make a copy, the identical and individual, which to all men similarly constituted must appear the same; the form, this form, the visible shape of picture or statue, the audible shape of symphony or song," etc., etc.

Juvenilia indeed!—what we used to call sophomorical. Association is not gifting one object with the characteristics of another, but so linking two objects by some common attribute that one shall bring up the other. What the author describes is metaphor; what she defines as "reality" is individuality.

The entire essay on Association is incoherent padding, sent to the printer apparently without the trouble of revision; and the reader comes from it with a sense of having spent some time over a word-puzzle for which no key exists. Reality is that by which any object is distinguished from a phantasm—an attribute of what exists, in distinction from that which is supposed or imagined; and that a writer on æthetics should embark with such elementary ignorance as is shown in the above-quoted definitions, is a curiosity of literature. There is scarcely a page of the essay in question which does not contain some demonstrable absurdity, or utterly inextricable tangle of words meaning *au fond* nothing at all.

In "Botticelli at the Villa Lemmi," we have a clearer exposition of the author's feeling about art in the following passage, which is intelligible, but intelligibly low as to its æsthetical standard—in fact, vulgarly ignorant:

"Nor do I know whether a collection of Phidian and Praxitelean gods and goddesses looking like so many maimed and scrofulous creatures out of Orcagna's 'Triumph of Death' would have pleased a Greek; nor whether, in our prudery about restoration, we are not in reality

respecting less the genius of the great masters, who planned whole, entire, healthy figures, than a ragamuffin's hand which defaced their work. Be this as it may, our modern fear of restoration greatly increases, instead of diminishing, the natural difficulty of assimilating impressions of beauty. It is left to our minds to reconstruct the mutilated statues; and, after the greatest strain in this direction, we go away with the impression not so much of some living beauty, as of depressing, puzzling, and often actually revolting imperfection."

Passing by the evident incompetence of the author to understand why the restoration of antique statues is not any longer permitted by good taste, there is here a refreshing avowal of what in art would be analogous to illiteracy in letters. She frankly adopts a standard of appreciation which is the object of caricature in parvenus, whose estimate of the value of a statue is regulated by the whiteness and spotlessness of its marble. The diatribe on the removal of the frescoes of Botticelli from the Villa Lemmi carries on this demonstration of the curious insensibility of Vernon Lee's mind to all æsthetical consideration, direct or remote, and logically leads to the prohibition of galleries of old pictures, and the relegation of these to positions that make them mere accessories in a general picturesqueness, of which age, dirt, and decay form elements.

"Apollo the Fiddler," apropos of the "Parnassus" of Raphael, takes a course of verbal gymnastics over a point clear to all art students —the invariable practice of the painters of the great epoch to employ such symbols as were most distinct in their appeal to the minds of the public for whom they were intended. No really great painter could possibly be a scientific archæologist, and the violin was, when Raphael painted, the instrument which best symbolized mastery in music. It is a good point to construct padding about, but such padding as this is too destitute of lightness and humor to be good of its kind.

"These things [anachronisms, etc.] were not intended to logically coalesce; they merely pictorially harmonize. The gentlemen in furred robes and ladies in high coifs who knelt at the foot of the cross, the pages holding the caparisoned horses, and the half-naked St. Johns and red-hatted St. Jeromes of Van Eyck's and Memling's pictures, were not supposed to be really coexisting with the fainting Virgin, the sobbing Magdalen, the bleeding Redeemer; the cross was not really supposed to be erected in front of a Dutch castle farm-house," etc., etc., etc.—

the hypothesis of Vernon Lee being that

"the agony on the cross, the anguish of the Virgin and her attendants, touched people's hearts; the knights and ladies and horses impressed their imagination; the barn door, the drawbridge, . . . tickled their fancy; the singing angels sounded delightful; and the whole—to us so incongruous—picture was enjoyed like some great play, in which there is tragedy and comedy, and pastoral and allegory, all mixed together, and the whole effect of which is delightful."

Misapprehension more complete of all the conditions of early (and indeed all great) art it is difficult to conceive than is conveyed in this absurd theory. The religious painters were simply artists; their power lay in the vivid conception of the scenes they painted, as actualities. They painted the ladies of their day as the only ones they had any conception of, the houses about them as those alone of which they had mental vision; and even the angels were articles of profound faith. Nothing is more perfectly in evidence than that the painters alluded to were historical to the full power of their knowledge and imagination. Vernon Lee's interpretation is impossible as mental operation in the artists, and opposed to everything we know as fact.

The only explanation of all these absurdities is that the author has no real perception of art, and reasons of it—as a blind man might of colors —from information, the reflection of other minds. It seems a pity that so gifted a writer should waste words in a province to which she is not in the least adapted.

Society in the Elizabethan Age. By Hubert Hall, of H. M. Public Record Office, author of 'A History of the Customs-Revenue in England,' etc. With eight colored and other plates. London: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey & Co. 8vo, pp. 291.

Mr. Hubert Hall has a well-established reputation as one of the most learned and accurate of English antiquarians. His labors heretofore have been chiefly in the Middle Ages, and in the field of accounts and statistics, so that it is with something of a surprise that we receive from him a delineation of society in the sixteenth century. But we find here the exactness of information and the thoroughness of research to which we are accustomed, and gladly recognize that here too he has shown himself an authority.

The plan of his book is interesting, and perhaps unique. Certainly it promises a vivid as well as a truthful picture, for it is thoroughly concrete, and associates itself at every point with definite personalities. He takes several classes of society, ten in all—the landlord, the merchant, the churchman, the lawyer, etc.—and devotes a chapter to each, in each case selecting some person well adapted to serve as a type of that class. Thus, the churchman is Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely; "Sir John Popham is the lawyer *par excellence*"; the burgess is one George Stoddard; while the entire book, so far as possible, centres about the personage of the man who is at once landlord and courtier, "Wild Darrell"—"that Lord of Littlecote whose evil fame has descended to us from a barely contemporary gossip, and is now best known through the exquisitely pathetic ballad of 'The Friar of Orders Grey.'" "I may claim," he says, "the first credit of having redeemed the character of Wild Darrell from the most part of the odium which has unwittingly attached to it. He is here in fact (to pursue my metaphor) the hero rather than the villain of the piece."

The defect of this plan is, of course, that it offers not a picture of society as a whole, but a series of pictures of different phases of society. No doubt this is an easier thing to do, and perhaps a more useful thing to do. At any rate we must acknowledge that the several pictures are so skilfully brought into relation to each other, that there is a much greater variety in the combined view than we should have thought likely. Mr. Hall's conception of society in the Elizabethan age colors every part of the book, and leaves, on the whole, a single impression on the reader's mind—and that is a very sombre one—of an age which was essentially corrupt and sordid, with very little honesty, good faith, or religion. Really, if he has rescued Wild Darrell, and made him out to be a very good fellow, as things went, he has made up for it by putting nearly everybody else in Darrell's vacant place. For all this he gives book and page, and—concrete all through in his presentation—fills his pages with stories of frauds and crimes, all authentic. But the reader, in following the career of the covetous Bishop Cox or the crafty grocer Stoddard, sees nothing that is new or strange. These are just such men as are found in every age and in every country—along with men who are better and even worse; and, if we are not mistaken, it would not be hard to match Mr. Hall's worst character, even in the ages of faith which he looks back to with regret.

For the key to his work the thought which pervades the whole, and, we may say, gives it its unity of tone, is the conviction that the Reformation was the great source of social decay and demoralization. We must, of course, recognize it as a disturbing cause, and therefore as a source of demoralization—both because society cannot pass through any so severe a shock without some demoralization, and because, *on its official side*, it was in truth vile and despicable. But it had another side, which is as completely ignored by Mr. Hall as are the crimes and abuses of the Church in the day of its power. It does not seem ever to occur to his mind that society, much less the Church, had any shortcomings before the Reformation. But, to take only one aspect of society, the economic decay which he attributes to the Reformation (at least by implication) is shown by as well-qualified a scholar as he, Prof. Rogers, to have begun before that event, and to be the outcome of causes wholly independent of it, some of which, indeed, were at work even in the fifteenth century, when the Church was in the plenitude of its power.

The details of social history, from this point of view, are often entertaining and suggestive. For example, p. 75, as to the change of diet at this period:

"In an earlier age the people fed more on the fruits of the earth than on the beasts of the field, and their beverage was mild in proportion. Fish was enormously consumed, and so, too, were white meat and dairy produce. Tillage on a small scale produced cheap cereals and vegetables. Bacon took the place of beef. In fact, bread was cheap and butchers' meat was dear, than which no healthier sign can exist of a nation's welfare. The mass of the people drank grain-beer and cyder; the upper orders and their retainers drank French wines or Rhenish. The change came with the social Renascence of the middle sixteenth century. Tillage was changed for pasture-grazing. Grain was dear, and coarse meat was cheap. Bacon and fish went out of use. Game and poultry became luxuries, and vegetables were practically unknown. The people fed on salt-beef or roast and inferior mutton, with bad meal; and this monotonous cheer they washed down with potent liquor. The very ale had undergone a change. . . . The wines, too, were the strong, luscious, and fiery vintages of Spain or Italy, rather than the French clarets, for we had no Gascony now to conciliate, but were content to play the game of Spain against our ancient suzerain."

This is a good specimen of the author's style of thought and diction. He closes his preface with the words: "I have unearthed these gems; I have cut, polished, and set them as I was best able; if you do not admire the handiwork, I pray you, value the purity of the stones." In this we find an intimation, perhaps, of our judgment upon the book as a work of literature. Mr. Hall, an antiquarian of the first rank, has not the gift of graphic and elegant speech; he lacks the power of arranging his materials so as to present a vivid as well as accurate picture of the times. A book upon society should be, above all things, picturesque; statistics here have no value, except as throwing light upon social forces and movements. With many entertaining paragraphs and a large array of important facts, Mr. Hall somehow does not succeed in placing his characters before his reader as real men and women. Read the book with care, and it is full of solid information; try to derive from it a clear and adequate understanding of what English society was in the age of Elizabeth, and you find that, after all, you have in your possession an array of isolated facts rather than a complete representation.

Daring and Suffering: A history of the Andrews raid into Georgia in 1862, by William Pittenger, a member of the expedition. 8vo, pp. 416–55. New York: The War Publishing Co. 1887.

This is a narrative of one of the wildest and

most thrilling adventures of the war. Twenty-four men in disguise left the camp of Gen. Ormsby Mitchell in middle Tennessee, in the early days of April, 1862, passed the Confederate lines in groups of three or four, reached Chattanooga, where they took the ordinary railway trains, and made rendezvous at Marietta, Ga. Then, taking an early morning train northward, they uncoupled the locomotive with three box cars, while the train hands and passengers were at breakfast, and made off in the presence of a Confederate camp and of numerous onlookers. Their purpose was to burn bridges and cripple for a time the use of the railway.

The audacity of the capture has perhaps never been paralleled, though the results were practically nothing. The men were so closely pursued that they were unable to burn the bridges or even to delay greatly their pursuers. After running terrific risks of meeting other trains, and showing wonderful fertility of resource in deceiving the road agents and employees at stations where they were forced to stop, at last, near Chattanooga, they left the train and scattered; but the neighborhood was aroused, they were hunted with dogs, and all were taken prisoners. Eight of them were hanged as spies, but, through fear of retaliation upon Confederate prisoners in similar case, the rest were not brought to trial. After months of imprisonment, they broke jail at Atlanta by overpowering their guards in a most daring way, and eight succeeded in escaping by divergent routes —some to the Gulf, some down the Tennessee, some through the Carolina and Tennessee mountains. The remnant were finally exchanged about a year after their capture.

A brief account of the expedition, and of the wonderful experiences and terrible sufferings of the survivors, was published by Mr. Pittenger in 1863, with a title similar to that of the present book. This is a revised and enlarged edition, in which the writer appears to have collated the facts since learned from his comrades, and compared the whole with the official records of the war, both national and Confederate. The result is a book which deserves to remain a permanent part of the war literature, as a unique account of the most strange and even romantic experiences, and an authentic revelation of the characteristics of the American volunteer soldier, his courage, coolness, intelligence, self-reliance, and resources. The men who performed this exploit were types of their class, and we doubt if there can be found anywhere else so satisfactory evidence of what were the physical and moral characteristics that made the patriotic young volunteers of 1861 the unrivalled material for an army which they unquestionably were.

The writer of the book was a corporal in an Ohio regiment, taught in the country schools of his district, and himself a common-school teacher and inchoate law-student when he enlisted. In the sufferings of the military prison he sought religious consolation, and vowed to devote himself to the ministry if he escaped alive. He kept his vow, and has been, since the war, a Methodist preacher in New Jersey. He has shown no little tact and skill in his narrative, which is written in a modest and clear style; so that in form as well as in substance it deserves to rank high among vivid stories of adventure.

The only criticism which can be fairly made upon the book is that the author has, not unnaturally, sought to magnify the military importance of the "raid," and to pass judgment upon the military plans of Halleck, Buell, and Mitchell without fully qualifying himself to do so. His theory is, that the expedition was an essential part of a plan conceived by Gen. Mitchell to make an advance in force upon Chattanooga, and that but for the accidental delay of twenty-four hours in the execution of the raid upon the railway, Mitchell would have been in Chattanooga with his division. But Mitchell's correspondence with Gen. Buell, his immediate superior, and with the War Department shows that at this time there was no thought of crossing the Tennessee to reach Chattanooga. On the contrary, Mitchell was looking southwestward as the direction of promising movement, and to coöperation with the army under Halleck in its advance upon Corinth and against the Confederate army under Beauregard. The task assigned Mitchell was to cover the communications of Buell against efforts of the enemy from the east and southeast, but to coöperate in so doing with what was intended to be the great movement of the campaign from Pittsburgh Landing as a base. His brilliant march upon Huntsville, Ala., was justified by the fact that it made the line of the Tennessee, covering Halleck's left flank, an easily defensible one, while it also made a great gap in the railway communications of the Confederates between Corinth, Miss., and Chattanooga. It had this peril in it, however, that it took Mitchell so far to the south of Nashville as to make it possible that Kirby Smith would march upon that place from East Tennessee, turning Mitchell's positions.

But Mitchell, with a natural desire for service in connection with the larger movement, was urging the reinforcement of his own column, not for the purpose of moving against Chattanooga, but, to use his own words, "to advance promptly upon Tuscumbia and throw myself in the rear of the enemy (Beauregard), to Jacinta on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad." As has been suggested above, this would have been in the opposite direction from a movement on Chattanooga, which Mr. Pittenger supposes to have been the ultimate object of Mitchell's march upon Huntsville.

In his correspondence with his superiors, Mitchell does not mention the Andrews raid, and it is quite clear that he regarded it merely as a *ruse* to attract the enemy's attention in another direction from that in which he hoped to move, or to delay their concentration of troops to attack his left flank while he might be moving toward his right.

All this does not detract from the value of Mr. Pittenger's book as a narrative of the actual experiences of the heroic little band of which he was one; but it is necessary to point out the limitations of his authority in matters of history, and to warn the reader that the unquestionable reliance which may be placed upon his account of what he saw, must not be taken as a reason for receiving with the same confidence his opinions upon the campaign plans of Buell or of Mitchell.

Bodyke, a Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism. By Henry Norman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THIS reprint of letters contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other journals, relating to the sad and terrible events which took place at Bodyke, in County Clare, last summer, contains much piquant and racy descriptive writing, but will not help the reader to clearer insight into the Irish land question. Deep as must have been the sufferings of the poor people, it is difficult to resist the impression that there was something theatrical in the manner in which the tenants and their friends carried out their protest. The reader may be puzzled at the mixture of moral protest and physical force, and may find it difficult to feel as indignant as is the narrator over the black eyes and baton bruises received by the people in conflict with "emergency men" and police, into whose faces they themselves had thrown boiling water and quicklime. It is unfortunate for readers who desire unbiassed narratives regarding events such as are now proceeding in Ireland, that it is almost impossible to gain information unless from persons somewhat behind the scenes upon one side or the other, or who live in close intimacy with the chief actors, as did Mr. Norman for some weeks, with Father Murphy and his kindly and jovial coadjutors at Tomgraney.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alcott, Louisa M. Lulu's Library. Vol. II. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.
Balch, Elisabeth, Zorah. A Love Tale of Modern Egypt. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Baldwin, J. A Story of the Golden Age. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Bolton, Sarah Knowles and C. K. From Heart and Nature: Poems. Thomas Y. Crowell. Scribner & Welford.
Bouchot, H. The Printed Book: Its History, Illustration, and Adornment. Translated and Enlarged by E. C. Bigmore. Scribner & Welford.
Boyesen, H. H. The Modern Vikings: Stories of Life and Sport in the Norseland. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.
Brigham, W. T. Guatemala: The Land of the Quetzal. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.
Brooks, E. S. Storied Holidays: A Cycle of Historic Red-Letter Days. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Campbell, E. L. The Science of Law according to the American System of Government. Jersey City: F. D. Linn & Co.
Carey, Alice and Phœbe. Early and Late Poems. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Cawein, M. J. Blooms of the Berry. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co. $1.25.
Coolidge, Susan. A Short History of Philadelphia. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.
Cummings, E. C. Nature in Scripture: A Story of Bible Verification in the Range of Common Experience. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.75.
Damon, Sophie M. Old New England Days: A Story of True Life. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.
D'Assier, A. A Study of Phantoms. Scribner & Welford.
Dead Man's Rock: A Romance. Cassell & Co. 25 cents.
Dorsey, Mrs. Anna Hanson. Works. In 7 vols. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. $10.50.
Dray, S. Herbert Spencer's Theory of Religion and Morality. Scribner & Welford.
Duffy, Bella. Madame de Staël. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.
Ebers, G. An Egyptian Princess: An Historical Novel. Scribner & Welford.
Ewald, A. C. The *Spectator*. Selected Essays, with Introduction and Notes. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.
Eysenbach, W. Graded German Lessons: A Practical German Grammar. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.80.
Fairy Legends of the French Provinces. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Frederic, H. Seth's Brother's Wife: A Study of Life in the Greater New York. $1.25.
Geraldine: A Souvenir of the St. Lawrence. Illustrated. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $3.50.
Grandgent, C. H. Italian Grammar. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.
Greene, H. Burnham Breaker. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.
Griffis, W. E. Matthew Galbraith Perry: A Typical American Naval Officer. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $2.
Hale, E. E. In His Name. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.
Hall, J. The Poems of Laurence Minot. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Harrington, J. The Commonwealth of Oceana. George Routledge & Sons. 60 cents.
Hope, A. R. Youngsters' Yarns. Illustrated. George Routledge & Sons. $1.75.
Huxley, T. H. The Advance of Science in the Last Half Century. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
Jerram, C. S. Virgil's Eclogues. With Introduction and Notes. Part I. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Joynes, E. S. A German Grammar for Schools and Colleges. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Kleincke, Dr. H. Am Webstuhl der Zeit. Part 1. Dresden. New York: Westermann.
King Henry IV, Édition de luxe. With 12 photogravures from Original Drawings by Edward Grützner. Cassell & Co. $25.00.
Lee, Dr. F. G. The Life of Cardinal Pole. 1500-1558. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
Lobo, Father J. A Voyage to Abyssinia. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Lowell, J. R. The Vision of Sir Launfal. With Illustrations by J. W. Alexander, Bruce Crane, F. W. Freer, R. Swain Gifford, and Others. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10.
McCarthy—Praed. "The Right Honorable." A Romance of Society and Politics. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Merry, W. W. Aristophanes. The Knights. With Introduction and Notes. Part I. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
One that Wins: The Story of a Holiday in Italy. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Panin, I. Thoughts. Second Series. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 50 cents.
Peard, Frances Mary. Prentice Hugh. Illustrated. Thomas Whittaker.
Perry, Nora. A Flock of Girls and their Friends. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Peters, E. D., Jr. Modern American Methods of Copper Smelting. Scientific Publishing Co. $4.
Pierson, A. T. Evangelistic Work in Principle and Practice. The Baker & Taylor Co.
Raymond-Ritter, Fanny. Songs and Ballads. F. W. Christern.
Robert, Earl of Lytton. After Paradise, or Legends of Exile, with Other Poems. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.
Rollo's Journey to Cambridge. Seventh ed. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.
Sayce, A. H. Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Babylonians. Scribner & Welford.
Skeat, W. W. Principles of English Etymology. First Series. The Native Element. Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

By the author of 'OBLIVION.'

JEAN MONTEITH.

By M. G. McClelland. Leisure Hour Series. $1.00.

"A welcome proof that this new Southern novelist can fulfil the promise of her earlier story, 'Oblivion.' . . . The story is highly romantic, with lines of pain and of passionate endeavor deep graven; but the outward manner of the book is quiet, and very direct, with a thoughtful and pleasant gleam of humor through it all."—Boston Advertiser.

"It is fresh and charming. . . . The volume is too thoroughly good to be hurt by flaws."—N. Y. Commercial.

Southern Silhouettes

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo, $1.25.

"Miss Larned's admirable sketches of Northern village life and character, 'Village Photographs,' is followed by a no less attractive collection of Southern sketches from the same press. . . . Done with great literary power and skill."—The Independent.

"All lovers of good American literature and of a whole American people will be glad to avail themselves of the pleasure and profit afforded by the perusal of this volume."—Hartford Courant.

Major and Minor.

By W. E. Norris, author of 'Matrimony.' Cloth, 2 vols., $2; paper, 50 cents.

Henry Holt & Co.,

Publishers,

NEW YORK.

HYMNS OF THE FAITH.

A Hymn and Tune Book for Congregational Use. With Psalms. Edited by George Harris, D.D., and William Jewett Tucker, D.D., Professors in Andover Theological Seminary, and E. K. Glezen, of Providence. 12mo, cloth, $1.50 *net.*

This selection of hymns is adapted throughout to the purposes of worship. The music is drawn from the best English, German, and American sources, and has the character and variety suited to congregational singing. The book contains about 650 hymns, and a portion of the Psalter arranged for chanting or responsive reading. The names of Profs. Harris and Tucker are sufficient guaranty of the excellence of the hymns, and Mr. Glezen is well known as possessing admirable taste in church music.

**** For terms in quantities address*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,

BOSTON.

11 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW-YORK.

MEMORY

Wholly unlike artificial systems.
Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by MARK TWAIN, RICHARD PROCTOR, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Dr. MINOR, &c. Class of 100 Columbia Law Students; two classes of 200 each at Yale; 400 at University of Penn., Phila.; 400 at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Chautauqua University, &c. Prospectus POST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S POEMS. Revised, corrected, and edited, with notes and commentaries. By William J. Rolfe. Royal 8vo. With 350 illustrations. Full gilt, $10; half-calf, $13; tree-calf, or full morocco, $16. The popularity of Scott's poetry, the unique position of this edition for scholarship and accuracy, and the number, variety, and beauty of the illustrations (which cost over $25,000) combine to assure for this book immediate popularity.

GERALDINE. A Rhythmical Romance of the St. Lawrence. 8vo. Beautifully illustrated. $3.50; in full morocco, tree-calf, or flexible calf, $7.50. The extraordinary popularity of 'Geraldine,' the interest of the love story it enshrines, and the vivid pictures of scenery of the Thousand Islands, etc., indicated the book as especially appropriate for illustration. The scenes depicted have been drawn from nature by a special artist.

A FLOCK OF GIRLS. By Nora Perry. $1.50. This attractive volume will be sought by all who love innocence and beauty and strength.

JUAN AND JUANITA. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. $1.50. This delightful story was published in *St. Nicholas*, and the book includes many hitherto untold adventures of the hero and heroine. There are many illustrations, which vividly show forth Indian and Mexican manners, scenery, and costume.

**** For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid, on receipt of the price by the Publishers,*

TICKNOR & CO., Boston.

TRY IT and you will use NO OTHER.

PUTNAM'S PERFECT INK.

Writes perfectly BLACK. Stays perfectly BLACK. Flows perfectly.

Put up in four sizes; 25c. (by mail prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed, 40 cents), 40c., 60c., $1. Delivered FREE anywhere in New York city, or may be sent by express to any address.

Extract from a customer's letter: "I have found at last in Putnam's Perfect Ink what I have been looking for for years. It *fully justifies its name.*"

SOLD ONLY BY

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

LONDON: 27 King William St., Strand. NEW YORK: 27 and 29 West 23d St.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY.

G. STANLEY HALL, Ph. D., EDITOR.

VOL. I, No. 1, November, 1887, is now ready, containing 206 pages, octavo, and numerous plates and cuts.

127 pages are devoted to original papers, and 79 pages to reviews and digests of recent psychological literature and to psychological notes.

Single numbers, $1.00. Subscription to yearly volume of four numbers, $3.00.

Remittances may be addressed to the Publisher of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, BALTIMORE, MD.

ORIGINAL EDITION

OF THE WORKS OF

GEORGE ELIOT,

Complete in 38 volumes. Cloth, uncut, as published, $175.00.

DUPRAT & CO., BOOKSELLERS. *5 East 17th St.,* NEW YORK.

Catalogue of rare books sent on application.

PARTIES who last Christmas failed to secure a "Moravian Rag Doll," 12 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., should send postal note for $3.30 at once, or be again disappointed in finding supply exhausted. Description cheerfully sent. Mention *Nation.*

A BARGAIN.—Littell's Living Age, 142 vols., complete from beginning, uniform binding in red backs, with Roth's Index, ten numbers. Price $150. Address LIVING AGE, Nation office.

LITERARY AGENCY.—J. P. McAuley, 350 W. 55th St., will search libraries, offer MS. to publishers, and do other light work for out-of-town readers and writers.

CHATTERBOX AGAIN!

The Largest, Brightest, Best Illustrated, and Cheapest Annual is CHATTERBOX for 1887. No book for young people compares with it. Every one of the 200 full-page illustrations is expressly designed by the best-known artists for this book, on which OUR PRESSES NEVER REST, running day and night from January to January. Illuminated board covers, $1.25. Cloth, $1.75.

LITTLE ONES ANNUAL

Is the very best book for children ever made in America, consisting of numerous short stories and poems by well-known writers, capitally illustrated by the best American artists, with original drawings specially engraved for this work by Andrew. Illuminated covers, $1.75.

Estes & Lauriat, Publishers,

299, 301, 303, 305 Washington Street, Boston.

Worthington's New Books.

NEW BOOK BY MISS LATHBURY.

TWELVE TIMES ONE.

By Miss M. A. Lathbury, artist-author of 'Seven Little Maids,' $1.75.

WORTHINGTON'S ANNUAL FOR 1888.

Illustrated with upward of 500 original engravings, printed in color, and several beautiful chromo illustrations, 4to, boards, $1.50. Cloth, gilt ex., $2.50.

KNICKERBOCKER JUNIOR.

A Charming Book for the Young. Beautifully printed and bound in a rich new cover. 4to, boards, $1.25.

ROYAL PICTURE BOOK.

A most charmingly illustrated Gift Book containing large and beautiful engravings, with descriptions in Poetry and Verse. 1 vol., royal 4to, $1.50.

WORTHINGTON CO., 747 Broadway, N. Y.

SPANISH SIMPLIFIED

Will be found an eminently practical method for self-instruction in the Spanish language. It is by the author of 'German Simplified,' and on the same plan. To consist of ten numbers (with Keys), at 10 cents each. No. 3 now ready. A new number will be issued on the first of every month until the set is complete. For sale by all booksellers; sent, postpaid, on receipt of price (in postage stamps), by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Persons sending $1 will have the numbers sent to them as soon as issued. Prospectus mailed free.

THE most important French publication yet attempted in America is the new and handsome edition of VICTOR HUGO'S 'LES MISERABLES' which W. R. Jenkins, 850 Sixth Avenue, New York, has just completed in five volumes. The work has been very tastefully printed from new long primer type on fine paper, and fulfils in every respect the promise of the publishers that it should be an excellent and attractive edition, cheap, and convenient in size. It may be had for $4.50 in paper; $6.50 in cloth, or $13.50 in half calf.

A MARVELLOUS BOOK.

TALES BEFORE SUPPER.

From Théophile Gautier and Prosper Mérimée. Told in English by Myndart Verelst. And delayed with a proem by Edgar Saltus. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cts.

"The 'Tales Before Supper' belong to an order of odd and entertaining stories which can never be too plentiful for the delectation of readers who like ingenious plots, fine workmanship, and fiction that does not tax one's thinking power."—*Mr. Geo. Parsons Lathrop.*

Published by BRENTANO, 5 Union Square; 101 State Street, Chicago. For sale by all booksellers.

WHAT am I offered for? '*Exposition of Old and New Testament,*' 2 v., folio, upwards of 100 engravings, by Matthew Henry. W. & J. Stratford, June 15, 1793. The copy is perfect. "THE BOOK ANTIQUARY," Easton, Pa.

ADVANCED COURSE FOR FRENCH STUDENTS.

FRENCH EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, for school and family; 26 numbers a year, postpaid, for $1.10. Specimen number mailed to any address. E. ROTH, 337 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

The Week.

THE elections of Tuesday were fruitful of lessons, some of which are of the highest importance in their bearing upon the future of our politics. It is seldom indeed that a contest in an "off year" has results of such significance, and on the whole of such encouragement to the friends of good government. The first thing to attract everybody's attention is the collapse of the Labor party. Henry George's vote in this city is but a trifle more than half what he received last year, and in the rural districts it scarcely rises above the dignity of scattering. Moreover, it is clearly shown that the Labor party has drawn about equally from the two old parties, and that the Republicans have lost as much by it as the Democrats. The Republican managers have devoted a great deal of energy and spent a great deal of money to build up a labor party, with the avowed expectation that it would carry off enough Democratic votes to let them slip in, and it turns out that George has hurt them more than he has the Democrats. The Republican managers will now, of course, stop coddling the Labor movement, while George's loss of almost half his strength in this city shows that his party, left to itself, must fall to pieces. It is thus assured that the national contest of 1888 will not hinge upon the Labor vote, and that is a tremendous gain.

The breaking down of the Labor annex involves the collapse of the Blaine boom. The building up of the George party was the especial work of the Blaine influence in the Republican party, which always seeks to achieve victory by intrigue rather than by principle. It was another attempt of the same sort as the Butler movement in 1884, and the particular friends of Mr. Blaine have chuckled over the clever "dodge" by which George was to carry off enough Democratic votes in New York and Brooklyn to give their favorite an easy plurality. This has been admitted by them to be the only device by which Mr. Blaine could hope to carry New York in 1888, as they virtually conceded the certainty of his defeat in a fight upon the old lines of 1884. The result of the vote on the State ticket on Tuesday shows the absolute hopelessness of an attempt by Mr. Blaine to carry New York next year; and as "Steve" Elkins has recently announced that Mr. Blaine "will not accept a nomination at all unless he feels perfectly sure of success," the country may expect soon to hear authoritatively that he will not run in 1888. In short, the result in this State means that we are rid of the danger of Blaine as a Republican candidate for President.

Col. Grant's weakness as a candidate is very apparent. The Twenty-first Assembly District, which is not only the leading brownstone district, but also a Republican stronghold, actually gave Cook, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, a majority of 271 over Grant. In fact, Grant's vote shows a falling off from Roosevelt's in nearly every district, being about 2,000 less in the entire city, and Roosevelt's was fully 18,000 less than the regular Republican vote. Grant is also far behind all the leading local candidates, having nearly 6,000 votes less than Knox, 7,000 less than Van Rensselaer, and 6,000 less than Shea. This is not a favorable showing, and is likely to put an end to the "illustrious-father movement" so far as concerns the Presidential campaign of next year. The large and solid vote for Cook, on the other hand, shows that the Independent sentiment of this city was so strongly in favor of giving to the Cleveland Administration the moral support of a Democratic victory in the State, that Col. Fellows's candidacy could not shake it.

One of the worst effects—we doubt if it be not the very worst—of the nomination of candidates whose personal character is bad, by party organizations, is that it one way or another drags respectable members of the party, before they know it, into the defence of or excuse of all sorts of failings and rascalities which they would, at other times and in other situations, blush to shield or palliate. The lamentable position into which Mayor Hewitt got himself about Fellows's weaknesses is a shocking illustration of this. To have to endorse such a career as Fellows's as a "simple Christian life," and to have to make light of a loan from Tweed in the midst of his trial, and of the repudiation of gambling debts by "a simple Christian," is surely woful humiliation for a gentleman of Mr. Hewitt's standing in the community. But, not satisfied with the abasement of the Mayor of the city, the promoters of this deplorable Fellows nomination went to Washington and got from the President of the United States a letter which we presume every honest voter, of whatever party, in New York read with shame and sorrow, in which he was made to say that—

> "I know nothing which, if I were a voter in the city of New York, would prevent my support of Mr. Fellows's candidacy without the least misgivings as to his fitness, and with considerable personal satisfaction."

We take leave to inform the President that his knowing of nothing that would prevent his supporting Mr. Fellows's candidacy (to be sure, this was written before the exposure of the Tweed and the gambling transactions), is a striking proof of the impropriety of his interfering at all in local contests of this nature. Decent citizens of all parties are trying hard to get municipal affairs out of party politics, both national and State. Mr. Cleveland has had sufficient experience of municipal government to know both the importance and difficulty of this task. He ought not, therefore, to permit himself to throw his influence on either one side or other, filling the office which he fills and living at the distance at which he lives, even if he were as fully informed, as he must be grossly ignorant, of New York city politics. But to send on a written endorsement of a candidate of whose life and manners, we are bound, out of respect for Mr. Cleveland's person and office, to presume that he knew nothing, or next to nothing, and whose defeat almost every disinterested and intelligent voter of both parties in the city was trying to compass, was something very hard to bear. To say that it was a gross violation of the proprieties of the Presidential office is to criticise it very mildly. We will add that if any one persuaded him that it would add to the support which was unflinchingly given him in this city and State, without which he could not have been elected and cannot be reëlected, he has been grossly imposed on.

We advise fathers of families to look carefully after their household reading during the next ten days, because, unless we are agreeably mistaken, the scandal and crime tanks of our morning contemporaries must by this time be very full. During the past fortnight, they have been giving their attention almost exclusively to politics, and, of course, in that period the real "news" must have accumulated immensely. Many a plumber's wife must in that interval have eloped with his "helper," many a butcher boy run off with the "fifteen-year-old daughter" of an oyster-opener, many a bartender attempted suicide in a brothel, and many a hackman tried to kill his paramour with a cart-rung. In fact, the variety of the filth and silliness which can be turned on is doubtless very great, and when "Ananias," and "Judas," and "Flopover," and "the Bilk" get through with the election, they will make things lively in quiet homes with their little pictures of life and manners.

In his speech in Brooklyn on Tuesday week, Gov. Hill gave a dignified and accurate statement of the conduct of the Republican majority in the Senate in "hanging up" his nominations for Quarantine officials. He was entirely right in saying that in following the course that it did, the "Senate grossly abused the power of confirmation vested in it by the Constitution and the laws." We have repeatedly expressed the same opinion. However much we may differ with the Governor in other matters, we are bound to say that in this his course throughout has been in the interest of good government and the faithful administration of the laws, and as such has commanded the approval of every right-minded citizen. His explanation in Brooklyn of the causes for the Senate's action is also entirely moderate and truthful. He said that the Republican Senators had refused to act upon all nominations, no matter how good, in order to keep in office, four and five years after their terms had expired, Republicans who

were not even faithful officials, and that the Senators had taken this extraordinary course because the Quarantine departments "were controlled by a faction in the Republican party, and the fees and perquisites arising to that faction from such control amount annually to nearly $100,000, and a majority of the Senate were in sympathy with that faction, and refused to disturb its power, no matter what the public interests or the Constitution required."

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of the Springfield *Union*, says: "The statement that Dr. Burden told me that a veto of the bill would cost the Republican party 10,000 votes, is entirely false, as well as the statement that I gave anybody to understand that it would be vetoed." Inasmuch as it now appears that the Governor, after showing the gentlemen who waited upon him what he calls the prepared statement of reasons against the bill, asked them whether they thought the passage of the bill would do much harm, and whether vetoing it would not lose the party many votes, and these questions left the gentlemen in a very disagreeable state of doubt as to his final action, it would seem that our statement that they went away "fully satisfied" was erroneous. Of one thing, however, these gentlemen are quite sure, namely, that the Governor did acknowledge that the plank in the Republican platform which pledged the party to resist covert attacks upon the Civil-Service Law of the State, was directed against a soldiers' exemption bill, and that he had specifically agreed to stand by that plank. When, shortly after, the bill was signed and the gentlemen heard on credible authority that the Governor had met a State Senator—we never heard Dr. Burden's name mentioned before—who remarked that such action would lose the Republican party 10,000 votes, which decided the Governor against the veto, it was taken as fully in accordance with the Governor's weakness disclosed to them. Thus the main point of the matter remains as before, that the Governor agreed both before and after his election to stand upon the plank pledging resistance to covert attacks upon the civil service, and that he acknowledged that the Soldiers' Exemption Bill was exactly the thing the plank was intended to cover; but for fear of losing votes on the one hand, and in hopes that the bill would not do all the harm its advocates intended on the other, he set aside his pledges and his own belief in what was best for the Commonwealth, and signed the bill.

The Hon. Adin Thayer of Massachusetts publishes a letter on the tariff, the internal revenue, and the Treasury surplus, advocating the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits rather than the lowering of any duties on imports. He argues that it is a great mistake to suppose that any more whiskey would be consumed if it were cheaper in price. On the contrary, he thinks that the amount used as a beverage has been about the same under all rates of tax, whether two dollars, or fifty cents, or ninety cents per gallon. He is slightly inconsistent, however, in saying that if the national tax were repealed, the States and local communities could get more revenue from licenses, for if the rate of tax makes no difference in the amount consumed, the States and local communities can raise the licenses to any figure they choose regardless of the present excise tax of ninety cents. Another inconsistency in Mr. Thayer's argument is that he seems to favor prohibition, which, if it could be enforced, would cut off both local and national revenues. The sum and substance of his appeal to the voters of Massachusetts is, that it would be better to run the risk of having either free whiskey or no whiskey (immaterial which), rather than touch the tariff, although he concedes that the latter needs revision in respect of worsted goods, in order to keep out the foreign product more effectually. Mr. Thayer is the first recruit picked up by Mr. Randall, outside of Pennsylvania, for the abolition of the whiskey tax.

Mr. Thayer is followed by the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, who writes his views on the subject of the tariff to the Boston *Journal*. Mr. Rice takes a much more cheerful view of the situation of American industry, for while Mr. Thayer is quite sure that Massachusetts would be plunged into swift ruin by any meddling with duties on imports, except in the way of increasing them, and can point to no time when she will not be so ruined, Mr. Rice looks forward to a period when America will be the only free-trade country in the world, and when all other nations, especially Great Britain, will be shielding themselves against our cheaper manufactured goods by protective tariffs. Mr. Rice, however, displays much prudence as to times and dates, for although he says "*Now* is our great opportunity," he immediately adds that it is "at the same time a season of peril." He thinks that we cannot *now* adopt free trade or horizontal tariffs, or move any faster in that direction than our conditions warrant, but that "tariff duties should be revised and reduced wherever it can be done without crippling our industry." And again, he says that "duties should be reduced at stated periods according as our industries, skilfully managed, are able to compete with those of other countries." What kind of evidence should be taken to show that any protected industry is able to compete, or to prove that it is "skilfully managed," Mr. Rice does not in the remotest manner indicate. A few years ago the manufacturers of quinine were unanimous and vociferous in saying that they could not compete with other countries, and were speechless with indignation when told by Congress that they would have to do so. Since that time they have been doing pretty well, we believe, although quinine has fallen to about one-seventh of its former price. If Mr. Rice will ponder upon this remarkable and really crucial test, he will, we are sure, when he comes to write his next letter, indicate some time when it will be safe to reduce the duties on blankets and coarse woollen goods, which, according to the last published words of Mr. John L. Hayes, are unreasonably high. We wonder that Mr. Adin Thayer did not challenge Mr. Hayes upon this point while the latter was still living. The trouble with Mr. Thayer and Mr. Warner Miller, and all the other extremists, is, that however much the tariff may need cutting down, in the sole interest of American industry, they dare not begin at any particular place lest the foundations of the whole structure be undermined. It is this fear that leads Mr. Thayer to favor the repeal of the whiskey tax rather than of the sugar duties.

Dr. McGlynn's hints, at the Labor mass-meeting last week, that in some way or other he would soon be taken back into the Catholic Church, were evidently made for campaign purposes. It has been plain for some time that his anti-Catholic attitude was having a damaging effect upon Henry George's following, and last Friday's declaration was apparently made to counteract this as much as possible. If the idea could be got abroad that McGlynn was not really anti-Catholic, since he was likely to be taken back into the Church again soon, Catholic laboring men might be made to believe that in voting for the George-McGlynn ticket they were not voting against the Church after all. So he said: "I am happy to tell you that I have all manner of evidence that they (the Church authorities) have already seen their mistake, and that the misconceptions and the false notions of some local authorities are being corrected and overruled by a higher authority. They'll be glad after a little to see some decent escape from the consequences of their mistake. I need no longer keep it secret that steps have been recently taken, and are being taken now, to bring before the highest authorities of the Catholic Church the view of the propriety of ending the blunders that have been committed, and of inviting me to a proper hearing of this case, after having made some reparation for the outrage upon justice and decency and common sense that has been committed." We are saved the necessity of commenting on this by the emphatic statement of Archbishop Corrigan the next morning, that there was not a word of truth in it.

The Secretary of the Treasury has increased his deposits in national banks by something over $6,000,000 during the past month, thus restoring to the circulation the greater part, although not the whole, of the excess of receipts over disbursements. This, as the *Financial Chronicle* remarks, is only a temporary expedient. It serves to hinder or delay an oncoming crisis which can only be averted by Congressional action. The successive steps taken by the Secretary since the beginning of September to relieve the pinch which the normal operations of the Treasury are all the time working to produce, have dulled the public apprehensions. We hear little now about the anomalous and dangerous conditions of the public finances, because the sore spot has been poulticed. But everybody who looks forward a few months must see that there are limits to

the depositing of public funds in banks. The purchase of bonds in the market by banks in order to secure deposits serves to advance their price the same way as Government purchases, but with the difference that the banks must look forward to a time when the deposits will be drawn out and the bonds be resold, the sales operating to depress the price in the same way that the buying advanced it. In other words, the bank which avails itself of Government deposits must make bond speculation a part of its business, and must take the chance of being loaded up, when the money is called for, with bonds that cannot be sold without loss. No bank will put any large part of its capital at risk in this way. The present remedy is, therefore, only an emollient, temporary and partly illusory, since it has served to turn public attention away from a fixed and progressive disease.

Of remedies for this disease there is only one that has any real curative force, and that is the reduction of taxes. The refunding of the 4 per cent. bonds by the payment of a present premium and the issue of a new obligation at 2½ per cent., even if it should be successfully and fully accomplished, would not carry us, on the present plane of receipts and expenditures, more than a year and a half, leaving still two years before the 4½ per cents fall due. But if the 4½ per cents were due now, they would be gulped down by the surplus in about two years. Then we should be confronted by the same problem that meets us now. The truth is, that with every expedient that existing laws afford or that new ones can supply (except downright profligacy in expenditure), there will be great difficulty in disposing of the surplus in the next eighteen months. Reductions of taxation can hardly get in play sooner than that, however diligent Congress may be in passing laws to that end. But reduction of taxes is the only remedy.

William H. Harper of Chicago, the author of the Illinois High-License Law, has been giving recently some additional figures about its successful working which are very striking. The law levies a uniform license of $500 upon liquor-selling and of $150 upon beer-selling, and permits any community to increase, by majority vote, these licenses to any limit it pleases, or to refuse, by the same vote, to grant any license whatever. This, it will be observed, is a combination of the high-license and local-option principles which virtually makes public sentiment in every community the regulator of the liquor traffic—the only exception being that no community can allow liquor-selling without taxation. The union of the two principles has worked admirably in Illinois. In many counties, estimated as comprising two-thirds of the soil of the State, actual prohibition prevails. The license fee has been raised by popular vote to $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, and in some instances to $2,200, with the result of completely suppressing the traffic. In the larger cities the $500 fee has had the effect of greatly reducing the number of saloons. According to Mr. Harper, Chicago, under the old law, with a population of 450,000, had 3,800 saloons, yielding a revenue to the city of about $200,000 a year. Under the present law, with a population exceeding 700,000, there are only 3,600 saloons, and the revenue from them is $1,750,000

In other cities the effect is equally satisfactory. In the State at large the grand total of saloons has been reduced from 13,000 to less than 10,000, in spite of the increase in population during the four years that the law has been in force, and the revenue from the liquor traffic has been increased from $700,000 to nearly $5,000,000. Crime has also decreased, and the number of arrests has materially diminished. The best effect of all is, that in Illinois the liquor question has been taken out of politics. Public sentiment so generally sustains the law that neither of the great political parties thinks of disturbing it.

While most of the current gossip about changes in the Cabinet is unworthy attention, it appears to be generally accepted that there will soon be a new Secretary of the Interior because of Mr. Lamar's appointment to the Supreme bench. An occasional criticism upon this selection is made because of the fact that Mr. Lamar has never served as judge of any lower court. It is true that, as a rule, the men chosen as judges of our highest tribunal have had previous experience upon the bench, but there have also been conspicuous exceptions to the rule. One of these is found among the present judges. Mr. Miller began life as a physician, and practised in a rural region of Kentucky for eight years. He was thirty years old before he began the study of law, and he had never sat upon any bench when, twenty-five years ago, President Lincoln made him a judge of the Supreme Court. The eminence of his judicial career shows that the most important element in the matter is the character of the man, not the length of his service as a lawyer nor the question whether he has been a judge in a lower court.

The debate in the French Chamber over the bill converting the 4½ rentes into 3s touched on one of the most curious and peculiar points in French politics. It has been very well known ever since 1875, that is, ever since the recovery of the country from the invasion, that the Government could borrow at 3 per cent. But, owing to the wide diffusion of the rentes among small holders, "petites gens," as they are called—that is, peasants, artisans, and small shopkeepers—every Ministry has shrunk from the unpopularity of asking them to accept a lower rate of interest. The Rouvier Ministry has been driven into it by the absolute necessity of finding additions to the revenue in order to arrest the annual deficits. The bill was passed by a majority of 276 to 161 on the Ministers promising to get from the conversion "$12,000,000 for armaments, without increasing the burdens of the State." This tap of the drum carried the day.

President Diaz has just had his Secretary of the Treasury send to the Mexican Congress the draft of a new law which promises to be of considerable social and political as well as financial importance. It relates to what is known as the "nationalized" property of the country. This means the vast amount of real estate wrested from the Church, in one stroke of confiscation, by Juarez's law of July 12, 1859. The total has been variously estimated at from one-fourth to one-third the value of the entire real estate of Mexico, probably representing an amount not less than $300,000,000. Nothing like that sum has ever been realized by the Government, however. The laws regulating the sale of these public lands and buildings have been only partially successful. The Clerical party has, of course, strenuously withstood them, consistently maintaining their invalidity, and predicting the return of all this property, one day, to its rightful owner, the Church. The acknowledged instability of preceding Administrations, joined with the threats of the Clericals, and the practical excommunication by the Church of any one daring to bid in a piece of the sacred property, produced a natural feeling of uncertainty as to a title acquired under these circumstances. The result has been that what has been sold has been disposed of at ruinous prices, and that the Government has still on hand a large amount of such unproductive property. What to do with it has been a standing puzzle.

What Gen. Diaz now proposes is a measure designed to put at rest all discussions about a legal title to property of this description, and so to induce investors to look with more favor upon it. The new law authorizes the Treasury to issue a certificate to all who hold or may acquire a piece of these former possessions of the Church, which shall be held in all the courts as superior to any other claim or title. Provision is also made to extend the operations of "nationalization" to property which the clergy may have got into their hands since the laws of reform were passed, or which they may hereafter come by. A clause provides that all buildings actually needed and actually in use for public worship or beneficence shall be excepted, though the title even to these, it is tacitly implied, vests in the Government. To the latter also belongs, of course, the right to judge how many churches are "needed." The financial cat in the meal appears not only in the hope of increased sales under the guarantees of the new law, but also in that provision of the law which compels the holders of certificates (and all will have to get them) to pay a fee of $5. The whole proposal witnesses to the severe monetary strain under which the Administration is laboring, as also to the extent of the late anti-Clerical reaction. Two years ago, when everything pointed to Conservative ascendency, the law would have been out of the question.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 2, to TUESDAY, November 8, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE results of the most important elections held on November 8 were as follows: The Democratic State ticket in New York was elected by an increased majority, but the Republicans retain control of the Legislature. In New York County, Fellows, the regular Democratic nominee for District Attorney, was elected by more than 20,000 majority over Nicoll, the candidate of the Republicans and Independents. The United Labor vote in New York city, which was 68,000 last year, was only about 37,000. Chapin (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Brooklyn. In Ohio, Foraker (Rep.) was reëlected Governor by an increased majority. Ames (Rep.) was reëlected Governor of Massachusetts. The Democrats elected a majority of the members of the Legislature in Virginia, and put an end to Mahone's hope of election to the United States Senate. In the Second District of Rhode Island a Republican was elected to Congress. In Maryland the whole Democratic State ticket was elected, against the opposition of the Republicans and the Independent Democrats.

The United States Supreme Court, November 2, denied the petition for a writ of error in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists. The Court held that the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are limitations upon Federal and not upon State action, that the jury law of Illinois is upon its face valid and constitutional, and that it does not appear in the record that upon the evidence the trial court should have declared the juror Sanford, against whom complaint was made in the petition, incompetent.

On the night of November 5, Engel, one of the condemned Anarchists in Chicago, tried to kill himself by drinking laudanum. He was aroused from his stupor and resuscitated. The cells of all the Anarchists were searched next day, and in Louis Lingg's cell were found four dynamite bombs. They were under his cot, hidden beneath a mass of papers, and were enclosed in a wooden box. All these criminals are now forbidden to hold intercourse with their friends. Gov. Oglesby every day gets great numbers of petitions to pardon them or to commute their sentence. The day set for their execution is November 11, and every day the excitement and uneasiness in Chicago increase.

The finding of bombs in Lingg's cell has somewhat checked the boldness of those who are trying to work up a sentiment of pity for the condemned men. On November 8 a large company of the Anarchists' friends left Chicago for Springfield to make an argument before Gov. Oglesby in their behalf. The police of Springfield have taken precautions against violence.

Petitions have been presented for the pardon of the Chicago Anarchists to United States Ministers McLane in Paris and Phelps in London by committees of French and English Socialists.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the chief representative of the English Government on the American-English Fisheries Commission, arrived in this city November 7. "As to the fishery business," he said, "I may say that I do not expect any difficulty in the settlement of it. I have not mapped out any plan on the subject for the Conference. I think it would be a disgrace if two friendly nations could not settle amicably a matter of this kind. I do not expect there will be any difficulty with the British House of Commons in the matter." Some of the Opposition Canadian papers continue to make very bitter comment on Mr. Chamberlain's appointment.

On November 5 Gen. Ruger ordered the Crow Indians in Montana to surrender those of their number who had fired at the agency. They offered to give up Sword-Bearer, the chief, but not the rest. The Indians were then attacked by Gen. Ruger's forces, and after a short fight, in which a white corporal was killed and two privates wounded on the one side, and Sword-Bearer and three other Indians were killed on the other, the Indians fled.

The accounts of the Post-office Department show an excess of expenditures over all revenues in the last fiscal year of $3,554,068. The excess in 1886 was $6,679,130, and in 1885, $6,756,344.

The Territorial Supreme Court of Utah, November 7, appointed United States Marshal Dyer receiver in the suits against the church property in excess of the limit fixed by Congress, and to wind up the affairs of the Perpetual Emigrant Fund.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi, November 7, affirmed the decision of the lower court in the habeas-corpus case of Hamilton, the murderer of Gambrell, the Prohibition editor, refusing bail to Hamilton.

S. M. Robertson (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the Sixth Louisiana District by a small majority. His total vote was not more than 5,000.

At Pattersonville, Louisiana, November 5, four negroes were shot dead by a sheriff's posse or a military company, both which were guarding the town, a threat having been made by the negroes to burn it. The trouble grew out of the strike by the negro laborers on the sugar plantations.

A vote was taken in Dakota, November 7, on the question whether or not the Territory should be divided, so as to apply for admission into the Union as two States. There was a light vote, and the party favoring division was well organized and cast a majority of the votes.

A prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Oregon was defeated November 8 by a majority of about 3,000.

In the country about Centralia and Charleston, Ill., and in parts of Indiana where there has been a long period of dry weather, much valuable timber has been burned, and the forest fires have destroyed fences and farms and residences.

The bodies of twenty-two persons who were drowned when the propeller *Vernon* went down on Lake Michigan have been recovered. It has been reported that the captain was a drunkard, but the coroner's jury censured only the captains of the vessels that passed the wreckage for failing to report at the nearest ports, so that relief expeditions might have been despatched in time to save some of the persons floating on rafts.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution November 3 favoring the purpose of the British Peace Commission, and appointed a committee of five members to investigate the possibility of a material expansion of our commerce with Canada.

The Advisory Committee of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on November 3 unanimously voted to recommend the selection of the Rev. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, Eng., as successor to the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

At a United Labor party meeting in this city November 4, Dr. Edward McGlynn, the excommunicated priest, declared that the authorities of the Catholic Church would "be glad after a little to see some decent escape from the consequences of their mistake. I think I need no longer keep it secret that steps have been recently taken, and are being taken now, to bring before the highest authorities of the Catholic Church the view of the propriety of ending the blunders that have been committed, and of inviting me to a proper hearing of this case, after having made some reparation for the outrage upon justice and decency and common sense that has been committed." Archbishop Corrigan of this city said the next day: "The whole story is a campaign document, in my opinion, and has no value whatever. The status of Dr. McGlynn's case is unchanged, and there is no chance of its being reopened or reconsidered until he submits and presents himself at Rome in response to the command of the Holy Father."

The German opera season in this city was begun November 2 with the performance of "Tristan and Isolde."

The yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., is subsiding. There have been about 350 cases.

Richard H. Manning, an old and highly-respected citizen of Brooklyn, well known in philanthropic circles, a life-long friend of Horace Greeley, and one of his executors, died in that city on November 2, in his seventy-ninth year.

FOREIGN.

The indisposition of the Emperor of Germany November 1, and for two or three days following, caused some excitement in the European stock markets. By November 5 he was well enough to present himself at the window in the palace where the public are accustomed to greet him.

There has been a recurrence of the disease of the throat from which the Crown Prince of Germany has suffered. Dr. Mackenzie, the English physician, has gone to San Remo, where the Prince is. The latest report is that his condition is alarming, although there is no fear of immediate death.

The Prince's condition has, however, caused a general feeling of uneasiness throughout Germany.

The rifles of the French and Russian armies are better than those now used by the Germans, and the German War Office has decided to manufacture a new small-bore arm and to substitute it for the present one.

Twelve thousand more persons have emigrated from Germany during the nine months of this year than during the corresponding period last year.

The *North German Gazette* (Berlin), Prince Bismarck's organ, referring to the services rendered to Germans in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war by the late Mr. E. B. Washburne, says: "Germany will not forget Mr. Washburne, who at that time, despite the blind hatred of the French people, protected the Germans remaining in Paris," and it declares that by his efforts the cordiality and close relations of the two race-related people were greatly strengthened, and that Mr. Washburne has secured grateful and honorable remembrance in German history.

The negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria have been checked by the intention of Austria to extend her bounty system on sugar and brandy exports. The Berlin Government declares that the Austrian proposals tend towards a competition dangerous for Germany in the sugar and brandy markets of the world. At the outset of the negotiations the German Government intended that the increased duty on cereal imports should balance the Austrian increase of export bounties. This idea has been abandoned, and Germany is now disinclined to concede to Austria a favored-nation treaty.

A Vienna report says that the new triple alliance provides for combined military and naval action by Germany, Austria, and Italy against any attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe, and that territorial modifications shall be compulsory before the three allied Powers will consent to sign a treaty of peace. The treaty further provides for combined action for the conclusion of peace. No one of the three will be allowed to desist from war or to treat separately without the consent of the others. It is reported that Lord Salisbury has given in his adhesion to the new alliance, which is spoken of as a new triple alliance with a British annex.

Count Andrássy urged before the Hungarian Delegation in Vienna, November 5, that the present was a most opportune time for the Powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and he begged Count Kálnoky to use his influence to that end. Count Kálnoky, in answering, dwelt upon the necessity of patience and the conciliation of Russia. Count Andrássy argued that, after all, Russia and France had joined hands in Bulgaria, and the removal of that obstacle would doubtless be the removal of many possible sources of conflict such as had already arisen and might arise again. Otherwise he concurred in Count Kálnoky's policy, but he feared the results of delay.

November 8 the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation made a favorable report on Count Kálnoky's policy, but Russian comment has become more and more threatening. The St. Petersburg press insists that the Government shall take diplomatic action to elicit from other Powers than Austria a distinct declaration whether they wish the Berlin Treaty to be respected, so that if they do not, Russia may be free to protect her interests.

It was reported from St. Petersburg by way of Vienna, November 3, that another Nihilist plot had been discovered, and that the police raided the house of an apothecary where the conspirators had their headquarters, and bombs were found. At the same time great commercial distress was reported. The Bank of Moscow is said recently to have put up at auction 460 estates, for which it was impossible to pay the interest on the mortgages.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Caffarel scandal came up for discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies November 5. M. Rouvier, the Premier, denied that the politicians had levelled the scandals against President Grévy. He was opposed to an inquiry. He admitted the justice of the feeling which inspired the Chamber, but thought it was better to let matters take their natural course. A motion that the inquiry be general, and that it extend back as far as May, 1877, so as to include the time of the advent of the De Broglie Ministry, was carried by a vote of 264 to 257; and the Committee's report, which declares that only an inquiry can satisfy public opinion, was adopted, 445 to 84.

The French Chamber of Deputies, November 8, chose the Committee which will investigate the Legion of Honor decoration scandals. It consists of ten members of the Extreme Left, six Radicals, three members of the Moderate Left, and three of the Right.

The trial of Gen. Caffarel, Mme. Limousin, Mme. Ratazzi, and Gen. d'Andlau, for selling Legion of Honor decorations, was begun November 7. All the defendants were present except Gen. d'Andlau. The rumor is still published that President Grévy will soon resign.

The French General Caffarel, during his trial, November 7, for selling decorations, admitted entering into business relations with Mme. Limousin "to obtain resources to relieve his embarrassments," and said he interested himself in applications for Legion of Honor decorations solely to oblige her. He denied that he received any money for them, or that he divulged the plan for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

The French Government bill to convert the 4½ per cent. rentes into 3 per cents was passed by the Chamber of Deputies November 3 by a vote of 276 to 161. An amendment to convert them into 4 per cents was rejected—344 to 172.

The Suez Canal convention between France and England has been carried to Constantinople to be submitted to the Porte. Italy, Austria, and Germany have announced their adherence to the convention, but Russia has not made reply.

English and Spanish colonists have arrived on an island at the mouth of the Orinoco, to settle there, with the help of the Venezuelan Government.

The Imperial Commissioner at Cape Colony has officially notified the British Government of the discovery of extensive gold fields in the northwest part of the Cape Colony district.

On November 2 Wm. O'Brien was quietly removed from the jail at Cork to the Tullamore Jail, fifty miles from Dublin. The cell in which he was placed is six feet by eight, and he sleeps on a plank bed. The Irish Prison Board directed that he wear the prison uniform, and be treated in every way as an ordinary prisoner. But he refused to put on the uniform, and was given a diet of bread and water as a punishment. November 7 a large crowd, reported to consist of 8,000 persons, assembled in front of the jail and made a demonstration. Thomas Sexton, Member of Parliament, at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, proposed that the Council adjourn without the transaction of the ordinary business as a mark of respect for William O'Brien, and the motion was carried.

On November 8 O'Brien was removed to the prison infirmary on the order of the physician.

The Home-Rule Union of London, November 3, adopted a resolution of sympathy with Messrs. Blunt and O'Brien, and resolved to continue the agitation in Ireland with the aid of English speakers. A sympathetic letter was read from Mr. Morley, and Mr. Blunt made an address. Mr. O'Brien's paper, *United Ireland* (Dublin), contained an article, November 3, saying: "Henceforth the people will make the landlords hostages for Mr. O'Brien's safety. The plan of campaign will become not merely the tenants' weapon of defence, but an instrument of vengeance. Will Irishmen remain quiescent, and not raze his torture-house to the ground? Please God, not quite. If Mr. O'Brien is harmed, for every hair of his head Irishmen will exact compound vengeance." In the same issue of the paper, reports of a number of meetings of "suppressed" branches of the League were published.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a large audience at Birmingham November 4, speaking chiefly of the Irish question and Mr. Gladstone. Except as regards the offer of the plundering of the Scotch and Welsh churches as a bribe for the dismemberment of the empire, Mr. Gladstone displayed little interest in anything except the Irish question, and no man had done more to make it impossible to ignore the Irish question. Mr. Balfour declared that not one of the evictions now occurring could have been prevented, even if the amendment which Mr. Gladstone wanted had been inserted in the Land Bill. Mr. Gladstone's criticisms on land legislation were strange, indeed, coming from a man who for sixteen or seventeen years had fruitlessly tinkered with the question. In regard to the unhappy affair at Mitchelstown, Mr. Gladstone had attacked him personally for not listening in silence to bitter attacks made on men who spent their lives in defence of the law. The demon of inaccuracy had pursued Mr. Gladstone even to his assertions on this subject. But it was unnecessary to enter into details in justifying the police. If, as the Nationalists and Mr. Gladstone delighted to say, the police were defeated and routed, could any one blame them if they fired? The truth was, the Nationalists, including Mr. Gladstone, must choose upon which horse they will ride. If they choose to triumph in the defeat of the police, let them not blame the police for firing in self-defence. If they choose to say that the police were brutal butchers, and that they fired without cause, let us hear no more of this indirect triumph in their defeat. Mr. Labouchere has written a long refutation, as an eyewitness, of many of the assertions made by Mr. Balfour in his Birmingham speech.

A dinner was given in London, November 4, by the United Service Club to the Duke of Cambridge, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the British Army.

Mr. Michael Simon was elected a magistrate at Glasgow, November 4, the first Jew ever chosen to that office in Scotland.

The unemployed in London continue to parade the streets and to make demonstrations, but the excitement they recently caused has subsided. A meeting was dispersed November 4 on complaint of shopkeepers that their customers were kept away by fear of the unemployed.

Baring Brothers of London have engaged to aid the Steam Navigation Company of Genoa to establish a line of steamships between Genoa and the mouth of the River Plate, the passage to occupy seventeen days.

The steamer *Hawarden*, from Savannah, put into Queenstown November 3, with her cargo of cotton on fire. Two hundred bales had been thrown overboard in the vain hope of extinguishing it.

Mme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind), the celebrated Swedish singer, died November 2, in her sixty-eighth year. She was buried in a quilt that was presented to her by American children.

The Truro Cathedral, the first built in England by the Established Church since the Reformation, was opened November 3.

It was officially announced at Rome November 7 that cholera had become extinct in Italy.

Another transport, with 2,000 Italian troops, sailed from Naples for Massowah November 6.

A monument to Garibaldi was unveiled at Tunis November 6 in the presence of a vast company, including many notable persons.

The programme of the ceremonies attending the celebration of the Pope's jubilee, which was made public November 7, shows that on December 31 the Pope will receive the members of the International Committee, who will present him with a gift of 1,000,000 lire; January 1 he will celebrate mass in St. Peter's; January 2 he will hold a public reception at the Church of San Lorenzo; on the 4th and 5th he will receive foreign deputations; on the 6th he will open the exhibition of the gifts sent to him, and on the 15th he will canonize ten saints.

Baron Hirsch, who has made a fortune in building railroads, largely in Rumania, and has long been noted for his generosity, has begun the distribution of 100,000,000 francs among all the European Jewish charity institutions.

Advices from Henry M. Stanley under date of August 8 are that the expedition was advancing towards the western shore of Albert Nyanza. The men were greatly fatigued. The most important chiefs of the country through which they had travelled readily complied with their request for food. Stanley halted for four days to reorganize the expedition, and then, leaving thirty men to guard this new camp, proceeded towards Albert Nyanza.

A new Peruvian Cabinet was formed late in October, with Dr. Raymondo Morales as Minister of Justice and President of the Council. A commission of engineers appointed by the Peruvian bondholders at London are examining the railways on which the money was expended. They are to report on the chance of an increase in business if the roads are extended as originally planned.

A Chilian steamship with a scientific commission on board is on a voyage to the South Sea Islands and Australia. The specimens obtained will be added to the National Museum at Santiago de Chili.

THE EXECUTION OF THE ANARCHISTS.

THERE is much to be said in favor of such slowness of judicial process as has marked the Anarchist cases, but there is one great objection to it, and that is the opportunity it affords to people to forget the atrocity of the crime, the sufferings and sorrows of its victims, and to lash themselves into sympathy with the doomed criminals. It is now a year and a half since the bomb-throwing in Chicago. During the following six months people's minds were occupied with the horrors of the resulting slaughter and maiming of the police, about forty of whom were killed or disabled in the discharge of their duty, and with the devilish malignity of the attack on them. At that time nobody—not even, we think, the firmest opponents of capital punishment—ventured to suggest that there was any place in this world for the bomb-throwers, or that the removal from it of such tigers was not a solemn duty to human society.

Since then, however, a good many people—some of them clergymen, some philanthropists, and some simply soft-headed people who sign all papers presented to them which do not impose pecuniary obligations—have had time to forget all about the police, and all about social security, and all about the Anarchists' teachings and aims, and are trying to get Governor Oglesby to commute the sentences of the men now awaiting execution. We have no fear that he will be weak enough to pay any attention to them. But there is great reason to fear that the agitation in their behalf may do much to weaken the deterring influence of their fate on their surviving brethren, seeing that several men of good standing and repute for common sense and patriotism are lending their countenance to it. There are some considerations which these persons have apparently overlooked in doing so; and we would therefore earnestly urge upon their attention, and the attention of all concerned, the following points:

(1.) That anybody who has any doubt of the complicity of the whole seven malefactors now awaiting sentence in the awful crime of May 4, 1886, either has not read the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on the appeal, in which the whole case, both facts and law, is elaborately reviewed; or if he has read it and has not been convinced by it, should so far question his power of weighing the pros and cons of a case of this nature as to feel it his duty to be silent about it, and to abstain from all attempts to influence the conduct of those whom the law obliges to act in it. Nothing but thorough acquaintance with the evidence produced on the trial, and thorough mastery of the reasoning applicable to questions of probability, warrants anybody in asking Gov. Oglesby for a pardon of the prisoners on the plea that they, or any of them, are innocent, or that some are less guilty than others. That is to say, that any one who tries to embarrass him or shake his nerves in the performance of such an awful duty as now devolves on him, without feeling well assured that he knows thoroughly what he is talking about, is guilty of a gross violation of social morality.

(2.) That those who ask for a pardon through dislike of capital punishment, should remember that the opposition to capital punishment in modern times has been everywhere based on the assumption that murder will be committed through private, individual hate, or for purposes of robbery, and that the substitutes suggested for this punishment have not had in view attacks on the whole social organization by sects of conspirators, claiming the right of slaughter and devastation as in open war; that therefore, holding the lives of Anarchists sacred, after they have massacred policemen, would be very like promising foreign invaders that resistance to them with weapons of any description would be strictly forbidden, and that the most they had to fear in case of failure was a short period of detention.

(3.) That should Gov. Oglesby even commute their sentences, the arguments in favor of commutation would, as the memory of the crime grew more faint, be every year used, and with increasing force, in favor of complete pardon; that, in fact, their right to a pardon would become a political issue in the State elections, and that demagogues would soon bring about their liberation, until probably, in five or six years from this time, we should witness the shocking spectacle of the joyous, unrepentant freedom and activity of a band of convicted assassins preaching with renewed vigor the gospel of arson and murder in the very streets which they had reddened with the blood of the officers of the law. No civilized community can afford to offer such a sight as this.

(4.) That although, as Judge McAllister of Chicago says, the hanging of these men may make "them martyrs in the opinion of thousands of people," this is the less of two evils. Society can stand their being considered martyrs by a great many thousands of people; but it cannot stand their finding ready imitators even among a few hundreds. Nobody is hurt by anybody's considering Spies or Lingg "a martyr," but it would hurt a great many to have even a dozen men conclude that there was no risk in following his example.

(5.) That it must not be forgotten that these criminals are all but one foreigners and new arrivals, who have left behind them in Europe thousands infected with their ideas and as averse from the dull routine of regular industry, who are watching the case of their forerunners in this country with intense interest, to see if armed attacks on the social organization can be made with more safety here than in Europe. To allow the murderers of the Chicago police to get off with what would certainly prove a short term of imprisonment, would confirm them in their belief that the absence here of the great display of police and soldiery with which they see the law made terrible in the Old World, really means weakness of the public force, and inability of society to defend itself against anybody who chooses to disregard its obligations or dispute its authority. It would, in fact, operate as an invitation to all the ferocious malcontents of France, Germany, and Russia to come here and work out their theories whenever they could raise their passage money, or found the pursuit of the hangman in Europe too hot for them.

There are signs that the discovery of bombs in the cell of Lingg, the Anarchist, in the Chicago Jail is doing something to bring the friends of "clemency," in that region at least, to their senses, and the petitioning for pardon or commutation has visibly declined. The probabilities are that Lingg meant to blow up himself and as many others as possible whenever he found that hope was at an end and the inevitable hour had come. In other words, his tigerish nature was not in the smallest degree softened by the long period of suffering and anxiety through which he had passed.

A great deal of the effort made to save the Anarchists from the gallows is due to the impression that they are being punished for their opinions, and that even if it be just, it is bad policy to punish men for their opinions, because, if these opinions are noxious, the persecution or martyrdom of the authors only helps to spread the poison. It has to be borne in mind that the State of Illinois has acted on this theory for several years. For fully ten years the city of Chicago has been a hotbed of Anarchy, in which the slaughter of well-to-do people and the destruction of their property was freely and openly advocated, without any interference from the authorities. The result was that the militant or homicidal Anarchists every day gained strength, and the dreamy, persuasive Anarchists were every day pushed more and more into the background.

The lesson of all this is, that the only opinions which a civilized community can treat with either respect or indifference are opinions which, even if embodied in action, would not menace its existence. Our traditional Anglo-Saxon respect for free speech is based on the assumption that public speech is always intended in free countries to persuade people into agreement with the speaker for purposes of legislation, and that the agreement aimed at is therefore a lawful one. The notion that we must tolerate speech the object of which is to induce people to break up the social organization and abolish property by force, is historically and politically absurd. The notion that we must not do whatever is necessary to prevent men's publicly recommending murder and arson, because they are sincere in thinking murder and arson good means to noble ends, is worse than absurd. It is, as we see, full of danger for everything we most value on earth.

It is a great pity that we cannot shut up the mouths of the Anarchists by love. But as we cannot shut them up by love, we must do it by fear, that is, by inflicting on them the penalties which they most dread; and the one most appropriate to their case when they kill people, is death. The frantic exertions they are making just now to escape the gallows, and the joy with which they would welcome a "life sentence," shows clearly that the gallows is the punishment the case calls for. For violent incitements to murder and pillage, imprisonment will

doubtless suffice; but for actual murder and pillage there is nothing likely to prove so effective a deterrent as death. Those who oppose this view can only do so successfully by maintaining that society has no right to defend its own existence, and that murder and arson are evils only when the murderer's motives are low and selfish; that if he can show that he means well, and has at heart the elevation of the poor, he should be treated with the respect due to prophets and apostles. If the propagators of these grotesque fancies only knew the encouragement they were giving to the contempt for law which makes both the rich briber and semi-barbarous lyncher the curse of American politics at present, we feel sure they would pause in their efforts to save the community the loss of the vagabonds and ruffians who are now awaiting execution at Chicago.

TRUSTS, TARIFFS, AND WAGES.

The Paper-Bag Trust is the latest combination formed for the purpose of creating or maintaining a monopoly in trade. Heretofore the paper-bag people have been so well shielded by patents that they have not needed any other protection. But the patents will come to an end by and by, and it has been deemed prudent to get the business into bomb-proof condition before that eventuality takes place. The number of such Trusts is increasing at a very rapid rate. We have been expecting to see some defence of them from some able lawyer or skilled dialectician like the Hon. Warner Miller or the Hon. William Walter Phelps, but as none such has been made, we feel constrained to undertake the task ourselves.

It is constantly affirmed, and generally admitted without proof, that the object of a protective tariff is to enable manufacturers to pay high wages, and that without such protection wages would fall to the level of—nobody knows what. Formerly the English level was taken as the standard, but since English wages have advanced very near to our own level, there has been a general tendency among protectionists to substitute French, German, Italian, and East Indian wages as a standard of misery to be avoided by putting the American producer in funds, and thus enabling him to pay high wages and deal liberally with his men. Willingness to pay high wages is of no practical value unless one has the money to pay with. A steel-rail manufacturer, for example, might be penetrated with a desire to raise the wages of his operatives, but his good intentions would be frustrated if he could not sell his goods at a sufficiently high price to reimburse him for the advance. We have never heard of a convention of employers called to consider how they might increase the pay of their employees, although we have been witness to many that have been held for the contrary purpose. Theoretically there ought to be a standing committee of all the protected interests constantly devising means to put up wages and keep them up, since every high-tariff speech, book, pamphlet, trade circular, and newspaper article declares that this is the great end and aim of duties on imports. But somehow we never hear of any efforts of this sort. On the contrary, we are always hearing of disputes between the workingmen and their employers on this question, in which the latter are striving by every means to neutralize and frustrate the beneficent ends of the tariff by keeping wages down to the lowest possible point.

For a quarter of a century Congress has been saying to the protected classes, "Take as much money as you please from the public and give satisfactory wages to your laborers. We will not ask you to show your balance sheet or furnish any statement of receipts and disbursements. We will pass laws giving you the monopoly of the American market, and we shall expect you to make a fair division with your employees. We will take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." Well, the end of the twenty-five years since the Morrill tariff went into effect finds the strife between employers and employees as bitter as ever. We have not advanced an inch towards the desired and much promised adjustment of equitable and pacific relations between the two parties. It may be said that it is unreasonable to look for such a settlement, because, however high wages may be, the laboring men will always ask for more, and that if wages were doubled by a magician's wand to-day, the trade-unions would begin to plot for an increase to-morrow. The corollary of this proposition is that, however much money Congress may put into the pockets of the protected classes at any time, it will be best for them to keep it all and never pay a cent more in wages than they are compelled to. This is exactly what happens, what has always happened, and always will happen. The employers have wisely governed themselves in the matter of wages by the law of supply and demand. They have looked forward to a time when domestic competition would reduce their profits, and have acted upon the business principle of making hay while the sun shines, putting everything in their pockets that the law allowed them to take.

Now that domestic competition has become an unpleasant matter, we find a new kind of monopoly starting up in every direction under the name of Trusts. The object of a Trust is to secure to the present producers of a given article, such as lead, sugar, India rubber, cattle, straw-board, paper bags, saddlery hardware, cotton-seed oil, petroleum, and what not, absolute control of the market, so that they may keep out all new comers and charge what they like for their goods. A Trust is a supplementary protective tariff in its effects, although not in its origin. It depends on the tariff for its efficiency in so far as foreign goods of like character are offered for sale and might be brought in competition with those produced by the Trust. The article of lead, for example, which has recently been "trusted," is protected by a duty of two cents per pound. The repeal of this duty would break up the Trust and put the lead producers on a plane with the American people in general—that of making a living by fair competition with their fellows. And so of sugar, India rubber, and many other things protected by these newly devised Trusts.

There is manifestly a growing uneasiness in the public mind regarding these Trusts. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate the chaining of the whole people to a series of monopolies controlling the necessaries of life, in the same way and upon the identical plan adopted by the Standard Oil Trust. Nobody has opened his mouth to defend them, and this is all the more wonderful since the very same argument that defends the protective tariff, and without which the latter would long ago have crumbled in ruins, is equally available to defend the Trusts. If an artificial monopoly created by Congress through duties on imports serves to increase wages, must not a monopoly created by other means have the same effect? Can anybody give a reason to the contrary? If good profits in business enable the employers to pay high wages, and if the profits insure that result, does it make any difference whether the good profits come from a tariff or from a trust? Obviously not. If Congress enacts that lead mining shall yield two cents a pound more than its natural price in order to help the workingman, must not any other agency which yields the same result have the same effect — always supposing that Congress takes no steps to see that the workingman gets his share? We throw out this hint to Mr. Warner Miller, Mr. Wm. Walter Phelps, and all the workingman's friends, hoping to see this venerable argument put in more attractive shape than we have been able to present it in.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. de Lesseps has adjourned for still another year the opening of the Panama Canal, but has now fixed the precise date for the event, viz.: February 3, 1890. This exactness must be premonitory of a fresh call for funds. The last supplies were secured on terms so extremely onerous as to suggest that there is a limit even to French middle-class credulity. The money on hand will not carry the company through the calendar year 1888. If the shareholders see a deficiency in prospect for continuing the work through the succeeding year, there will be an alarm and the stock will decline. But a decline of the stock will prevent the negotiation of new loans. M. de Lesseps must, therefore, keep a full treasury. He must not only anticipate his wants, but he must prevent other people from anticipating a shortage at any time before the period set for the opening of the canal.

The belief is generally held in this country that M. de Lesseps will never finish the Panama Canal, that no private company will ever finish it, that the present company will become utterly bankrupt, and that when it goes down, the greatest financial disaster of modern times will have supervened. It would be difficult, we imagine, to collect together any body of capitalists and contractors outside of France who would agree to take

the Panama works as a free gift as they stand to-day, and bind themselves to finish the canal on the 3d of February, 1890, or at any other date. It would certainly be impossible to form such a syndicate in the United States, where more accurate knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome exists than in France, or in any other country having the means to undertake such an enterprise. It is hardly open to doubt that the French Government must eventually take up the work, by subvention or guarantee, or that it will tumble into such financial ruin as will shake the very foundations of the Government. How ought we to regard the former eventuality?

We are more interested in the piercing of the Isthmus than any other people who have no money invested in it. Grant that the work will be done somehow and sometime. Great Britain will at first send more tonnage through it than we, but we shall be gaining on her from the start, and shall finally overpass her. But we have more than a commercial interest in the canal. We have political interests also. It has been commonly and rather lightly held that our political interests are opposed to a French canal at Panama, but would be promoted by an American one at Nicaragua or Tehuantepec. But since Panama, Nicaragua, and Mexico are all foreign countries to us, and since the ocean which washes their shores is approachable to all, the difference between them in a political sense, supposing all three to be built, is wholly imaginary. In case of war our canal at Nicaragua would be blockaded as easily as a French canal at Panama. We should have no more use of the one than of the other. If we are strong enough to hold that of Nicaragua and keep it open, we shall be strong enough to seize that of Panama. Both will be under Central-American jurisdiction, and the Governments of those countries will be peculiarly susceptible to our influence, because they look to us for protection against Old World trespass and invasion.

It is too late to say that our interests are opposed to any canal. We have allowed the Panama enterprise to be undertaken, and it is accordingly a matter of indifference whether the money to finish it comes from one source or another. France can acquire no jurisdiction by lending her money or her credit that she had not before. Nor could she acquire any by buying out the Lesseps Company and finishing the canal on Government account. The question for us, therefore, is whether it is for our advantage that water communication should be opened between the Atlantic and the Pacific. If this admits of affirmative answer, and if it be acknowledged also that great financial loss is involved in the work by whomsoever undertaken, it follows that we have no objection to the expenditure of French capital at Panama. Would it be for our advantage if the Straits of Magellan had been situated at Panama when the world was made, instead of being cast at the southern extremity of the continent? Would our commerce be in better plight if some earthquake in primeval times had opened a waterway through the Isthmus? Such a waterway would be free, or subject at most only to inconsiderable tolls like the old Scheldt dues. There can be but one answer to this question. If nature had provided a strait at Panama like the Strait of Gibraltar, we, in common with all other nations, should be greatly the gainer. Therefore we shall be the gainer by an artificial strait which costs us nothing, and it can make no difference to us whether the money to complete it comes from French investors or French taxpayers. Certainly it is not for our interest that the greatest panic and crash of modern times should fall upon France next year or the year after, since panics are like tidal-waves—they have no respect for national boundaries, but sweep the whole commercial world. If that crash comes, we shall get our distributive share of it.

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

THE fall meeting of the Society was held in Hopkins Hall, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on October 26 and 27. The sessions were well attended, not only by members of the Society, but also by many of the professors and students of the University. Prof. Whitney, the President, was again prevented from occupying the chair, though he sent a verbal message, assuring the Society of his better health and of his continued interest in its proceedings. Dr. Hayes Ward of New York presided. A considerable number of distinguished scholars were elected honorary members of the Society, among them Prof. Ed. Sachan, lately appointed dean of the new school for living Oriental languages at the University of Berlin, Col. Whewell, Profs. Kielhorn and Bühler, and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the well-known Assyrian scholar.

Prof. Lanman of Harvard read some interesting communications from members and friends of the Society. Prof. Holtzmann of Freiburg wrote that he was at present at work upon an introduction to the Mahābhārata. M. Ed. Naville thanked the Society for its resolution congratulating him upon the completion of his edition of the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Dr. Jackson of Columbia College, now studying in Halle, announced the steady progress made by Prof. Geldner in his great edition of the Avesta. Mr. Lawrence Mills of Oxford sent the thirty-first volume of the Sacred Books of the East, containing the last part of his translation of the Avesta. Mr. Rockhill of the American Legation at Peking sent a very lengthy communication upon the "Commercial Relations of China and Corea," accompanied by some beautiful specimens of Corean cartography. From Mr. Rockhill's very accurate observations, it appears that the population of China is not at all far from the traditional four hundred million.

A large number of papers were presented and shorter communications made. The chief interest of the meeting seemed to centre in the philology and history of the Assyro-Babylonians; owing, no doubt, to the excellent work done in Baltimore by Prof. Haupt and his Semitic Seminary. The first paper read was by Prof. Haupt, on "A Proposed Grammar of the Assyrian Language," which he intends soon to publish. Prof. Haupt sketched in a few pithy sentences the different stages in the history of the Assyrian language, from the oldest inscription upon an egg-shaped piece of marble, dated 3800 B. C., during the rule of King Sargon of Accad, down to the Birs-Nimrud cylinder of Antiochus, son of Seleuchus (293 B. C.). Prof. Haupt dwelt especially upon the relation of Assyrian to Hebrew and Ethiopic. Prof. Bloomfield of Johns Hopkins read some "Contributions to the Study of the Atharva Veda." A short paper was then read by the Secretary from Prof. Lyon of Harvard upon "A Collection of Babylonian Tablets in Harvard College Library." The Metropolitan Museum of New York is the only institution in this country which has a large collection of original Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities. About thirty years ago the New England colleges had casts made of the principal inscriptions in the European cabinets. This present collection of original documents is therefore the more interesting. It contains fifty-eight tablets or fragments of tablets from Babylonia. They are all of the kind technically called "contract tablets," and give us an excellent insight into the social and private life of the time. The material is partly baked, partly unbaked brick. These tablets were dug up by the natives and sent to London, whence they came by purchase into the possession of Harvard College. In connection with the foregoing it may be mentioned that Dr. Cyrus Adler of Johns Hopkins University announced that the National Museum at Washington is about to form a complete collection of casts and facsimiles of seals coming from Mesopotamia. It is intended eventually to include cylinders, slabs, and tablets in the collection.

The evening session, coupled with a reception tendered to the members of the Society, was held at the house of President Gilman. Papers of a more general nature were read, and works of archæology laid open for inspection. The session was a very enjoyable one in every way, and was greatly appreciated by the members of the Society. Mr. H. F. Allen of Johns Hopkins announced that Prof. Paul Haupt, together with the members of the Semitic Seminary, intended to compile an Assyrian glossary for the practical use of students. This is in no way to take the place of the large dictionary of Prof. Delitzsch, now in course of publication in Leipsic. Dr. Hayes Ward exhibited some Babylonian stones, and a seal which was conclusively shown to be a forgery. Prof. Frothingham of Princeton described the remains of an old monastery in Italy with the aid of a number of photographs. The chief feature of this monastery was a twelve-sided tower. President Gilman spoke at some length upon the history of the manuscript containing the very important "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." A photolithographic copy of the MS. is soon to be published, and the Society was able to examine some of the photographs.

The Thursday morning session was opened by a paper sent in by Prof. Isaac Hall of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, containing a translation of the Nestorian directions for washing the dead. Dr. Stephen D. Pete had a paper entitled "Animal Worship in the East and West Compared." The prevalence of animal worship is very widespread in ancient religions. The custom is a very old one; it is a form of universal religion, and a connecting link between prehistorical and historical times. Among the animals thus worshipped the hare plays a prominent part. The historical connection between different countries is not sufficient to account for this great prevalence. The worship of animals passes through all the stages of development of the human race. Prof. Bloomfield followed with a discussion of the "So-called Fire-ordeal in the Vedas," with especial reference to Atharva Veda ii. 12. The later law books recognize nine such ordeals of fire, and it was supposed that this hymn was to be sung at such an ordeal. Prof. Bloomfield, however, is of opinion that the hymn contains an

imprecation against the enemy. Dr. Jackson sent a communication "On the Significance of the Gathas in the Avesta, and a Translation of the Fifty-fifth Chapter of the Yashna." The Gathas contain the oldest parts of these sacred writings. In the Yashts Zoroaster is differently described. The Zoroaster of the Gathas is real and historic. Here we find the origin of the Zoroastrian religion. Prof. Hopkins of Bryn Mawr, in speaking of "Proverbs in the Mahābhārata," pointed out some singular coincidences in this kind of literature between Grecian proverbs and some of these old Indian sayings.

Turning again to Assyria, Dr. Hayes Ward spoke on the Abuhabha figures found by Rassam some years ago. He offered some very excellent suggestions in explanation of certain symbols found upon these figures. Dr. Adler followed with a paper on "The Views of the Assyrians on Life after Death," with especial reference to a recent publication upon the same subject by Dr. Jeremias. The materials for this inquiry are very varied—the narrative of the descent of Ishtar to Hades, the prayers in the historical inscriptions, and the execrations. Of especial interest is a bronze plaque representing the four divisions of the earth. The lowest division is assigned to Hades. The Assyrians and Babylonians thought that punishments and rewards came to man in the flesh. They knew, indeed, of an existence after death, but imagined that all mankind would then be upon the same level. There was no real reward and punishment. Dr. Adler read a second paper on "The Death of Sennacherib and the Accession of Esar-haddon." The exact dates of these two events could until recently not be definitely settled. The Babylonian Chronicle, however, published lately by Dr. Winckler in the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, clears up the difficulty occasioned by the conflicting accounts. Sennacherib was murdered by one of his sons in December of the year 681 B. C. An insurrection followed, which only closed in February of the next year. The date of the accession of Esar-haddon, therefore, must be placed in the year 680, and not 681, as has heretofore been done. (See also Schrader, 'Die Keilinschriftliche babylonische Königsliste,' p. 21 seq.)

The Society then adjourned to meet again in Boston on the first Wednesday in May, 1888.

R. J. H. G.

GENERAL REFORM TENDENCIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 25, 1887.

THE chief political events during the past fortnight have been Mr. Chamberlain's tour in Ulster and the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington at Nottingham. Lord Rosebery also made an effective speech at Castle Douglas, and the arrest of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt at Woodford is one of those incidents, sure to occur under the present repressive system in Ireland, from which neither party can hope to reap anything but ridicule and scandal. In Mr. Chamberlain's speeches there was no lack of the boldness and dexterity of so powerful a political gladiator. They have encouraged and stiffened the backs of the Ulster Protestants and their allies and connections on this side of the Channel. But the cartoon in *Punch* depicting him as a messenger of peace flourishing a shillalah expresses the prevailing sentiment of his former Liberal friends and admirers, who regard with much bitterness the tendency of his speeches to inflame the intensity of sectarian hatred. The most remarkable part of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, and that which will have the most abiding result, was the passages in which he emphasized the necessity of an effective supremacy of the British Parliament as part of his scheme of home rule. This point, as it stood on the naked lines of the bill of last year, was a stumbling-block to many an elector; and Mr. Gladstone's opponents who complain of the absence of any concession in the Nottingham speeches, may find that his reasonable exposition of this principle of his scheme will advance it more than any specific concession, such as the separate treatment of Ulster, would have done—indeed, there is good reason to doubt whether the Ulster Protestants would desire separate treatment.

In a commentary on one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches by Lord Randolph Churchill at Sunderland, he laid stress on an argument of which we are likely to hear more. His name has now for some years been associated with what is called Tory democracy—a Tory Government with a Liberal or even Radical programme. The appearance of the home-rule question has greatly increased the plausibility of such a conception, because it supplies to Tories professing their willingness to pass Liberal measures a tangible difference, on which they can take their stand, between themselves and the accredited Liberal party. Accordingly, last year at Dartford, Lord Randolph Churchill, then a member of the Government, sketched in some detail a plan of Liberal reforms which he was prepared to carry out. This programme was shortly afterwards practically disavowed by Lord Salisbury, who at the same time struck the keynote of the policy of repression in Ireland, which they afterwards carried out in the legislation of last session. Now Lord Randolph returns to the charge. Commenting on Mr. Gladstone's forecast of Liberal legislation, he says: "I am willing to accept the principle of one man one vote, to hand over the control of the liquor laws to representative bodies, to prohibit settlement of land beyond existing lines, to make elementary education free. I am ready to do all that Mr. Gladstone would do for you, with this difference: I am prepared to do it at once; whereas, if home rule must be settled first, these measures cannot be taken up for four years."

There are many points in which Lord Randolph's outline of promised reforms comes short of what an advanced Liberal would demand and a Gladstonian Government would grant; and besides home rule there is one reservation, disestablishment—no step in that direction is to be taken in any part of the kingdom. But still, as a programme laid before a Conservative audience, these proposals are startling. How far will they be accepted? This week the *Economist* advances substantially the same argument in favor of the Government and against home rule. This is one way, though not the only way, in which the home-rule controversy has given an impetus to democratic changes. At the outset there is little doubt that the mass of the Tory party would have been more opposed to a great and deliberate advance along the whole line of legislation than even to the concession of home rule for Ireland. There is much truth in Mr. Gladstone's representation at Nottingham, that home rule is not in itself a party question; and many believe that, but for the Liberal Unionists, the Tories would have produced a plan of home rule which might have supplied the basis of a settlement. In conversation this is not always denied by Conservative politicians. Now, however, a statesman who is no stranger to negotiation with the Irish Nationalists, and whose adoption of a home-rule policy would have surprised nobody, offers to his party the policy of defeating their opponents by appropriating their schemes. This is education after the manner of Lord Beaconsfield. Will the pupils be docile? It is probable that, though previously discountenanced by Lord Salisbury, and in spite of some resistance to be expected from Mr. Goschen, the new counsels and the new policy will greatly modify the current of Tory politics. And the change will be made not so much as a concession to the Liberal consciences of the present Parliamentary Liberal-Unionist party, whose votes may be depended on to keep Mr. Gladstone out of power, as by way of an effort to gain the country to their side.

Nor is it naked desire for office which will lead Tory politicians to break with their traditions, and perhaps forget pledges given and taken. They have an instinct—from their own point of view a sound instinct—that almost any amount of specific concession is better than that the reins of power should be snatched from the hands of men animated by a conservative spirit. In my last letter I pointed out the advantage which the Government hoped to reap from presenting in Ireland the law on one side and their opponents on the other. In the game of chess which is proceeding, next to that move the most formidable to the home-rule party is the claim of the Tories to be anxious to pass useful reforms which the Gladstonians are obstructing. In meeting this danger, the Liberals may take heart. The leopard cannot change his skin. The Tories will not pursue a general policy pervaded with the spirit of democratic progress. Last session the Government took up a nominally liberal attitude with regard to the Coal-Mines Bill and the Truck Bill, but these bills in their passage afforded numerous illustrations of the difficulty with which concessions in the interests of labor are yielded by a Tory majority.

If Tory statesmen show a disposition to compete for the credit of Mr. Gladstone's programme, it is natural to inquire next what new questions are likely to push themselves to the front, though they have not yet met with official patronage. The question of payment of members has been brought into at least temporary prominence by special circumstances. The trade-unions, out of whose funds the expenses of Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick were defrayed, have by a large majority decided that their funds are no longer to be applied to such purposes, and it is possible that the result may be the withdrawal of these gentlemen from the House of Commons. All the practical mining members have played a useful and creditable part in the House. It may be said of the labor members generally that they are conspicuous for those qualities of respect for Parliament and self-respect which Conservative critics maintain are disappearing as the assembly becomes more democratic. Mr. Burt's retirement would be a public loss. He enjoys the respect of all sections of the House, and, but for his modesty, caution, and apparent lack of ambition, his abilities might lead him to a still more prominent position than he occupies. As to the payment of members, many advanced Liberals are eager for it as the removal of a bar which excludes all but comparatively rich men from the council of the State. Others, who do not withhold their approval of the principle, would prefer to see the practical demand limited for the present to the imposition of the public election expenses on the rates. This change would make a vast difference to poor candidates. All sections of the Liberal party are united in demanding it. On the other hand, a sudden adoption of the principle of payment might be attended with inconvenience and abuse.

A more important question is, how far what may be described as socialistic principles have obtained any hold or are gaining ground among the new electorate. Take, for example, the nationalization of the land. Apart from the utterances of systematic Socialists, it is rare in the country to hear a speech in favor of such a change, and I am not aware that any responsible leader of public opinion in or out of Parliament has openly declared for it, though here and there a stray member of Parliament might be found who has done so. If this estimate be correct, there can be no general desire to attack the institution of private property. As a workman said to me the other day: "There would have to be a division every Saturday night." That is the view of the average British workman. But this must be taken with two qualifications. With respect to land the widest freedom will be claimed of requisitioning it on fair terms for public purposes, and overriding unfair contracts in regard to its occupation. The Irish Land Acts, the Crofters' Act, the Allotments Act of last session, have established that no limit to the fair application of this principle will be tolerated.

Secondly, there is a disposition to scrutinize the title to real property more closely than before. Take the case of minerals, such as coal and iron. In most countries these are national property. In this country they are private property. In most countries the royalties exacted for working the minerals are greatly less than here, and it is proportionately easier for the lessee to work the mine at a profit. The royalties are often fixed by a lease for a long period, and there are instances in which it has become impossible, owing to the fluctuations of the market, to work a mine at a profit after paying the royalty. The universal adoption of a sliding scale, the recognition of the principle that the landlord's share is to be proportionate to the return, would much abate the grievance. But some call for abolition of royalties as unfairly handicapping the trade. Not a few persons claiming to represent the working miners, or anxious to gain their confidence, call loudly for the abolition of royalties; but the probable effect upon wages is rarely examined with care, and if they have thought out the matter, few have been bold enough to say either that they would or that they would not recognize the claim of the owners to compensation.

The same industries afford a recent illustration of another tendency which may be regarded as an approach to socialistic principles—the readiness of the State, or the demand upon the State, to take the responsibility of controlling private contracts. In the largest coal fields of England the period during which the men work underground does not exceed, if it amounts to, eight hours. This is due to the action of the unions. But in the greater part of Scotland, where organization is weak, the hours of labor are often ten. The workmen, through their members of Parliament, asked for a statutory limitation to eight hours. This was not supported by the English mining members, and it was energetically opposed by other prominent members identified with trade-unionism, and the proposal was defeated by a large majority.

C. D.

IRELAND UNDER COERCION.

DUBLIN, October 29, 1887.

NONE but Irishmen who have attained middle life, and have already lived through and felt three acute cycles of agitation, coercion, and consequent demoralization and increased embitterment, can understand the sinking of heart with which we find ourselves in the midst of another such cycle. Measuring the forces opposed to self-government, and the manner in which coercion begets circumstances that furnish plausible reasons against reform, I cannot encourage hopes of speedy settlement.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Londonderry have settled down to the work of coercion, armed with one of the most stringent coercion acts passed for Ireland since the Act of Union—more stringent comparatively than appears, in that the Government have now at their disposal a more perfect telegraphic and railway system than was formerly available. They have, as before, an army of 11,000 police dependent on the Castle, any number of military, and an obedient paid magistracy, thirsting to humiliate their natural opponents, the people and their leaders. As yet the work is in its preliminary stages, but we have seen enough to enable us to anticipate the probable results of the policy; we have had much bludgeoning and bloodshed, and several persons have lost their lives, yet the landlords are in the main no nearer to the recovery of their rents. The Government is acting with considerable astuteness, within the limits of its policy. When the proclamations suppressing the League in certain districts were first posted, we expected wholesale arrests of those who, despite them, attended meetings of suppressed branches. There has been nothing of the kind. The Executive saw that the Irish prisons would not hold a tenth part of those willing to defy the law. They have not even summoned or arrested the conveners and chairmen. They have adopted the policy of hunting and dispersing when within their power, of watching and taking down names, of punishing rather the publishers and prominent approvers than the originators of the proceedings, and impeding as far as possible the sale of newspapers containing reports of them.

The first press prosecutions against the Lord Mayor and Mr. O'Brien failed on account of the clumsy manner in which the cases were manipulated by the crown lawyers. That against Mr. Walsh, editor of the Wexford *People*, has been more successful. He was charged on a number of counts, and has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. His offence was publishing proceedings of suppressed branches of the League, in such a spirit as to encourage the promoters continuing to act in defiance of the proclamation. Taking the simple reading of the act, the paid resident magistrates could not but convict; their animus and obedience to the desires of the Government at whose pleasure they hold office were shown in the term of imprisonment, and in their adjudging hard labor. The number of main prosecutions under the act is already considerable. Besides Mr. Walsh, we have Mr. Hayden of Mullingar, another journalist. William O'Brien and John Mandeville are up on appeal, and are almost certain to have their three months' sentences confirmed. Mr. Cox, M. P., Mr. Sheehy, M. P., and several others are on Mr. Balfour's list, not to mention smaller fry, such as Mary Anne Lawler, a little girl of thirteen, near Wexford, who received a fortnight's imprisonment for "intimidation"—the "intimidated" parties swearing that she had in no degree frightened them, and she herself declining to submit to the indignity of accepting the magistrate's alternative of entering into recognizances to "be of good behavior." Since her release, she has been presented with a gold watch and chain, rosary, and prayer-book by the ladies of the "Liverpool Shamrock League," besides gifts from other sympathizers. Meetings announced for several days have been "proclaimed" only a few hours before the specified time. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has just been sentenced to two months for attempting to hold a meeting of English sympathizers within a district where meetings called with the object (in police opinion) of intimidation were forbidden. In Cork city the Court-house, where a meeting was to have been held under the auspices of the Mayor and High Sheriff, was without warrant seized and occupied by the military and police. In fact, the police, acting under Castle instructions, can do exactly what they like; the only remedy against them is by appeal to police magistrates or to judges who are hand and glove with the ascendency party. In cases where it has been possible to appeal to juries, and the juries have given verdicts against the police, the warrants have not been executed.

The character of the imprisonment accentuates a striking difference between this and Mr. Forster's régime (Nationalists now even sometimes speak of him regretfully as "poor old Forster"). The "suspects" were allowed ordinary dress, association with companions, food from without, correspondence, daily visits, and unlimited literature. We are now to have rigid prison discipline, prison clothes and food, the plank bed, entire exclusion—exactly the treatment of ordinary malefactors undergoing similar terms. Imprisonment at the best is imprisonment. I saw many a man permanently broken in mind and body under Mr. Forster, and such results are now likely to be more marked. Mr. Forster's coercion was for a limited term. The present powers of coercion are permanent. Will this act yet be outdone in the future? Shall we have people speaking regretfully of "poor young Balfour"? The danger of coming into contact with such coercion will doubtless have a sedative influence upon some, but upon most the effect will be entirely opposite. It will leave behind incalculable dregs of mischief and ill feeling. So far as the suppression of open-air meetings is concerned, the Government will be favored by the weather, which, after an unprecedentedly fine spell of many months, appears to have broken for the winter. Their policy evidently is to localize their difficulties, and by striking down a few such men as Mr. O'Brien, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Walsh, to paralyze what they have most to fear—the action and influence of the Irish national press. In this they have been to some extent successful. A large amount of capital is embarked in Irish journalism. Sensitiveness regarding dividends and their personal safety with men who have not themselves very decided convictions, has already borne its natural result, in an avoidance of reports or news that might bring editors within the meshes of the law. *United Ireland* (Mr. O'Brien) and the *Nation* and *Weekly News* (the Lord Mayor, T. D. Sullivan, M. P.) have nailed their colors to the mast.

The results of this coercion policy cannot be doubted by any one who has carefully watched the current of Irish history. It is possible, however, that the Government may be able for a time by present appearances to justify it to their supporters. The throwing up of their well-paid commissions and ultimate life pensions by some of the police is a new feature in the situation.

Most Irishmen now privately acknowledge that home rule in some form, and a complete settlement of the land question, are inevitable. This being so, the aggregate support here of the present policy is difficult to understand. There are four daily papers in Dublin—the *Freeman* and its *Evening Telegraph*, the *Irish Times* and its *Evening News*, the *Daily Express*, and *Evening Mail*. The collective circulation of the last three, strongly anti-National, about equals that of the *Freeman*. These papers thoroughly

endorse Mr. Balfour's policy, and speak of him almost as a heaven-sent ruler. The *Union*, the special organ of the landlord and anti-National party, writes this week:

"Nothing could be more encouraging than the present position of affairs. In Ireland the conspiracy to make government impossible is making its final and unsuccessful effort. . . . The Crimes Act is working most efficiently at last, and in a few months' time we predict a marvellous change will have come over the scene."

The want of real statesmanship in the ascendency and business classes, their blind opposition to all reforms until forced upon them, has been one of the most deplorable outcomes of the legislative union. Neither in public nor in private is there any condemnation of the present Government. The one apparent object of these classes is to keep the people down, their one idea of the popular movement, that it is for the cutting off cows' tails in furtherance of a policy of robbing the landlords and severing the connection between England and Ireland. There is much danger in store for us in that now, as formerly, the movement is being left to the guidance of such a small body of agitators out of touch with the commercial and in the main with the cultured classes. I went down to Wexford the other day to witness Mr. Walsh's trial, and could not but remark that there was little real interest in the transaction, except among the poorer classes. In Dublin, apart from English strangers, the number of citizens of weight at political gatherings is small. Doubtless many think they can wait, and come in when it is safe, and agreeable, and convenient. Entire accord with the principles and practices of the Nationalists would not be called for; but surely a little sympathy would be natural—some acknowledgment that there must be some reason for the turmoil, and unrest, and misery that we have here generation after generation—a little doubt as to whether putting respectable men upon plank beds and prison diet is the best way to get in rents, to quiet the people, and to unite the two countries. None really gain by a continuance of this sort of business but the thriftless and idle, who, under cover of agitations such as the present (inevitable under present arrangements), living in the midst of society where hatred of particular laws and institutions leads to toleration of lawlessness in many directions, have ample opportunities for indulging their proclivities and demoralizing others. When intellects like Mr. Gladstone's, Mr. Morley's, and Earl Spencer's acknowledge the futility of attempting any longer to combat the main current of Irish thought, and believe that it can be turned into safe and beneficent channels, a blind continuance in opposition is not likely to be justified.

That attendance at all meetings of the League, in Dublin as elsewhere, has long been marked by detectives, has of course, a deterrent effect upon some sympathizers. The extremely bad arrangements at the more important Dublin meetings—the crushing and squeezing, the closeness and noise—doubtless prevent the presence of many who are really with the movement. Men are alarmed by the fact that the attitude of the rank and file tends to support the non-payment of all rents and to encourage general lawlessness. Thus the real issues are obscured, and difficulties are placed in the way of a thoughtful consideration of what are likely to be the average common-sense opinions and desires of the people.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit contributed nothing towards the solution of difficulties. His arguments against intrusting the people with the management of their own affairs told as much against county boards as against a parliament in College Green. If the Government of England had been arranged in accordance with the wishes of the minority in a well-defined district, there could then have been no effectual reforms. If we must have a separate government for the corner counties of Ulster, so as to guard the interests of the Protestants residing therein, we must also have special guarantees for the Catholic minority in those counties. The persistent harping of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends upon separation is waste of time and energy. No visible Irish party, no known Irish politician, wants a home rule that would involve separation in any sense of the word. If we Irish were a distinctly and markedly inferior race, a permanent coercion policy might be more intelligible; if we have within us the same elements of good as other races, the degradation of some of our people under the present régime is no argument against the possibility of our elevation under happier circumstances.

Two reasons may be given for sustaining a stolid coercive policy at present: (1.) The landlords may hope thus to obtain better terms, and the ascendency party to whittle down whatever scheme of home rule is next propounded. (2.) A settlement of the Irish difficulty upon national lines largely depends upon the health of two men, one of whom is far advanced in years, and the other so weakened by illness as to be unable to take an apparent part in public affairs outside the House of Commons. Those who believe that the national difficulty is only transitory—that if further agrarian and other reforms are passed, this, the most objectionable factor in the agitation, will eventually disappear, may feel justified in intrenching themselves behind the present policy, on the chance that the death of one or other opponent may tend to help them out of a dangerous crisis.

D. B.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.—II.

HEIDELBERG, October 14, 1887.

As a full account of the proceedings of the Institute of International Law will soon be published in the Review which appears at Brussels, I suppose I may, as in my last letter, limit my report to points of general interest. The Grand Duke of Baden's presence at one of the sittings was chronicled as the first case of the attendance of a crowned head. England was represented by Messrs. Westlake, Thomas Barclay, W. E. Hall, and Prof. Holland; France, by Profs. C. Lyon, Caen and Lehr; Switzerland, by Profs. Moynier, Orelli, König, and Brocher de la Fléchère; Belgium, by M. Rolin-Jacquemyns and Profs. A. Rivier, A. Rolin, and Nys; Russia, by Prof. Martens. Besides these I may mention Prof. Brusa from Italy, and Geffcken, Perels, Von Bulmerincq, Von Bar, Von Martitz from Germany. In the name of the University of Heidelberg Prof. Holsten welcomed them in a speech setting forth how the selfishness of nations was just as much the root of all evil in public life as of individuals in private life. The idea of ennobling the relations of nations and raising them to a higher level was considered absurd by some; but all grand and fertile ideas, Christianity included, had shared the same fate, and therefore it should not deter the Institute from prosecuting its work. Prof. A. Rivier then read the annual report, and pointed out how Heidelberg might be proud of its teachers of international law, from Samuel Puffendorf, Cocceji, and Textor down to Zachariä, Klüber, Hegel, Robert von Mohl, and Bluntschli. Just because the town and castle had suffered so much from barbarous warfare, they reminded us how much more humane warfare had become since the reign of Louis XIV. On the relative merits of masses and classes Prof. Rivier expressed an opinion greatly at variance with those current among Gladstonians. He maintained that there was a growing danger to peace in the predominance of ignorant masses with their vulgar admiration of force, whereas governments and the ruling classes were making great efforts to render the relations between different countries more friendly.

The truth of these words as regards the actual condition of things in France and Germany, and to a certain extent in Russia, is indisputable. At the same time I venture to think that if the rulers of the great Continental Powers were to make a more courageous stand against rampant chauvinism, and to conceal a little and suppress their military predilections and preoccupations, they might be more successful in paving the way for a better understanding between their peoples. Nothing, moreover, would draw European nations closer together and tend more to allay rancorous feelings than commercial intercourse on free-trade principles—instead of which protection is indefatigable in daily raising up new barriers between neighboring countries; and in an age when the facilities for intercourse and exchange of goods have so marvellously augmented, governments have failed to avail themselves of these two most precious and efficacious of all instruments for promoting peace and good-will among men. The latest novelty in European politics is in fact an attempt to bring about an immense Customs' Union, which would isolate central Europe from East and West, and, so to say, undo the work of a century. For it was the Revolution of 1789 which started the idea of uniting all nations into a commonwealth of fraternity and liberty, and it was free trade that not unsuccessfully took up a task which the Revolution and its heirs had shown themselves incompetent to accomplish. Heavy duties on all foreign goods, coupled with intolerance and persecution of aliens, are now, alas! busy unravelling the precious tissue woven by the principles of free intercourse, free trade, and free immigration.

The first point treated by the meeting was the conflict of laws of marriage and divorce. A string of resolutions were adopted laying down the opinion of the Institute on the matter. As to the forms of celebration of marriage, the law of the place where it is consummated is, as a rule, to hold good; with regard, on the other hand, to the necessary conditions for the validity of the act, such as age, consanguinity, consent of parents and guardians, publication of banns, etc., preference is given to the law of the country to which the parties belong. A marriage annulled or divorced in one country is to be considered so everywhere.

A debate was raised on Prof. Lorenz von Stein's proposals concerning the administration of public and private railways in time of war. The suggestion that neutrals should be allowed by belligerents to run trains in an invaded country, and to keep up communications which must otherwise remain interrupted, is curious, as showing to what extent railways, formerly supposed to be simply a private concern, are now looked upon as not only of public, but of international concern.

For the navigation of international rivers a code of rules, submitted by Prof. Martens, was accepted with a few modifications, partly taken over from a counter-proposal by M. Ed. Engelhardt. The principle laid down at the Congress of Vienna, and much deviated from ever since, is firmly reasserted, viz.: that the navigation

of the whole course of international rivers, from the point where each of them becomes navigable as far as the open sea, shall be entirely free, and may not be interdicted to any flag whatsoever. Art. 1 improves the usual stipulations by imposing on the contiguous States the *obligation* of regulating, by common accord and in the interest of all, everything that concerns the navigation of the river they have in common. In reserving to each State the right of concession with respect to "le petit cabotage," I think the Institute would have done well in accepting the definition of that term proposed by M. Engelhardt as "the exclusive and regular traffic between different ports belonging to the same State." The last article proposes that property on board ships navigating international rivers shall, in time of war, enjoy the same protection as private property on land.

The debate on extradition did not lead to the modification of any of the twenty-six articles adopted by the Institute at its Oxford meeting, of which art. 13 declares that extradition is not to take place for acts of a political nature, while art. 14 lays down that acts bearing the character of crimes, according to common law (murder, arson, theft), are not to be excepted from extradition for the sole reason of their originating in a political motive, and that before giving up a criminal a State will have to consider whether an act committed during a political rebellion, a civil war, or an insurrection would or would not be excused by the customs of war. We are told that in Italy a new law of extradition is being prepared, which will return to the old principle, and refuse extradition for all cases in which the crime partakes of a political character. It would be sad to see such a reaction taking place in Europe at the very time when public opinion in England and America has become aware of the harm done to civilization by the protection accorded to the Irish dynamiters and Prof. Mezeroff.

The Institute made a vigorous step towards reform of maritime law by adopting, with slight modifications, the whole code drawn up by Prof. von Bulmerincq, and containing 122 paragraphs. They embody an entirely novel and highly important principle, viz.: that the upper prize courts should be, not national, but international. The author does not abandon his notion that, as no one ought to be judge in his own cause, the reform should be pushed still further, so that the lower prize courts should equally contain judges selected from neutral nations. But against the opinion of Prof. Martens and others, that few Powers are as yet likely to acknowledge international jurisdiction in this matter, he was glad to obtain a majority in favor of the establishment of prize courts of appeal. When war breaks out, each belligerent is to create such a court, of which he names the president and one member besides, at the same time inviting three neutral Powers to appoint the remaining three judges. Thus the Institute has again attempted to bring the usages of war into accordance with the postulates of modern civilization, just as it voted in former sessions that none but the men-of-war and the military forces of belligerent States should in future have authority to detain, visit, search, or seize merchant vessels during naval warfare; that privateering be forbidden, except as a means of retortion against States employing privateers, and that private property at sea be not liable to seizure, whether belonging to neutrals or to the enemy, except in cases specially provided for, such as when a vessel assists in hostilities or breaks a blockade, or where the cargo is intended for the enemy, etc., etc.

A very interesting debate sprang up on the further question of pacific blockades. M. Geffcken denied that a blockade could ever be anything except a warlike measure. To persons maintaining the opposite view he was ready to reply in the words addressed by the Turkish Minister to the foreign representatives after the battle of Navarino in 1827: "You first break a man's head and then declare that you are his friend!" Prof. Brusa supported the view that a pacific blockade should only be admissible as a measure of police resorted to by a majority of the great Powers of Europe against one of the smaller European States, of which they must more or less be considered the natural superintendents or guardians. All were agreed that where no state of war, but only a state of reprisals, existed, the commerce of third Powers could not justly be interfered with or restricted —except, possibly, with regard to arms and ammunition. France had certainly tried to go beyond this line during the blockade of Chinese ports in 1884, but England protested at once against the idea that a pacific blockade could confer on the blockading Power a right to seize neutral vessels. Prof. Martens pointed out that during the blockade of Greek ports in 1886 by the great Powers, foreign vessels were not prohibited from entering the ports—in fact, that they were not visited at all, so that they were even able to import contraband of war during the blockade. Mr. Westlake maintained that a State should always have the liberty to treat a pacific blockade as an act of warfare, if it felt inclined to do so. A majority declared in favor of recognizing pacific blockades as legitimate, for the sake of preventing a greater evil, war. Finally the following resolution was adopted:

"The establishment of a blockade when there is no war (*en dehors de la guerre*) is not to be considered as contrary to international law if the following rules are adhered to: (1.) A pacific blockade must be officially declared and notified and must be kept up by a sufficient force. (2.) Ships of the blockaded Power which do not respect such a blockade may be sequestrated. When the blockade is over, they must be returned to their owners with their cargoes, but no indemnity need be paid. (3.) Vessels belonging to other Powers may freely circulate, notwithstanding the blockade."

Considering the intolerant and inhuman proceedings of Spain in the Caroline Islands, and the sad refusal of the United States to join England and Germany in prohibiting the liquor traffic in Australasia, it is a pity that the Institute found no time to take in hand the excellent codes proposed by M. Engelhardt and Prof. von Martitz with reference to the occupation of new territories, treated in chapter vi. of the African Conference in Berlin (February 26, 1885). The principal rules proposed by Martitz are: Every region that is not effectively under the sovereignty or the protectorate of one of the States forming the international community is considered as no man's land. Possession is taken by establishment of a responsible local power provided with the necessary means for maintaining order, and for insuring the regular exercise of its authority within the limits of the occupied territory. The authority established in an occupied territory is bound to respect and to insure the respect of acquired rights, . . . both of the natives and of subjects of civilized States. International law imposes on the occupying nation the duty of conserving and educating the native population, and of furthering its moral and material welfare. . . . In order to protect the natives against the evils consequent upon the abuse of strong drinks, the sale of such drinks shall be duly regulated and controlled. M. Engelhardt has further proposals to make, *e. g.*, that liberty of conscience and religious tolerance shall be guaranteed as well to the natives as to the citizens of the occupying Power or to foreigners; that all flags shall have free access not only to the coast of such territories, but also to navigable waters in the interior which are in direct communication with the sea.

I may conclude by mentioning that Dr. Mittermaier sent a paper recommending inter-State arrangements for preserving the purity of river water as regards international rivers. As the *vis inertiæ* opposes itself with so much force in many countries to the adoption of efficacious measures for the above object, it seems rather a good idea to try to bring international opinion to bear upon it. Questions of universal interest may possibly sometimes be solved by coöperation, which it has been vainly tried to remedy by the action of public opinion in an individual State. THEODOR VON BUNSEN.

Correspondence.

THE COUNCIL OF NICÆA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Is it really true that the Council of Nicæa was surrounded with such an awe as you describe, and that the fact of serious disagreement among its members was so carefully and successfully concealed? I am not deep in church history, but from a good many accounts of the Council which I have read, Protestant and Catholic, I had always supposed that the whole Eastern Church at least became in a very short time possessed of the news that a considerable part of the Nicene bishops, and a large part of the bishops generally, inclined strongly to Arianism, in spite of the Council. And how could the schism have maintained itself for so many years within the Empire, and for generations outside of it, if the mere decision of a General Council was held as precluding further inquiry, or as valid except so far as it actually did express Scripture and œcumenical tradition? Do we not too easily transfer the notions of the Vaticanum to the early times?

Baur, at least, cannot be accredited with any superstitious reverence for a General Council, and he treats the collapse of Arianism as inevitable, from its being essentially in contradiction to the absoluteness of Christianity. At the same time, he treats the less complete success of Ephesus and Chalcedon, which had every formal claim to œcumenical reception, as due neither to the smaller attendance of bishops nor to intrigue or imperial will, but to their less successful solution of the problems before them. If these councils deserve in many respects to be compared to our political conventions, it seems that they may very well be compared with them in this also, that their decrees never settled into final acceptance until the matter of which they treated had come as near a final decision as was possible during the centuries through which the Catholic Church had no essentially new materials of thought.

As to the Council of Springfield, it must be said for the majority, that its overwhelming victory was fully assured beforehand, and that it does not seem to have the slightest wish to disguise the intensity of the schism. If the minority were only as well inclined to accept the challenge to division as the majority to deliver it, there are at least a few adherents of the losing cause who would be greatly delighted.

Faithfully yours, CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

ANDOVER, Mass., October 31.

[We did not imagine that our illustrative

allusion to certain aspects of the Council of Nicæa would be pressed as if meant for a full description of that gathering. Our opinion remains unchanged that its contrast with the Springfield meeting, in the points we suggested, and in the general terms we used, can be successfully maintained.—Ed. Nation.]

LIBERALIZING THE PENSION SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I enclose a cutting from a circular that has come into my hands in my character as an "old soldier" (which I am proud to be in the honorable sense of the phrase). I also clip out for you the display lines, intended, I suppose, to "whoop up" "the boys" against the meeting of Congress.

It seems to me that "general liberalization of the whole pension system" might be best effected by tacking on to the scheme of the National Pension Committee the plans of other classes of people who, while not having served in the army or navy, would like to reduce the surplus in the Treasury and secure an annuity to themselves at the same time. To that end, I hope you will find room for the clipping that summarizes the views of the Pension Committee.

A Veteran.

Washington, November 3, 1887.

LET THE BUGLES BLOW!

SOUND THE "ASSEMBLY"!

COMRADES, RALLY ON THE COLORS!

The National Pension Committee of the G. A. R. has formulated a part of the wishes of the veterans for an immediate liberalization of the pension laws into the following recommendations:

(1.) A pension of $12 a month to all men who served three months, and who are now physically or mentally disabled.

(2.) Continuance of pension of deceased soldier to widow or minor children; and if there be none, then to dependent parents.

(3.) All of the recommendations for increase and equalization of pensions for special disabilities made in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black.

(4.) Increased pension for all the severer disabilities.

(5.) Pensions for the survivors of rebel prisons, substantially as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War.

(6.) Increased Pensions for loss of hearing or eyesight.

(7.) A reënactment of the arrears law.

(8.) An equitable equalization of bounties, and a general liberalization of the whole pension system.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: To judge from the newspapers, the number of persons who profess to find positions for teachers in this country is increasing. I should like to hear some discussion of the question how this increase of middlemen affects the parties immediately concerned, teachers and their employers. One very rarely sees advertisements of schools wanting teachers; the advertisements are generally those of teachers seeking positions. And I am inclined to believe that heads of schools often pay no attention to these advertisements, but apply at once to a teachers' agency when they have a vacancy to fill. The agency may then recommend the same man whom they might have heard of through his advertisement. This is a matter of no consequence to the head of the school, who pays nothing in either case. But it makes a good deal of difference to the poor teacher. If he gets a position through an advertisement, he pays but a small sum, the cost of the advertisement. If he obtains an appointment through a teachers' agency, he must pay, besides his registration fee of two or three dollars, five per cent. of his first year's salary, or from forty dollars upward. This is a heavy tax on a class little able to pay it.

In many cases all the teachers' agency does is to furnish the addresses of candidates to the master of a school who is seeking a teacher. The whole business could be transacted just as well without this intervention. X.

November 4, 1887.

Notes.

It is proposed to establish a society for the study of Folk Lore, and in connection with it a scientific journal devoted chiefly to preserving the fast vanishing remains of Folk Lore in America, but also to the subject in general. Old English, Negro, Indian, Canadian, and Mexican Folk Lore is embraced in the scope of the first department. The membership fee, three dollars, will entitle one to the journal. Notice in regard to organization may be expected shortly. Subscribers will please send their names to the Temporary Secretary, Mr. William Wells Newell, 175 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. At least one hundred more than those already obtained will be needed. Mr. Newell's name would of itself be a guarantee of the high conduct of this movement, but the circular of the projected Folk Lore Publication Society is signed also by Dr. D. G. Brinton, Prof. F. J. Child, Prof. T. F. Crane, and O. T. Mason.

From W. K. Morton, 27 High Street, Horncastle, England, we have received the prospectus of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, a quarterly journal devoted to the antiquities, parochial records, family history, folk-lore, quaint customs, etc., of the county, edited by Ernest L. Grange and the Rev. J. Clare Hudson. This publication ought to possess an interest for a large body of Americans, particularly those of New England descent, as Lincoln contributed freely to the stream of colonial emigration.

Blank G of the American Society for Psychical Research (Committee on Experimental Psychology) seeks to collect "accounts of cases where one person has had some remarkable experience, such as an exceptionally vivid and disturbing dream, or a strong waking impression amounting to a distinct hallucination," concerning some other person at a distance "passing through some crisis" at the time. It may be had of the Secretary, Richard Hodgson, 5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

A 'Hand-Book of Volapük,' by Charles E. Sprague, will shortly be issued by the author at 1271 Broadway. Mr. Sprague will hereafter conduct the Volapük Department of the *Office*, a commercial periodical, published at 37 College Place, N. Y.

W. S. Gottsberger announces directly 'Richard Lepsius; a Biography,' from the German of Georg Ebers by Zoe Dana Underhill.

Prof. Max Müller's new volume, a collection of his articles from *Good Words*, and to be called 'Biographies of Words,' will be published here by Chas. Scribner's Sons. As new matter, it will contain a discussion of the original home of the Aryan race. The same firm announces 'Down the Islands,' a richly illustrated holiday book narrating a cruise among the Caribbee Islands, by Wm. Agnew Paton; 'The English in the West Indies; or, The Bow of Ulysses,' by J. A. Froude; 'Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches,' by Joel Chandler Harris; and Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin.'

Harper & Bros. publish directly the first volume (of three) of 'A History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages,' by Henry C. Lea; 'Big Wages and How to Earn Them'; and 'Old Homestead Poems,' by Wallace Bruce, illustrated for the holidays.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. promise 'Lyrics and Sonnets,' new poems by Miss Edith M. Thomas; 'Winter,' edited from the Thoreau journals by H. G. O. Blake; 'The Story of Keedon Bluffs,' by Charles Egbert Craddock; 'The Man Who Was Guilty,' by Mrs. Flora Haines Loughead; 'Bird Talk,' poems, with decorative illustrations, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; and a new edition of Mr. Howells's 'Wedding Journey,' with an additional chapter.

Ticknor & Co. have now ready 'The Story of an Enthusiast Told by Himself,' a novel, by Mrs. C. V. Jamison; and 'Sobriquets and Nicknames,' by Albert R. Frey.

'A Descriptive Geometry,' by Prof. C. A. Waldo, is in the press of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Worthington Co. publish immediately a 'Life of Washington,' by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, written principally for the young; and 'Twelve Times One,' an illustrated juvenile, by Miss M. A. Lathbury.

The next volume in the Eminent Women Series will be a sketch of Hannah More by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge.

Mr. Andrew Lang, having received all of the papers and letters of the late Lord Iddesleigh (better remembered in the United States as Sir Stafford Northcote), has undertaken to prepare a biography of the deceased statesman—a novel task even for this versatile man of letters.

M. Ernest Legouvé, the veteran French dramatist, is preparing for the press a complete edition of his plays, with a new preface prefixed to each. The first volume to appear will be 'Comédies en un acte.' The best and the best-known of M. Legouvé's plays is "Adrienne Lecouvreur," written in collaboration with Scribe.

The information is given by the *Journal des Débats* that the French Ministry of the Marine has authorized the *lieutenant de vaisseau*, Julian Viaud (Pierre Loti), to publish a book entitled 'Madame Chrysanthème.'

The first volume of M. Renan's 'Histoire du Peuple d'Israël' was announced to appear October 25 (Paris: Calman Lévy). The work will form, when complete, three large octavo volumes, and it is said to be already finished. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 15 gives a long passage, "Saül et David," the history of the foundation of the royalty of Israel. This is written in M. Renan's most sober and most rapid style, with all the graces of which he can never divest his writings, but almost without adornment. It is a narrative of which the interest and novelty carry the reader along with the swiftness of a romance, but which will bring down upon itself the condemnation to which the author of the 'Vie de Jésus' is accustomed.

James Darmesteter, the successor of Silvestre de Sacy and of Mohl in the chair of Persian at the Collège de France, has recently returned from a visit to the Orient. Among the fruits of his studies is a paper in the *Contemporary* on "Afghan Life in Afghan Songs"—the earnest of a scholarly edition of the songs themselves, which are to follow in the original Pushtu, with translation, etc. The new number of the *Journal Asiatique* (viii. 10. 38–75) brings us to-day a most interesting article by the same savant, entitled "Points of Contact between the Mahābhārata and the Shāh-nāmah," in which he compares the beautiful story of King Yudhishthira in the seventeenth book of the Indian epos with the tale of the Renunciation of Kai Khosru in the Persian Book of the Kings. Darmesteter is convinced that the old view of the isolation of India is false; and he seeks to show that it received, even in ancient

times, very much from foreign sources, especially from the Greeks, and perhaps also from the Persians.

Profs. Pischel and Geldner of Halle, as we are informed, intend soon to publish a serial of *Vedische Studien*. They hold that the value of the classical Sanskrit for the interpretation of the Veda has been underrated by Roth and his school, and that this error has retarded the progress of Vedic exegesis. A tendency like that of the Halle professors is seen in the recent studies of Abel Bergaigne in the *Journal Asiatique* (1883–84).

The first number of the *Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie* has just come to hand. It is published by the great Berlin house of Georg Reimer, more for the sake of honor than pecuniary gain. Articles are paid for, and the services of many of the most eminent philosophical writers of all countries have been secured. Being an international periodical, articles are published in Latin, French, Italian, and English, though naturally most are in German. The *Archiv* is made up of two distinct halves. The first contains short articles intended to add to our historical knowledge of philosophy, and is under the editorship of Diels, Dilthey, Erdmann, Stein, and Zeller. The second contains a critical survey of all new works on the history of philosophy, and is under the editorship of the foregoing, along with Tocco (of Florence), Tannery (of Tonneins), Bywater (of Oxford), and Schurman (of Cornell). The present number opens with an article by Zeller on the aims and methods of the history of philosophy. This is followed by half-a-dozen critical investigations, and a very interesting batch of the Leibnitz letters lately discovered at Halle. The book-notices are, in this number, confined to German and English books. In the review of recent books in English on mediæval and modern philosophy, by Prof. Schurman, we notice the names of several American writers. French and Italian books will be reviewed in the next number, which is also to contain more of the Leibnitz letters.

Two years ago, at much length, we reviewed, in the English edition, Ormsby's translation of 'Don Quixote,' ranking it above all its predecessors, and predicting that its excellence would discourage any fresh attempt for a long time to come. We need only say of the American edition of Dodd, Mead & Co., compressed into four volumes, that it has been beautifully manufactured for the low price at which it sells; the thinness of the paper alone making such a qualification necessary, though the legibility of the very clear and open type is not at all interfered with. Gilt tops and a geometrically patterned cover make these volumes fit for any library or table.

Lee & Shepard send us 'The Song of Roland,' a translation into English verse by John O'Hagan, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Ireland. This is the first American from the second London edition of a book that deserves the praise it has received from the best English reviews. It is an heroic poem, worth reading in its English form for the mere pleasure of reading it, apart from its value as a translation of the earliest remaining specimen of the old French *chansons de geste*. The translator has not attempted to render the measure and form of the original, but has been satisfied with a spirited version in an irregular measure similar to some of those Scott used so effectively in his long romances in verse. As a translation it is as faithful as could be expected where the exigencies of rhyme and measure require so much expansion that the antique simplicity and directness of the original are too often lost; but as a story in English verse, the book is unexceptionable; it has novelty and vivacity, and a captivating interest.

Ebers's 'Egyptian Princess' has been added to Bohn's Novelists' Library (Scribner & Welford). The translation is by Emma S. Buchheim. The print is large, and the form what every one knows when Bohn is mentioned.

The *Christian Register* published in April last a "symposium" consisting of brief expressions of opinion by eminent men of science, in this country and in England, on the question of the effect produced on the belief in immortality by the discoveries of modern science. The replies sent by the scientists to the editor of the paper in question, together with some additional responses since obtained, are now collected and published by George H. Ellis, Boston, in a little book having the title 'Science and Immortality.'

The latest issue in the line of books of which the Baker & Taylor Co. make a specialty is 'Evangelistic Work,' by Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. It consists of discussions of the question how to make the church attractive to the non-church-going population, and embodies short sketches of famous revivalists from Whitefield to Moody.

As we mentioned last week an English 'Handbook of Home Rule,' we must, in fair play, speak of Prof. A. V. Dicey's little volume on 'Unionist Delusions.' The title has a Home-Rule flavor, but involves exactly the reverse. Prof. Dicey addresses Unionists alone, and his object is to arouse them to a proper sense of the "import and character" of the struggle with the Gladstonians and Parnellites. He wants to remove any hesitation that may exist in supporting the present Tory method of enforcing the supremacy of the laws in Ireland, and maintaining the dignity and efficiency of Parliament. The audience thus chosen would seem to be very un-American, but students on this side of the water should be interested to see how a Liberal like Prof. Dicey seeks to bring others into line like himself with Balfour and Salisbury, and in what his "cause of justice and of sound national morality" consists. Readers of the London *Spectator* have already had the benefit of this exposition in the eight letters now reprinted by Macmillan.

The catalogue of the exhibition of the work of the women etchers of America, now open at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, contains twenty-two names. Half of these belong to Pennsylvania.

An American artist universally beloved and esteemed, the late Asher B. Durand, was commemorated in an address before the Century Club by his brother artist, Mr. Daniel Huntington, on April 9, 1887. The Club has now printed this address; the interval, we presume, having been employed in preparing the plate which serves as a frontispiece to the pamphlet. It is Huntington's portrait of Durand, etched by J. D. Smillie. The address has a permanent interest as material for a history of American steel engraving, and it is a pity that one or more specimens of Durand's admirable art with the graver could not have accompanied it.

Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, whose art it is to make the transient permanent, sends us a very interesting phototype portrait of the late Jenny Lind, from a daguerreotype loaned by Mr. F. De B. Richards, and presumably dating back to the Swedish singer's appearance in this country. It is a charming souvenir of a charming woman.

We have before us the second volume of Transactions and Proceedings of the Modern Language Association of America for 1886 (Baltimore). The papers published in full are nine in number. Six of them were composed south of Mason and Dixon's line. Three of them relate to the French, and two among these are perhaps the most permanently valuable matter in the series—Prof. Fortier's bibliographical "French Literature in Louisiana," and Prof. A. Marshall Elliott's "Speech Mixture in French Canada," a very curious inquiry into the reciprocal linguistic indebtedness of the Indians (Algonkin and Iroquois) and the French. A revised index gives a list of 354 colleges in the United States, with the names of their professors and instructors in the modern languages.

Miss Anna Brackett has some piquant and sensible remarks on teaching French in the (Syracuse) *Academy* for November. Cæsar is again deprecated, by another writer, as a first classic. Prof. Hart of Harvard furnishes a list of general readings in United States history that will be found helpful, especially as the references for the various epochs and topics are to volume and page of the histories cited. There is a brief symposium of presidents and principals on secret societies, a great divergence of opinion being manifested, and even such a contradiction in fact as that President McCosh says these societies have been put down at Princeton, while President Adams of Cornell (no friend to them) says: "I am told that even with all the ironclad rules they have adopted at Princeton, secret societies have existed there almost without interruption for a good many years past."

In the authorized edition of 1814 of Lewis & Clarke's narrative, the map compiled by Capt. Clarke differs materially from one prepared as a preliminary chart by Capt. Lewis at the Mandan village where the expedition wintered, and thence forwarded to Washington in the spring of 1805. Lewis's map was never ordered published by Congress, but a copy has been preserved in the Archives of the War Department, and Mr. Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey has reproduced it in facsimile, as a great curiosity, in *Science* for November 4. It is made up of information, received long in advance of the explorers' verification, from Indian guides and others. The interior drainage of the Columbia was wholly misconceived. An amusing instance of difference in point of view between savage and civilized man is shown in the aboriginal name "River which scolds at all other rivers," and the present designation of "Milk River." Mr. Hague, in his interesting communication, recalls the fact that "Yellowstone" was Lewis & Clarke's translation of the French appellation of the river—*Roche jaune*.

The *Art Age* furnishes an extremely faithful chromolithographic rendering of a water-color drawing by that facile draughtsman Mr. Percy Moran, "The Village Belle." The goodness of the print almost redeems the superficiality and *pose plastique* of the drawing. Mr. Moran has long ceased to make any substantial progress except in greater facility, and his work, while possessed of a certain charm of manner which almost rises to style, does not reach or seem to care to reach any depth of artistic sentiment, contenting itself with costume and scenic effect. But if he is superficial, he is not supercilious, and his sincere and well-sustained general treatment has no leaning to the waste of manual dexterity in making brushmarks which so nullifies a great deal of our art to-day.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* (Macmillan) for October contains F. Marion Crawford's "National Hymn for the United States of America," written for the recent Philadelphia celebration. It is in many places marked by vigor and feeling, and the imagery is often noble. The same number has a sea-piece, by Swinburne, characteristic in style, full of motion and rhythm and the feeling for the free-

dom of wild things, but of a higher poetic rank than much of his later work.

The Manchester *Quarterly*, published by the literary club there, devotes several articles to Wordsworth. They are such as would naturally appear in the proceedings of a Wordsworth society. At the end of the number is a narrative of a voyage to the eastern Mediterranean, and a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of the literary celebrities who have resided near Lake Leman, a map of which is given.

In *Macmillan's* the young reviewer will find the conclusion of the "old literary hand's" advice to his nephew, as truthful a sketch of the minor writer's lot as the neophyte ought to be allowed to have. In the same number is a pleasant criticism on a pleasant writer, M. Anatole France, by W. L. Courtney.

—The November *Atlantic* opens with one of those sketches of real life in the New England of the last age which are almost exclusively in the province of this magazine. It is from the practised pen of Miss Preston, and describes the life and character of Mrs. Judge Lyman of Northampton, Mass., whose memoir, by her daughter, was originally printed for private circulation. There is no better reading in the number, especially for the *laudator temporis acti*. Mr. Hamerton's paper, in the series which has been so welcome the past year, deals with the drinking habits of the French and English, and pleads mainly for discrimination between individuals, on the old ground that indictments are not to be drawn against a whole nation; and he takes occasion, touching lightly on a kindred subject, to traverse Mr. Arnold's charge of lubricity, and to remind him that the batch of contemporary novels is not the whole of French moral life. He himself declares the accusation, so far as his observation and knowledge go, to be false; and he ascribes the French novel of the day, not to a world-reforming school of "Realism," but to the fact that it is made to sell, and that vice has greater capacity to afford sensations to the reader than virtue possesses. Mr. Percival Lowell's third article on the characteristics of the Oriental, and more narrowly the Japanese, concerns itself with the attractive topic of their art, and, like its predecessors, illustrates the impersonality of their civilization. Like all we have seen from his pen, this essay is strongly intellectual in its substance, and, though mannered, is brilliantly handled. The historical chapter by John Fiske, on the "Adoption of the Constitution," is a ranking article on the topic which has lately engaged many writers.

—*Scribner's* misses the best part of its welcome in having no more of Thackeray's letters; and literature itself seems to have dropped out of the issue. The first place is held by music. Mr. W. F. Apthorp's article on "Wagner and Scenic Art" is as entertaining as it is timely, in view of the German opera season at the Metropolitan, which promises to be more Wagnerian than ever. It is accompanied by ten illustrations of scenes from Wagner's later operas, partly based on the original sketches for the scenery at Bayreuth, and partly on photographs from life. The poetic character of these illustrations will explain to many who have never seen these dramas, why Wagner was able occasionally to indulge in peculiar effects of stage lighting which, for the moment, made the facial expression of the actor of secondary importance—relying on the situation, the scenery, and the illustrative music for some of his grandest effects. Mr. Apthorp points out very lucidly the methods by means of which Wagner made such great advances over his dramatic predecessors in gaining a complete and uninterrupted stage illusion. The illustrations to Dr. Sargent's article upon athletics carry with them a pleasing suggestion of the ancient gymnasium and of the more physical examples of Greek art. The text shows what types are developed by the different sports—how the wrestler differs from the runner, and in what directions the gymnast must work to secure the much-desired "all-round" development. It is an interesting exhibition, clear to the most sceptical, although nowhere especially insisted on by the writer, of the serious physiological side of misunderstood "college sports." Miss Seward tells at some length the history of the negotiations with Denmark for the acquisition of its West Indies possessions, and makes a sorry showing for the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, who shelved the treaty and put the friendly and liberal Danish Government in so discredited a position that it fell. The failure to obtain the islands was a secondary matter in comparison with the manner of our behavior in an international affair of such a nature. Mr. Francis A. Walker treats of the proper attitude of those advisers of the workingmen who are not of them, but speak from the platform or the press; his words are plain and practical, whether they contain the whole truth or not. He believes in competition so completely that he hails the organization and increased powers of the laborers as another potent factor in the struggle; and the keener the struggle is, the better, he thinks, the results will be. He pleads only for the fair play, and moderation, and law-abiding habit of the native American in the conduct of the economic battle; and in view of the fact that in the confusions of the last two years native Americans have been noticeably absent, he adds his weight and influence seemingly in favor of the protection of the American spirit and way of doing things against the inroads of foreign violence, ignorance, and insolence. The article itself is an excellent example of the attitude of mind the author argues for.

—*Harper's* is largely devoted to the inexhaustible subject of travel. One article, of direct interest to those invalids who have weak lungs, covers in a paragraphic way the leading health resorts of the Mediterranean and this country; another has the color and warmth of Santa Barbara to enliven it; a third, in the disguise of a novel, deals with the South. The two principal contributions are an account of Chantilly, abundantly illustrated, and a view of the Argentine Republic, which deserves to be read by all who are interested in our material prosperity. The text is more statistical and commercial than descriptive of the people and their cities. It reads like the glowing prospectus of some great enterprise; but, in view of what the last decade has accomplished for that vast and prosperous region, in so many ways paralleling the movement of our own population and capital in the new States of the West, and in view also of the great plans already in execution for the opening up of the country to the north, and for the providing of transcontinental paths of commerce between the two oceans by which the long détour about Cape Horn will be made unnecessary, it is hardly possible to exaggerate the meaning and reach of the immediate future of the temperate zone of the Southern Hemisphere. The natural friendliness of the rising Powers, the prospect of their rivalry with ourselves in the export of the necessaries of life, and the insignificant portion of international commerce with them which falls to our share, are strongly brought out; the bribes which capital has received to apply itself to bring out their resources, and the generosity of the Government in providing inducements to settlers, make our own vast grants and liberal policy in peopling and railroading the West seem economical and restrained. It necessarily raises the question how far our reluctance to allow large fortunes to spring up out of schemes which result in widely distributed general good, is justified by facts in a time of enormous expansion; and when a country so very like our new West, with its grain and cattle, is evidently growing up in the Southern Hemisphere, the question of what our trade relations with it are to be both in the way of competition and of supply is one of very deep concern. The difference between English and American enterprise is that the West absorbs us, but it is the world that absorbs London. Differences of national policy, and possibly of national destiny, lie in the distinction.

—In the *Century* Mr. George Kennan begins his series of articles upon Russia and the Nihilists, which promises to be a very notable feature of the magazine. He says, to start with, that there are no Nihilists, as the name is commonly understood—no party, that is, which aims at pure destruction; it would be as sensible to think of the "Know-Nothings" as persons who really are ignoramuses as it is to think of the Nihilists as mere levellers of all institutions indiscriminately. The appellation is a nickname, taken from one of Turgeneff's novels, and applied by the Government to its opponents. This preliminary word of warning opens the way for a truer view of the very heterogeneous party of reform which constitutes the liberalism of Russia. The method of terror is the policy of only one group, and came to be adopted in their case only when the peaceful and legal protests of the other sections had failed. Now Mr. Kennan enables the public to discriminate easily between the dynamite extremists and those who, in any other country, would be known as the constitutionalists. What the grievances of the Russian people are, and what the remedies proposed by the educated class, are questions which could not be answered more authoritatively and clearly than by the letter of the Moscow Liberals laid before the late Czar by Melikoff, which Mr. Kennan is fortunately able to give us. It was on the ground of this petition that the Czar acted in signing the proclamation to give a constitutional government to Russia, as is well known, the day before his assassination. It is a very instructive document—much the most important contribution to the current knowledge of Russian disorders. So far from being a proclamation of anarchy, it shows only too plainly that the Russian Liberals, dynamiters and all, are demanding only the most undisputed rights of men, and institutions embodying the simplest principles of liberty. Mr. Kennan, in his own text, writes in the most matter-of-fact way, and gives names and instances in support of what others have told us in vague declarations. His words must make a deep impression. Other noticeable papers are a pleasant familiar sketch of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon, fresh in style and beautifully illustrated, and a critical eulogy of St. Gaudens, by Kenyon Cox, with a reproduction of the Lincoln statue at Chicago, and of other notable, if minor, productions.

—It was not without some misgivings, in view of a certain eminent example now monthly vouchsafed us, that we noticed in the last *English Illustrated Magazine* a new department of literary and social chat. The writer is Mr. H. D. Traill, whose work we have had occasion to mention from time to time, and often with pleasure. His opening batch of paragraphs was without distinction, but in the

November issue he comes to the front with a series of alert, bright, and thoroughly entertaining little essays, quite up to the level of this sort of literary amusement among ourselves. He has the good luck to get a stroke at the French naturalists, apropos of M. Paul Bonnetain's disapproval of Zola—an ostracism which makes Mr. Traill wittily recall Hogg's news of an acquaintance whom he disliked—that "he had been put ashore by the crew of a whaling vessel for ungentlemanly conduct." Zola is put down by Mr. Traill as an idealist, after all, an idealist of ugliness. "Precisely as the Greek sculptor seized upon the isolated perfections distributed over a group of real or imaginary models—here the noble poise of a head, there the exquisite moulding of a bust—and combined them into the majestic presentment of the goddess; so the French writer has borrowed features of depravity from a variety of members of these classes from which his hideous heroes and heroines are drawn—here a base instinct, there a foul habit—and then amalgamated them into an ignoble, but not the less ideal, whole." The essay is, entire, a bright little "arrow of the chase." In another paragraph he discovers the startling union of Walt Whitman and Tupper in an imperial poet, Prince Chun, father of the Emperor of China, etc. Certainly this ode sounds like Whitman:

> "Oh, this China of four thousand years and more,
> Whose civilization and excellence extend to the utmost parts";

but we protest against the ascription of Whitman's poetical fame to "many of his countrymen." It is Englishmen who have made him the "transatlantic laureate of democracy"; and the "fad," after all, has not extended very widely on this side. A beautifully illustrated meandering article on the Bath Road, and some statuesque Capri figure-pieces by MacLaren—supplemented by a romantic sketch of the inexhaustible island by Linda Villari—make the body of this excellent number.

—*Annals of Botany*, vol. i, No. 1, August, 1887 (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan), is the first part of a new journal—if that may be so called which is to issue "from time to time"—edited by Profs. Balfour of Oxford University and Vines of Cambridge University, with whom is associated Prof. Farlow of our own Cambridge. Now that these three universities have set up botanical laboratories, under men who are actively engaged in research as well as instruction—especially in physiological and histological research—it is natural that they wish to have an English-speaking periodical, and that they should look for adequate support, "not only in Great Britain, but also in India and the colonies and in America." The excellent appearance of the initial number, not only scientifically in the subject matter, but typographically and iconographically (for the plates are numerous and wonderfully good), should justify the hope. As might be expected, the articles deal chiefly with microscopical subjects, and these are likely to be prominent. But systematic botany and morphology are to have their turn; also reviews and criticisms. In this number the Record of Current Literature is formidably extensive, and is separately paged. Only bare titles are given; but these extend even to short notes in the obscurer or local periodicals as well as in the proceedings of scientific societies, and those of every country. The only objection to this minuteness is, that it gives unimportant notes an undue prominence. Evidently the conductors of these annals do not expect to be idle, nor to be surpassed by the Germans in painstaking.

THE ETHICAL IMPORT OF DARWINISM.

The Ethical Import of Darwinism. By Jacob Gould Schurman, Professor of Philosophy in Cornell University. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. Pp. xv., 264.

Prof. Schurman's little work is another evidence of the lively philosophic fermentation which is going on in our midst. "It is the mixing up of things which is the great Bad," is a quotation from George Eliot with which the author begins his preface; and he goes on to say that the work is primarily the outcome of his own intellectual needs, and "has cleared up in [his] own mind the confusion between guesses and facts which is 'the great Bad' in evolutionary ethics." He is "not without hope that it may also prove clarifying to other minds," and publishes it for intelligent laymen rather than for philosophic experts.

Dr. Schurman's style is so clear and rich and easy that it is a pleasure to follow him. Sometimes, indeed, he is too copious; and one feels that the argument would stand out more plainly if the author had been shorter in setting it forth. The conclusion, moreover, will, to many, seem discontinuous with the beginning, as if lectures composed for different occasions and afterwards run together might be to thank for the production of the book. The extrication of the reader from his native "mixing up of things" is, in short, not effected with a quite ringing enough note; and one longs occasionally for something a little more in the style of those few memorable pages of Mr. Arthur Balfour (Chief Secretary for Ireland) at the end of his 'Defence of Philosophic Doubt.'

In the first chapter, Dr. Schurman seeks to separate what is speculative from what can be strictly called "scientific" in ethics, and comes to the conclusion that since *sciences* deal only with *facts* and not with *ideals* as such, the history of men's actual opinions about moral acts is the only *science* pertaining to the subject. At the end of the book (p. 255) he admits that no science of such opinions can determine what *are* moral acts; and that no speculations as to what they are have authority beyond the speculator himself, who knows what ought to be only by "feeling it in his bones." This, to many readers, will seem a "sceptical" conclusion. It may be said, however, it puts moral beliefs deeper than any science could put them, for it seems to make of them nothing less than moral *acts*, and leaves us as liable to lose our souls morally by not believing in a duty as by not doing it after the belief is there. Different persons will take this distinction in different ways; and, considering its importance, the author might have thrown it into higher relief.

The next four chapters popularly analyze the essentials of the Darwinian theory of natural selection. They are charmingly written, but make one wonder whether readers who are supposed to need such a lengthy account are worth writing for at all. Persons as densely ignorant at this late day as Dr. Schurman assumes us to be, of the fact that Darwin never professed to explain the original variations, but only to account for their accumulation and survival, can hardly be saved under any circumstances from that "mixing up of things which is the great Bad," and might perhaps be left alone. The reflections which Dr. Schurman proceeds to make on these variations, however, are both clear and interesting, and we have not met them elsewhere. Even were it true, he says, that consciousness were an accident in an automaton, and conscience an accident of that accident—the utilities of the two accidents enabling them to survive—it would not follow (as the materialistic evolutionists keep saying or hinting) that survival is the whole *meaning* of morality, or that speculative utilitarianism is true. Honesty could still be the best policy, even though goodness were an absolute end.

"All that natural selection requires is that something shall be useful; *what else it may be*, what other predicates it may have, wherein its essence consists, natural selection knows not and recks not. Be virtue a proximate end or an ultimate end, natural selection tells us it will be preserved and perpetuated if it is useful; and it tells us no more. It is, accordingly, a gratuitous assumption which evolutionary moralists make, when they decline to allow more than a merely relative value to morality" (p. 134).

"There are other things besides morality which favor survival. . . . The eye, for example, has no existence among the lowest animals; yet, when it does appear, its own new story is accepted as a fresh revelation of fact. Instead of describing it as an advantage in the struggle for life, the evolutionist sees in the new organ the possibility of a deeper communion with reality; and the more developed the organ, the more valuable its evidence. The earliest eye was probably nothing more than a tingling sensitiveness to light and darkness. The most developed eye discerns a spectrum of seven colors; and along with this advance it has also acquired the capacity of measuring distances, magnitudes, and situations. Both these functions of the eye were eminently useful in the struggle for life. . . . Yet the evolutionist does not hold the eye is merely a utility. Bringing the surprise of something new and unexpected, the eye, he will recognize, is useful only because it makes us aware of fact. But if you accept the evidence of the eye when it testifies to the colors or sizes of objects, you cannot reject the depositions of conscience to the moral character of conduct and motives. This is a new mental function, and has the same claim upon you as the other. The validity of the intuition, 'Injustice is wrong,' is neither greater nor less than the validity of the perception, 'Snow is white'" (p. 158).

The whole question, as far as ethics is concerned, turns on the nature of those primitive variations of impulse and feeling of whose existence natural selection took advantage.

In chapter v. Dr. Schurman, with much ability and success, takes Darwin to task for having abandoned the notion of primitive variations in his explanation of the moral sense, and tried to exhibit the latter as a necessary resultant of such preëxistent mental traits as memory, reflection, and sociability. His speculative ethics is thus drawn on quite other lines from his observational biology. Sudden variations in the way of intuitive perceptions of the superior excellence of social over selfish instincts would (if we understand Dr. Schurman rightly) be the only origin of conscience which he would himself allow to be plausible. But in his last chapter, in which he makes a very telling criticism of Morgan's and McLennan's speculations about the primitive family, he knocks out one such supposed intuitive perception, by admitting that history gives no ground for supposing that chastity and fidelity between the sexes have been universally recognized as virtues by men. But though these virtues are not intuitive, *some* virtues, we may hold, are so. Which they are, further historical study must decide. The author makes some tentative suggestions to this effect as he ends. One misses in his book the clearness and trenchancy which come of a radical temperament. One finds instead the excellences of a scholarly and candid and genuinely inquiring mind. The work deserves to be widely read.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

King Henry IV. Parts I. and II. Illustrated by Edward Grützner. With an Introduction by Edward Dowden, LL.D. Édition de Luxe. Cassell & Co.

The Modern School of Art. Edited by Wilfred Meynell. Illustrated. Cassell & Co.

The Vision of Sir Launfal. By James Russell Lowell. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Pictures from Holland. Drawn with Pen and Pencil by Richard Lovett, M. A. T. Nelson & Sons.

It is a curious fact that the keenest general appreciation of Shakspere is given by the Germans, and that, whether on the stage or in the field of design, they hold a distinct preëminence among interpreters of the spirit of the poet. The best performance of a play by Shakspere we have ever seen was in a German theatre, and the best general illustration of the plays has been German. C. R. Leslie painted many pictures from Shakspere, and his humor was most certainly of a subtle quality, excelling always in the gayer and more frolicsome passages; but he seems never to have conceived the character so clearly as the *mise-en-scène*, so that his Shakspere people were anybody's people playing in Shakspere's comedies. Smirke had, with certain theatrical qualities added to the dramatic, noteworthy sympathy with the Shakspere spirit; Maclise was a ranter; and, of all the minor painters of our day, not one has risen to the dignity of a pictorial re-creation or noteworthy impersonation of the ideals of the great dramatist. The English artist apparently takes his model—the most convenient—studies the costume and the action; but when all is done, it is the model, however dressed and posed. The German studies out the character and makes a serious preparation for his task, realizing how far from any chance-come model is the personage of the play. It is not a case of distinctly creative imagination—the poet has struck out the individual; but, while the English painter tries only to conceive how he would act and pose, and the Frenchman does not conceive him at all as a Shaksperian type, the German, by a sentimental sympathy, has found out all about him, and gives him to us, not, indeed, without a German accent in his speech, but more nearly the real man of Shakspere than any other art has ever produced.

It is safe to say that no living English painter could have done so well the illustration of the superb volume at the head of our list, which is as worthy of the great dramatist as printer, paper-maker, and commentator could make it. Printed in typographical luxury on heavy Whatman hand-made paper, with red-letter act and scene headings, and head and tail-pieces, it is illustrated by twelve excellent photogravures, of which four are full-page, from black and white drawings by Grützner (photogravure of Goupil & Co.). Two of the latter—the crown scene, act iv., scene 4 of Part II., "O pardon me, my liege," and that from act i., scene 2 of the same part, "What money have I in my purse?" and especially the latter—are admirable pictorial conceptions, the first pathetic and the second humorous. It seems a matter of course that when *Falstaff* comes in it is easier to laugh than to be sentimental, and in his presence motley is the only wear.

The question of photogravure versus engraving is much discussed nowadays, and, on the part of the conservatives in art, with great lamentation that the latter is losing ground; but, with all due respect to art, it seems to us that the substitution of any process of reproduction which, being mechanical, insures absolute fidelity to the original, is a boon to lovers of art. It puts, too, within the reach of everybody, reproductions of the subtler and more inaccessible works of art, such as were unattainable in the days of engraving. Engraving can only be considered superior to photogravure when, as in the case of Turner, the artist himself makes changes which compensate for qualities sacrificed in reducing to white and black, or which improve by changing the originals. Absolute fidelity to the original, such as photogravure insures, is worth all the qualities peculiar to any form of engraving when this fidelity is not attained. We have long since given up the reproduction of old masters in white and black made by an artist, in favor of the photograph; there is no reason why we should not equally accept the photogravure instead of line engraving, much more, then, of mezzotint and other inferior kinds. In fact, the photogravure does not exclude, in case of need, the compensation of the burin; and the illustrations of this volume show, in excellent discretion, the aid so given by a competent engraver. It is always possible to enforce, emphasize, and render more brilliant the photogravure, without in the least sacrificing the fidelity to the most subtle qualities of the original; and while it seems to us to be utterly illegitimate and tricky to affect, as is too often the case, to reproduce those brush marks and excrescences of pigment in pictures which are only visible in a certain light, as qualities of art, it is desirable that, where the original is fitted for absolute reproduction, as in the case of these designs of Herr Grützner in charcoal, the minutest qualities of the original should be preserved. The reproduction by photography of oil paintings has had the disadvantages, in the French school especially, of leading artists to modify the color of the picture to meet the limitations of the photograph—the commercial value of the copyright often exceeding that of the original—so that color development is checked, and the artist self-limited to colors which are favorable to a well-balanced reproduction in the camera. But this has no relation to photogravure, and obtained before the success of that method of translating color into white and black. If the artists could only be induced to make that translation into monochrome for the use of the photographer, there is no good reason why photogravure should not supersede mezzotint and stipple and mixed engraving in all cases, and line in most. The illustrations of Herr Grützner, though not the highest branch of German art, are, we believe, good arguments in favor of this position. The camera can never supersede the brain and hand of the designer; and for the repetition of his ideals what we want is fidelity, not the dexterity or ability of the copyist. Mediums of translation should be as transparent and non-individual as possible.

When a writer uses so broad a term as '*The* Modern School of Art,' we naturally expect something in the way of a broad distinction between the ancient schools and that of to-day. But the title of this book is a misnomer, for it only refers to a very limited phase of the development of art in modern times, and that in a manner which suggests rather a trade circular than a work on art. The artists included are English, with the exception of Meissonier, Legros, Bonnat, and Eastman Johnson, who are thrown in to give some coloring of generality. Eastman Johnson has (illustrations included) six pages devoted to him, of which the following is a specimen:

"He paints with *a full brush and great solidity, but at the same time with none of the coarseness that suggests rather paint than texture.* His eye for color is correct, and he is especially happy in brilliant effects, *which he mellows by an agreeable modulation of gray tints.* Light and shade, if not distinguishing characteristics of his work, are satisfactorily rendered. His shadows are sometimes conventional and not strictly true to nature, and *his drawing is liable to the imputation of uncertainty and fluffiness*, due in part to his working so long without a master, but more to the fact that his talent is one for color and the study of character."

Yet half a page before this we read of him that "his work is remarkable alike *for firmness of handling and refinement of color and texture.*" The value of such criticism is not apparent. It is a fair example of the rubbish written by those employed to do the work for periodicals of the character of the *Magazine of Art*, in which these essays have appeared, but it does neither credit to the editors nor good to the public. The writer, having no competence for judgment on artistic grounds, resorts, like others of his class, to the slang of the studio to hide his ignorance of principles—"fluffiness," "full brush," etc.

The choice of subjects in this book was probably determined by considerations not perceptible to the public, for though we have Leighton, whose position as President of the Royal Academy rather than his excellence as an artist gives him a right to special notice, Millais, Poynter, and Herkomer as representatives of the English school, which is assumed to possess the leading position in modern art, we have in the same breath Louise Jopling(!), Yeames, Fildes, Nicol, Boughton, Halswelle, Orchardson, and Holman Hunt as among the chiefs—not Watts, Rossetti, Burne Jones, or one of the great water-colorists who are really the true masters in English art. The subjects are those which the uneducated opinion of the general public has adopted, and the treatment is not calculated even to better that. The adulatory nonsense—one cannot call it criticism—in the leading essay on Leighton, is sufficient to fix the place of the book among the fashion-plate series, which find their principal use in the decoration of centre-tables by their brilliant binding.

Perhaps there is not, in the whole range of American poetry, so puzzling a subject for illustration as Lowell's 'Sir Launfal.' For an artist to read it is to have called up an infinite gallery of pictures already painted, so far as may be, in words, and with a felicity which the pencil cannot emulate. Take, for instance, this:

"Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And, groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;
The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip startles in meadows green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives."

What better image of summer and sunshine can we have, and what can art do to suggest it? Again, the well-known frost picture:

"The little brook heard it and built a roof
'Neath which he could house him, winter-proof.
All night, by the white stars' frosty gleams,
He groined his arches and matched his beams.

No mortal builder's most rare device
Could match this winter-palace of ice"

—what painter can give it visible existence? Imagination and fancy are so mixed through the whole poem that there is hardly a passage where the verifiable creations of the one can be isolated from the complicating embellishments of the other.

There are, however, besides these untranslatable pictures so many that will well endure line and tint, and gain by them, that the selection of the poem for illustration on the scale proposed by the publishers of this unexampled edition should have insured a more serious and artistic effort to fill the order than the designers for it have seen fit to give. The style in which the book is published is worthy of high praise, even among éditions de luxe. Each page is printed on a heavy board (only one side being occupied by the text or illustration), and this hinged to open flat. The binding is in the ex-

treme of elegance and good taste and the cutting of the illustrations is both subtle and faithful to the drawings; but the designs, with some exceptions, are a discredit to their designers, indicating neither an intelligent reading of the poem, nor a decent care for the congruities of so noble an undertaking. The processed headpieces by Bridwell are charming designs, and that of the prelude to the second part is quite in the spirit of the poem. The tail-piece by Alfred Kappes, on p. 85 (in index 87, Shirlaw's Wanderer, indexed 85, being really on 83), is picturesque and not incongruous. But the frontispiece portrait of Lowell is a disgrace to the talented portrait-painter who drew it, though the reproduction of the drawing by Juengling is a surprising *tour de force*. The two winter landscapes are, if not particularly illustrative of the poem, still good winter landscapes, although they share too much in the affectation of flimsiness which is getting to be characteristic with American designers for book illustration. The summer landscape of F. Hopkinson Smith to "And what is so rare as a day in June?" and the interior, with figures by Shirlaw, to "And the wanderer is welcome to the hall," are effective and acceptable as designs, though hardly in the spirit of 'Sir Launfal' more than of any other poem or story, the landscape having absolutely no conceivable relation to it. But the two designs of Christ by Mowbray are simply caricatures of religious art, and,even rendered as they are with the curious fidelity of Juengling's graver, quite unworthy the book, redeemed in fact from utter vulgarity only by being in the translation of an engraver who cannot be vulgar. Mr. Swain Gifford's "He sees the snake-like caravan crawl" is a good desert scene, but suggests nothing "snake-like"; three camels, of which one is hidden by another, and the third is in the distance, not filling the demand of the poem any better than does the poor and irrelevant design to "Better the blessing of the poor" of Mr. Freer. These, and Shirlaw's "And through the dark arch a charger sprang," and "My golden spurs now bring to me," can only be classed as incompetences of the first order, and, like the two Christs, are only saved from dishonoring the book by the singular excellence of the engraving and printing. They are poor, trivial work, of which their respective artists should be ashamed when they see the company to which they have presented them.

And in the poem there are offered such passages for illustration as

> "The crows flapped over by twos and threes,
> In the pool drowsed the cattle up to their knees";

and

> "The castle alone in the landscape lay,
> Like an outpost of winter, dull and gray";

or

> "Around it for leagues her pavilions tall
> Stretched left and right,
> Over the hills and out of sight."

While the picture of the whole poem—

> "As Sir Launfal made morn through the darksome gate,
> He was 'ware of a leper, crouched by the same"

—is not even suggested by Mr. Shirlaw's

> "And through the dark arch a charger sprang."

In the winter part the passage,

> "Down swept the chill wind from the mountain peak,
> From the snow five thousand summers old,"

so full of possible and imaginative suggestion, is not hinted at by Mr. Smith's winter landscape; and the magnificent picture—

> "And he sat in the gateway and saw all night
> The great hall-fire, so cheery and bold,
> Through the window-slits of the castle old,
> Build out its piers of ruddy light
> Against the drift of the cold"

—has not tempted a trial of its capacities for night effect; nor has the finest distinctly figure subject of the whole poem—

> "As Sir Launfal mused with a downcast face,
> A light shone round about the place;
> The leper no longer crouched at his side,
> But stood before him glorified";

or the almost equally fine one—

> "He parted in twain his single crust,
> He broke the ice on the streamlet's brink,
> And gave the leper to eat and drink."

The sumptuous books on Holland published in the few years past are evidence of an awakening interest in that delightful country in the minds of habitual travellers. Mr. Lovett's volume is an humbler tribute; and though, as art, the illustrations are, where not taken from pictures by the Dutch masters, indifferent or worse, and as engraving, whether from great pictures or poor photographs, quite below the best standard of wood-engraving, the book will find its field, and enable many fireside travellers to gather a fair idea of one of the most interesting countries on the face of the globe. As the usual, logical, and by far the most convenient gate to Holland is by Rotterdam, it is difficult to understand why the itinerary of Mr. Lovett begins at Zaandam. Of course, in a book of this character, much must be omitted. Moreover, the peculiar object of it—legitimate enough, for the rest—is to exalt the constancy of the Protestantism of Holland, which is done without attacking Catholicism. The chapter most open to objection is that which deals with Dutch art, which, absurdly enough, begins with Rembrandt, as if he had sprung ready armed from the blood of the old Spanish war, with neither predecessor nor master, a single mention of Pieter Lastman, in whose studio he was "for a few months," being all the information we get of the antecedents of his celebrity. Of what is original in this so incomplete summary one can only say that it shows the hardihood, and we may add originality, of opinion usual in people who have never qualified themselves to pass an opinion, while, in what is quoted, the selection is naturally no more intelligent. Take, for instance, a notice of Ruysdael, where we read "that he was the greatest landscape painter that modern art has ever produced; . . . a draughtsman of the first order, he was also a finished *colorist*. His color, *warm and soft*, exhibits in the half tints of light and shade variations of *exquisite sweetness*." To quote such rubbish as authoritative criticism is far worse than to write original nonsense, and a writer capable of it is out of the category of those who have even the elementary knowledge of art or the ordinary capacity to study nature. The quotation goes on to say: "Never did artist succeed as Ruysdael in concentrating in his skies, filled with sombre and threatening clouds, *so melancholy and tender a poetical feeling*." We are very far from denying to Ruysdael a high order of technical ability, but he had no sentiment, and his skies are more innocent of any melancholy than a sea of Vandevelde's, for one may say that a muddy sea *is* melancholy. That Ruysdael never *painted* from nature is evident to any man who has done so. He drew much and carefully, but his work never forsakes the conventional treatment of his school, and to stamp him as the greatest landscape painter of modern times is only to proclaim one's utter ignorance of art.

The poetic justice which is meted out to us for our part in the history of slavery is the appropriation of the only national field of art or song by the negro—the only picturesque or spontaneously musical element in our population. Negro melodies are the limit of popular enjoyment of music, and constitute the only form of it which thus far America has brought into existence, and on the real plantation song some of our best song music has been constructed. Stephen C. Foster was the author of the most popular of the second-hand negro melodies, words and music, and Ticknor & Co. have brought out as Christmas books very fully and prettily illustrated editions of two of them, the "Swanee Ribber," with portrait of Christine Nilsson, and the "Old Kentucky Home," which recalls one of the most justly popular figure pictures yet painted in this country, Eastman Johnson's "Kentucky Home." The illustrations are by Chas. Copeland for the former, and for the latter by Mary Hallock Foote. They are exhaustive of the capabilities of the subject. Though unequal as designs, the best are in the best vein of our book illustration, and as *ensemble* they distinctly deserve a place on this winter's tables and in next year's book-cases.

An Introduction to the Study of Provençal. By Darcy Butterworth Kitchin, B.A. 12mo, pp. viii., 143. London and Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate. 1887.

THIS neat little volume, which enjoys the honorable distinction of being the first English book for the study of Provençal, is compiled "for the use of students of Romance Philology and candidates for the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos at Cambridge, and similar examinations at other universities." But in the present condition of Romance study in England and in this country, the scope of its use may well be broadened to include all our beginners in Provençal. Private students, in particular, may welcome it heartily, for it is a book which they can master readily; it will give them a fair idea of the nature of this literature, and doubtless make them eager to gain fuller knowledge of a body of verse which in form, at least, is matchless. It is, however, chiefly on the ground that it is needful and will be serviceable that this work can be recommended. That in execution it is up to the present high standard cannot be said. Mr. Kitchin divides his work into three books. In the first he gives a sketch of the literature. This division of his work is for the most part a translation and condensation of Bartsch's 'Grundriss zur Geschichte der provenzalischen Literatur,' which is, in general, a thoroughly reliable book. But, in attempting to condense Bartsch, Mr. Kitchin occasionally misrepresents him; while in the few cases where he abandons Bartsch's guidance, he goes astray almost without fail. Thus, he thinks, p. 5, that the Moors were a "serious factor in the style and feeling" of Provençal literature. This ghost has been laid time and again. In raising it anew, does Mr. Kitchin forget that exuberant sensuous imagery, that "serious factor in the style and feeling" of Oriental verse, is unknown in Provençal? On p. 6 he says that *oïl* is derived from *hoc illud;* p. 8, that the fragment of Boëthius "consists of 258 ten-syllable verses accented on the fourth syllable" (not on the tenth as well?); that in the tenth and eleventh centuries "the *langue d'oc* and the *langue d'oïl* were as yet unseparated," and that "assonance was *often* found in place of rhyme"; p. 11, that the troubadour biographies are "in the main of great value" (and at all trustworthy?); p. 12, that in epic poetry the cæsura may fall after the fifth syllable if the verse be feminine (and not so if it be masculine? In fact, the *feminine cæsura* occurs both in verse with masculine rhyme and in that with feminine); and that the poets of Provence "delighted in piling rhyme upon rhyme, regardless of meaning." On p. 22 he asserts that the poetical Academy of Toulouse was once in danger of disruption, through the establishment of the *jeux floraux* (by, alas! Clémence Isaure).

The second book treats of the language. Excepting the first chapter and scattered remarks in the others, this follows Bartsch's 'Chrestomathie' closely. The first chapter deals with

letter change (making, however, no attempt at scientific exposition of phonetics) and pronunciation. For the latter a considerable number of rules is given, so that he who uses this book no longer need say, "Il n'y a pas de prononciation provençale." The treatment of pronouns and of verbs is noticeable for simplicity and method. There are a few slips in this part. Such are the statement, on p. 25, that the double sound of *e* and *o* was not precisely observed; the implied derivation on p. 29 of *luxe* from *lux* (doubly impossible, by meaning and by phonetics); the unqualified assertion on p. 32 that nominative *s* in Provençal nouns comes directly from the Latin (cf. pp. 30, 31). Further, it is puzzling to read (p. 53) that strong verbs are those "which throw the accent in the 1st and 3d sing. of the perf. indic. on the stem, and not on the ending"—inasmuch as strong verbs in these forms have no ending—and distressing to see Latin etymons given (*passim*) in the nominative case.

The third book consists of selections from the literature—two in prose and ten in verse. Here the biography of Guillem de Cabestaing makes an easy introduction into an admittedly difficult language. The other prose piece is from the grammar of Uc Faidit. Then follow a *ballade*, a hymn, an *alba*, three *canzos*, a *domnejaire*, and a *sirventes*, besides extracts from Peire de Corbiac's 'Tezaurs' and from 'Flamenca.' Apropos of 'Flamenca,' we are told (p. 98) that it is "the best surviving example of the epic poems of Southern France." 'Girart de Rossilho,' the only real epic in the language, is nowhere mentioned (though Mignard's edition of the *old French* poem of the same name is noticed in the bibliography), and the 'Chanson de la croisade albigeoise' is referred to only indirectly (p. 11).

On the whole, the verse selections are good, and may fairly be considered representative, though one would expect to see some of the work of Bernart de Ventadorn, the simplest as well as the sweetest singer of them all, and of Peire Cardenal, the great master of the *sirventes*, in a book that finds place for the lady of Vilanova and Alphonso II. of Aragon. Full notes accompany the text, and there is a glossary. A select bibliography and an index close the volume. For a book so small there are two many typographical errors. A few may be noted: p. 8, l. 2, Rhodes for Rodez (same error in index); p. 29, l. 2, nijo for hijo; 34, 13, Dranges, Drango for Drauges, Draugo; 76, 41, es for en; 89, 79, fo rei for bo rei.

Martin Luther: His Life and Work. By Peter Bayne, LL.D. 2 vols. Cassell & Co. 1887.

Dr. Peter Bayne belongs to a class of men with whom one finds it difficult to maintain the degree of patience necessary for any critical judgment of their work. These are the Carlyle imitators. Their mistake is in supposing that what made Carlyle great was the oddity of his expression, whereas in fact he was great in spite of that, and would have been great no matter how he had chosen to express himself. The imitator who begins with the oddity is pretty likely to end there, and to reveal the essential littleness of his own talent by challenging comparison with the master. This is precisely what Dr. Bayne has done to the extent of two stout octavo volumes.

His method has been to take two or three of the best modern works on Luther, together with the reformer's own writings, then to select the most striking incidents of his career, and make each of these the subject of a chapter with some more or less fantastic heading, then to weave about these incidents a narrative of which one part is the accepted tradition of the day, and three parts are speculation as to what the persons concerned must have thought and felt, and what would have happened if things had been different from what they were. The result is, that on the whole the facts narrated are pretty well founded in the researches of trustworthy scholars, that the narrative is in many places picturesque and vivid, but that the general effect is fantastic and cloudy to a degree.

Never, perhaps, was there a man whose life lent itself to partisan treatment more easily than that of Luther. His nature was full of contradictions; the multitudinous problems of his life made it impossible for him to live up to any strictly consistent principles either of judgment or of conduct. Thus, friend or enemy seeking for proofs of his goodness or of his badness can find them in abundance. Dr. Bayne is one of the friends from whom any man looking forward in anxiety as to his reputation might pray to be delivered. He is rather an advocate than an historian. He admits seeming weaknesses and shortcomings in his hero, but does this only to excuse them and explain them away. He is an avowed hero-worshipper, refreshingly frank in his worship, but causing the reader to fear that things may have been concealed or slighted which must be known if the whole figure of a man is to be brought before us. This method of treatment is a deplorable one. It was employed with great force by the most powerful antagonists of the Reformation in recent times, the Catholic Janssen, but that fact has made it all the more incumbent upon the historian of Protestant effort to take an entirely new line of defence. Not by gathering another list of facts on the other side, but by showing that those brought forward by Janssen are in themselves false or misleading, can the defender of the new faith make a powerful impression upon the thinking world.

The style of the book may be best illustrated by the first chapter of the second book. Beginning after the manner of certain novelists, "The early shadows of a November night had fallen upon Eisleben, the trim little county town of the district, or, as we should say, the shire, of Mansfeld to the north of Thuringia," it goes on to inform us that "Die Sonne tönt nach alter Weise—the sun shines much as usual, making his tuneful way through the heavens without perceptible variation in the melody. In the humble room, however, in which lies Margaret, the young wife of John Luder, Ludher, Leuder, Lothar, Lotter, Lutter, Luther—no one had ever cared to ask how the poor miner spelt his name—an event was expected which, from prince to peasant, is of interest to young couples." After referring then to certain legends regarding the supernatural incidents connected with the birth of the reformer, the author continues:

"Returning then to the room—probably a temporary lodging—in which, with or without stellar participation, the boy was born, we can discern, or plausibly infer from subsequent knowledge, that his eyes have a notable sparkle. Not improbably also the cry of surprise, alarm, and distress in which, in the manner of human kind, the infant intimates its sense of the liberty taken with it in ushering it into this world, might have hinted to ears medically expert that, though blessed with excellent lungs, it had something eccentric in the intestinal region. But we cannot be certain that Luther's dyspepsia, as well authenticated as Carlyle's, was congenital. The incidents of the birth were, in short, those usual in such cases."

Three authors appear to have been constantly in the mind of Dr. Bayne while making this book, Shakspere, Carlyle, and George Eliot. If we are to believe him, Shakspere was profoundly influenced by Lutheran ideas. How valuable his opinion is may be inferred from the following argument: Cardinal Cajetan, papal legate to Augsburg in the year 1518, after one interview with Luther declined another, saying, "I will have no more disputation with this beast of a creature. Habet enim profundos *oculos* et mirabiles *speculationes* in capite suo." "Turn now," says Dr. Bayne, "to 'Macbeth':

> 'Thou hast no *speculation* in those *eyes*
> That thou dost stare with.'

It may be a mere coincidence that the words in italics occur in close juxtaposition in Cajetan's Latin and in Shakspere's English, but to many it will seem more probable that Shakespere had read some account of the Augsburg interview, and had noted the graphic words." Who the "many" may be who fancy that the greatest of poets worked up his vocabulary from a commonplace book, it is hard to tell.

It ought to be added in common fairness that this sort of stuff decreases notably in quantity as the book goes on. The second volume is comparatively free from it, and one can hardly repress the conviction that the author was in some way led to see that he was working on a false system. It is only to be regretted that his good genius did not persuade him to subject his first volume to a thorough pruning, the only process by which it can be made tolerable to any reader of taste.

Bornholms Oltidsmindes og Oldsager, af Amtmand E. Vedel, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in Copenhagen. 4to, 424 pp. Copenhagen.

We have here a masterpiece in archæological research, and in regard to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic it is well-nigh exhaustive. Denmark's great archæologists are Thomsen and Worsaae, both deceased, and now Vedel, who well maintains the prestige of his predecessors. Mr. Vedel was a magistrate (*Amtmand*) on Bornholm from 1866 to 1871, when he was transferred to Sorö, near Copenhagen. His time in Bornholm was largely devoted to the examination of the antiquities of the island, and after his removal to Sorö he regularly visited Bornholm and continued his researches. The results of his eighteen years' study are given to the public in the magnificent volume before us. It contains several hundred excellent illustrations and a very good map of Bornholm. For the benefit of foreigners, it is furnished with a résumé in French extending over thirty-three pages.

Bornholm is literally covered with graves, mounds, and burial-places from the past. Their number exceeds 10,000. Of these Mr. Vedel has opened 3,600, and has been rewarded with an abundance of finds, which he has presented to the Royal Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen. The author points out as a remarkable feature of the stone age that the graves have thresholds and door-posts, and from this he draws the conclusion that the people of the stone age understood the art of building houses and practised it. The interior part of the island was not inhabited in the stone age. The volume abounds in illustrations of the various finds from the Bornholm graves, and these indicate that the ancient inhabitants were highly civilized and developed a fine industry. In the unburnt graves the finds were not destroyed or broken, but, as soon as cremation began, swords and other treasures placed in the graves were mutilated. A century ago Bornholm had more than 1,000 stone monuments, but of these only about 200 now remain. Two groups of monuments are enclosed and protected, one at the instance of King Frederick VII., and the other by the munificence of Mr. Vedel.

Mr. Vedel refers the so-called bauta-stones to the bronze age and the oldest iron age. The rock-tracings (*Helleristninger*), of which there

are ninety in Bornholm, do not commemorate a solitary event, but were produced from time to time in connection with offerings of the gods, so that the same rock contains the history of a whole generation. Much attention is paid by Mr. Vedel to "Brandpletter," that is to say, deposits of charcoal and ashes (*dépôts cinéraires*). Of such spots or deposits he has examined 2,500, but their number is much greater, showing that the population of Bornholm was very large in the olden times. In the first period of these *dépôts cinéraires* weapons were never found, but on the other hand belt-hooks and a few fibulæ, evidence of a pre-Roman iron-culture. In the second period he found fibulæ, swords, gold ornaments, and beautiful earthern vases, and in the third period, fibulæ of a new pattern, and four different styles of vases. The new forms and styles point to revolutions on the island, and the wealthy families seem to have diminished in numbers and influence. The skeleton-graves were rich in ornaments. In the middle stone age each grave held a two-edged sword, but in the younger stone age the swords had but one edge. The large number of ornaments for women described in the work are very interesting, and illustrate the power of fashion in remote antiquity. The mosaic beads are beautiful and excellently preserved. They might be worn by any woman of our day.

Bog-finds have also occurred on Bornholm like those of Schleswig, and then there were large collections of coins and gold, buried in the earth in time of war to protect them from the greed of the enemy, and afterwards forgotten. They prove the presence of great wealth on the island, and the source of this must have been trade and commerce with other peoples. The author asserts that there was a commercial route by way of Bornholm from south to north, and another from west to east. The former he establishes by comparing Bornholm finds with relics from Gulland, Oland, and other places up the coast of Sweden; the other, by the presence of British coins, which indicate a trade between England and Bornholm by way of Schleswig. Mr. Vedel says there is nothing to show what sort of houses the people of the stone age inhabited; little to show how the men were dressed. Men are, indeed, engraved on many of the ornaments, but there is no certainty in regard to the origin of these ornaments. More light is thrown on woman's dress, since the fibulæ, buckles, beads, etc., offer suggestions in this respect. It would appear that the buckle, which became so common in the north, originated on Bornholm.

The island has several excellent specimens of runic inscriptions, which are reproduced and interpreted by Mr. Vedel, and he believes that the population in the bronze age must have been about as large as it is at the present time. There were times of prosperity and periods of depression. Wealth and poverty had their seasons. The weapons found prove that the people had no other arms than shields and swords. They were not afraid to close in with the enemy in combat, and both the men and the women had strong faith in immortality.

Archæologists the world over will heartily welcome Mr. Vedel's monumental work.

A Popular History of the Mexican People. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. San Francisco: The History Company. 1887. Pp. 632.

THE great value of Mr. Bancroft's larger history of Mexico—five volumes of which have appeared—has been suitably noticed by us, and the only question that needs to be asked in regard to this abridgment is as to how it is done. We regret to find it, on the whole, an unsatisfactory performance. It is not perhaps a fair charge against it that it retains the worst faults of Mr. Bancroft's style; for, though one might instinctively hope that pruning would improve his rhetoric, it was only to be expected that the taste which could allow some of the offending passages to stand in the greater work, would be sure to single them out for reproduction in the smaller. It was also inevitable that the too little critical handling of the mythological period of Mexican history, and of the era of the conquest, which marks the extended history, should reappear here. We are told, as before, "All that was written of the Mexicans by their Spanish conquerors cannot be believed"; but we are given no sifting of the evidence, are not informed why one writer is to be credited rather than another, are not enlightened as to the reason why one chronicler should have lied in one way and another in another. Indeed, we do not know that the work of cross-examining the Spanish historians, so as to show the motive and nature of their picturesque falsehoods, has been thoroughly done by any one, though it will have to be by some one before early Mexican history can be more than guess-work.

These faults might have been overlooked or submitted to, if the work of condensation had not been done in such a careless, hop-skip-and-jump, labor-saving fashion. We shall not take up space with specifications, but will simply leave it to the reader to verify what we say by putting the elaborated narrative alongside this volume. If he does not find abundant evidence of job work done by some clerk, his eyes are different from ours. One instance of the way this book is "abstracted" (the term of the preface) from the larger work, we will give. On page 535, and again on page 545, is printed an elaborate plan, lettered and numbered, of some fortification or other, to which there is absolutely no reference; it has no name beneath it, is not alluded to in the text, is not referred to in the index. In the sixth volume of the complete history (if that volume has appeared, we have seen no notice of it), the mystery will doubtless be cleared up; at present, it remains for us an indication of the way this book is made up, in so large a degree, of random selections.

We would not judge with undue severity. Even in 'prentice hands such material as that of Mr. Bancroft could not be utterly spoiled. Unsatisfactory as we must deem it, the book is not without interest and value—in fact, if it might not so easily have been far better, we should be disposed to call it very good. The chaotic periods of Mexican history naturally suffer in the telling in so condensed a story, yet the outline is always clear, if the details are often confused. The weakest part of the whole is the section dealing with the events of the past twenty-six years. The Intervention is inadequately sketched. The estimate of Maximilian is too high, even apart from the recent revelations in respect to him. The paragraphs relating to Gen. Diaz read as if they were extracts from a campaign biography. The whole account of modern Mexico is poor—very fragmentary, evidently made up from books, not from personal observation. The statistics given are, for the most part, belated, being for the year 1879–80. Use might have been made of an authority at least as late as Garcia Cubas's 'Cuadro Estadístico' of 1884. It is fortunate for Mr. Bancroft that his reputation does not rest upon such a piece of bookmaking as the present.

A Short History of Architecture. By Arthur Lyman Tuckerman. With illustrations by the Author. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887.

THIS little book is a rather hasty compilation of architectural criticism taken from several sources, generally good ones, and is so far trustworthy; but it is marred by the indifference to accurate use of language which characterizes almost every page, and still more by a neglect of the results of late discoveries and late researches and conclusions. The best part of it is the account of Romanesque Architecture, pp. 115-131, with the introductory remarks on Gothic Architecture, p. 133. This seems to have been thought out—at least as far as the eleventh and twelfth century buildings go—and is very satisfactory. And the Gothic chapter which follows is also full of good matter; but here there is much more room for difference of opinion, much greater opportunity for misconception and error, and the book is too hastily put together to allow of avoidance of these pitfalls. In fact, all the discussion of mediæval architecture is too good not to be better.

It is to be wished that the author would read his own work over carefully, like a hostile-minded critic, if that be possible, and consider whether he is really prepared to stand by all his dicta. To take an instance: the differences between French and English pointed architecture are explained in a way brief and incomplete, indeed, but intelligent; what, then, is the shock of disappointment when the reader finds "the spires of Chartres and St. Ouen, at Rouen," named together as "the finest in France"—that is, one of the most mechanical and lifeless designs of the Gothic style built in modern times is added to two of the loveliest, to make up a lesson of excellence—and this followed by the statement that French churches had such high naves that they "often prevented the towers from having their due effect." Now, we do not offer these as gross and obvious errors—the whole work belongs to a better class than that to which gross and obvious errors belong, and the writer was thinking of the central lantern when he named St. Ouen; but these are just the mistakes which a writer makes when he writes hastily, except in the rare, and in architectural matters almost unknown, case, that he is really familiar with his subject. The absence from our library shelves of histories and handbooks of architecture which show really profound knowledge and acute perception of the important points in architectural history, is almost total. Knowledge and acuteness are devoted to monographs; but to general treatises, only here one and there one.

Beiträge zur Geschichte Russlands. Nach bisher unbenutzten russischen Original-Quellen. Von A. C. Wiesner. Leipzig. 1887.

PUBLICATIONS on Russia, its past and present, are in our day among the most eagerly sought-after products of the book market. Not a few of them are composed by writers ignorant of the Russian language and literature, and unfamiliar with the character and peculiarities of the Russian nation, and of the Slavic race in general. Against this kind of "historische Buchmacherei" Herr Wiesner inveighs at length in his introduction. For himself he claims the merit of having lived for some time in Russia, and of having added the knowledge of its language to that of other Slavic idioms. Among these is the Polish, which opened to him sources unknown to other writers. Thus supplied with material of the most genuine originality, he lays before the public the results of his studies and investigations in six treatises on Ivan the Terrible, Peter I., early Russian literature, Peter III. and Catharine II., Pugatcheff's insurrection, and the conspiracy against Paul I.—all this in a little book which hardly exceeds the dimensions of a modest pamphlet.

The topics are certainly interesting, and the publication has the merit, nowadays so rare, of great brevity. It has, however, one con-

siderable defect—that of being itself a specimen of the vilest kind of "Buchmacherei." Its vaunted sources, enumerated as the author's "Litteratur," consist of the two oldest comprehensive histories of Russia and Poland—those of Karamzin and Naruszewicz—of a Polish chronicle published in 1611, a Polish anonymous book on Peter and Alexis, four writings on Pugatcheff and the Cossacks, and some articles in Hertzen's *Kolokol*. The spirit of the historical expounder is shown in his first sentence: "Russia is only apparently a Slavic State." The State, he tells us, is thoroughly Mongolian, and the language "a barbarous mixture, which no other Slav understands." The way he selected and used his materials is patent—to take one sample—from the sketch of the assassination of Czar Paul, which gives detailed particulars, improbable in themselves and conflicting with the best recent authorities; forgets the leader in the conspiracy, Panin, while enumerating such insignificant tools as Depradovitch, Gardanoff, Saratinoff, and Seryatin; and renders the Christian name of Zuboff by turns Plato, Platon, and "Platow." The last form is, of course, a misprint. A worse slip is "Elisabeth" for Catharine on page 88, where Catharine's husband, Peter III., appears both as a German and a "Norman," and her lover, Count Poniatowski, before his election to the throne, as "the King of Poland." The style of the author is worthy of his acumen and accuracy as an historian.

The Scottish Pulpit, from the Reformation to the Present Day. By William M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D. New York: Harper & Bros. 1887.

Dr. Taylor's habit of blazing his track with books is now well established, and it was a matter of course that these lectures of his on the Lyman Beecher foundation at Yale should be published. We hasten to add that the intrinsic value of some of the chapters amply warrants preservation in permanent form, and would easily float a greater amount of inferior matter than is actually encountered elsewhere. Particularly good are the first four lectures, in which is given a clear and helpful outline of the history of the Scottish Church—that mass of tangled threads—with a strong and fresh handling of Knox and the ecclesiastical leaders of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The lecturer appears sometimes to be oppressed with the air of antiquarian mustiness which envelops his researches. He is loath to believe that this is a necessary result of entering those chambers of death where the sermons of a hundred years ago are decaying, thinking that the oblivion into which the once famous discourses of Blair have fallen may be explained by "the fact that the distinctive features of the Gospel are absent from them" (p. 155). Yet he is forced to admit even of the sermons of Boston, which he declares to be "full of Christ," that they "will be resorted to only by those who are impelled to study them for some specific historic purpose" (p. 161). The author would not be himself if his pages did not abound in positive judgments and criticisms, wherein his own beliefs are freely revealed. Highly characteristic also are the frequent hortative turns given the narrative. Indeed, many of Dr. Taylor's readers will derive not the least part of their enjoyment of his book from the material given them whereby to trace the hereditary influences and pulpit traditions which are so clearly preserved in the preacher of the Broadway Tabernacle. Emerson's most quoted line is wrongly given on page 114, and "the hackneyed words of Terence," as Dr. Taylor terms them, appear in an incorrect form on page 263.

Living Lights. A Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables. By C. F. Holder. Scribners. 1887. 8vo, pp. xvi., 187. Illustrated.

The phenomena commonly grouped under the general term of "phosphorescence" are sufficiently remarkable and varied to furnish an admirable subject for a popular work, and excellent opportunities for the art of the draughtsman and engraver. It is to be regretted that the present volume in no respect comes up to the necessities of the occasion. The preface makes no pretence to scientific treatment of the subject, and, in fact, the treatment, in all its particulars, is the reverse of scientific, is nothing less than misleading and sensational throughout. It is true that many facts are cited which, taken by themselves, are not formally inaccurate, and saving clauses are liberally inserted by the way; but the inferences and impressions which the unscientific reader would gather from the work would be as a whole grossly exaggerated and untrue. All sorts of phenomena connected with the production of light are huddled together without discrimination or order. Mythical absurdities of the seventeenth century find a place in the text side by side with the scientific observations of recent expeditions. The amount and extent of the light produced is in a large proportion of cases greatly overestimated; and especially in those illustrations which have been reproduced from a second-rate French publication, the exaggeration is frequently preposterous.

A more extraordinary collection of rubbish than that in the first four paragraphs of the chapter on "Man's Relations to the Phenomenon of Phosphorescence," could hardly be found anywhere outside of the superstitious farrago of some writer of the Middle Ages. An excellent theme has been wretchedly misused, and the book as a whole is a brilliant example of that kind of pseudo-scientific sensationalism which cannot be too heartily condemned.

History of England for Beginners. By Arabella B. Buckley (Mrs. Fisher), author of 'The Fairyland of Science,' etc. With additions by Robert H. Labberton. With colored maps and chronological and genealogical tables. Macmillan & Co. 1887.

One is surprised at first sight to note the appearance in the field of history of so accomplished a writer upon popular science as Miss Buckley. But often it happens that a writer of ability, in a new and unfamiliar field, sees things with fresh eyes, and thus really adds to our appreciation of the subject. We hoped to find in Miss Buckley's 'History of England' a treatment of the subject, perhaps from the point of view of social forces, which would entitle it to a distinct place among books for the young. In this we cannot say that our hopes have been met. It is just a history of England of the ordinary type—on the whole, a very good one, in an interesting style, and less burdened than most with unessential matter; but we cannot see that it distinguishes itself above its fellows in its substance or its point of view. The maps, we will say, are excellent; we will particularly mention that of the Civil War, giving the battle-fields and other places of note. It would be well to have a similar map for the War of the Roses. The tables also are excellent, and the elaborate analytic table of contents will be found very serviceable. What Dr. Labberton's share in the work is, we have not been able to ascertain; perhaps these maps and tables.

An Unknown Country. By the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Harper & Bros. 1887.

Under the shadow of the news of the author's death, it is impossible to review this attractive-looking volume with complete freedom. It is an account of an autumn tour round the north coast of Ireland in company with "three kind girls"—from Antrim to Cushendall, the Giants' Causeway, Derry, Gweedore, and the grandly desolate region to Carrick. The book is written in a kindly spirit, and means to be sympathetic and fair; but there is exhibited a want of any real knowledge of the history or archæology of the country, or of the reality and gravity of the impediments to her peace and prosperity. "Kiss and be friends" is the author's solution of the Irish problem.

"If the politicians of both countries would cease talking, and act; if the people would give up wrangling, and work; if the upper classes would show an example to the lower, instead of censuring them for not possessing virtues which for centuries their betters have too seldom exemplified—thrift, order, carefulness, reticence of language, uprightness of life, and, above all, Christian charity—then, indeed, there might be some hope for Ireland" (p. 211).

There is bright, pleasant writing, and occasionally a shrewd observation—as regarding conversation between strangers in Ireland, "which . . . is just now like playing a game of whist, in which your one thought is to discover your neighbor's hand and conceal your own." The scenery is somewhat glorified; the poor hotels not unduly criticised; a perusal of the book is likely to encourage a desire for personal acquaintance, *in fine weather*, with the district travelled over. The print is attractive. It is to be regretted that among so much correct and feeling illustration there should have been inserted such gloomy expanses of printing ink as Dunluce Castle (p. 102), and a few others of a like character, or such careless delineation of the peculiar strata of the Causeway as that to be found at page 78.

Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. Sketches of army life at home and abroad. By Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum. With illustrations by the author. Harper & Bros. 1888.

All who appreciate graphic off-hand accounts and excellent pictures of the spirited features of military life, will enjoy this book. Mr. Zogbaum begins by carrying his readers through a season of French army manœuvres, exhibiting the traits and ways of the Frenchman; then he transports them to England, and has them spend a day at Aldershot, showing them the various branches of the British military service, and introducing them to the charms of a British army mess. After explaining how the forces, in all the glory of pipe-clay, drop the "frills," and, upon a sudden call from some remote province of the great Empire, promptly move to distant lands, cheerfully leaving Aldershot and their sweethearts, with bands playing "The girl I left behind me," the author-artist takes us to Germany, to witness the field manœuvres of the Fourth Corps, seeing the nearest approach to active war that any simulated operations can present. The rigid discipline, the strict order, the deep earnestness of the German forces, all appear as distinctly as if these mimic operations were part of an actual campaign; and Mr. Zogbaum, by delicate indirection, expresses the marked differences between the French and Germans. From Germany we are brought home, and taken to the Great Plains, where army life and frontier life are vividly and accurately portrayed by pen and pencil. The United States soldier, the United States savage, and the United States cow-boy—who may be a

sort of cross between the other two—are shown in their true colors by a writer and artist who has seen and studied for himself all that he presents for the information and entertainment of others. The book deserves favor.

The State: The Rudiments of New Zealand Sociology. By James H. Pope. Wellington, N. Z., 1887.

THIS book is noteworthy for the light which it throws on one feature of civilization at the Antipodes rather than for its contents. It is written principally "for the use of young Maoris able to understand easy English." The Maoris are the aboriginal race of New Zealand, and were cannibals at a time still within the memory of the older inhabitants of the colony. The idea of writing a book on the Political Economy and Science of Government for the use of our Indian tribes would certainly seem ludicrous to us; and the fact that it is not ludicrous in New Zealand is suggestive of at least one element of superiority in their civilization. Examining the book to learn what a Maori is supposed capable of understanding, we find that it is mainly an elementary treatise on Political Economy, written in very plain and simple language, and made clear by illustrations drawn from the commercial and every-day life of the colony. About one-third of the work is devoted to an historical description of the English and Colonial Government. On the whole, it is such a book as ought to be introduced into the higher grades of our public schools.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alliot, Mme. L. Contes et Nouvelles, Suivis de Conversations, etc. Henry Holt & Co.
Austin, A. Prince Lucifer. Macmillan & Co. $2.
Babyland. Edited by the Editors of *Wide Awake*. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Ballantyne, R. M. The Fugitives, or the Tyrant Queen of Madagascar. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.50.
Parkes, S. H. Unfinished Worlds: A Study in Astronomy. Illustrated. James Pott & Co.
Batchelor, G. Social Equilibrium, and Other Problems, Ethical and Religious. Boston: George H. Ellis.
Beecher, H. W. Royal Truths. Reported from his Spoken Words. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $1.50.
Beach, C. F., Jr. Commentaries on the Law of Receivers, with Particular Reference to Railway Corporations. L. K. Strouse & Co.
Bible Picture Alphabet. T. Nelson & Sons. 25 cents.
Bonnefou, Paul. Beaumarchais. Paris: Bureaux de l'Artiste; Boston: Schoenhof.
Brewster, H. B. The Theories of Anarchy and of Law. London: Williams & Norgate.
Brooks, E. S. Historic Girls: Stories of Girls who have Influenced the History of their Times. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.
Brown, Charles Brockden. Wieland, or the Transformation. Philadelphia: David McKay. $3.
Browne, W. H. Archives of Maryland. Proceedings of the Council. 1667–1687–8. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society.
Brunner—Tryon. Interior Decoration. Illustrated. Wm. T. Comstock. $3.
Butler, J. Human Nature, and Other Sermons. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Cameron, Com. V. L. Jack Hooper. His Adventures at Sea and in South Africa. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.
Chapman, Elizabeth Rachel. The New Purgatory, and Other Poems. Scribner & Welford.
Communion, or "A Little Talk with Jesus," and Other Hymns. T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.
Conway, M. D. Pine and Palm: A Novel. Henry Holt & Co.
Cotte, A. M. Contes Tirés de Moliere. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
Crawford, F. M. Marzio's Crucifix. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Cust, R. N. Linguistic and Oriental Essays. 1847–1887. London: Trübner & Co.
Dicey, Prof. A. V. Letters on Unionist Delusions. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Doudney, Sarah. Prudence Winterburn. Illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Falconer, W. The Shipwreck: A Poem. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.50.
Favorite Rhymes for the Nursery. T. Nelson & Sons. 50 cents.
Fernow, B. New York in the Revolution. Prepared under the Direction of the Board of Regents. Vol. I. Albany: State Printers.
Field, M. Canute the Great: The Cup of Water. London: George Bell & Sons.
Gazier, A. Nouveau Dictionnaire classique illustré. Paris: A. Colin; New York: Christern.
Gibson, J. Great Waterfalls, Cataracts, and Geysers. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.
Gladstone, W. E., and Others. Books which have Influenced Me. James Pott & Co.
Goethe's Faust. Part II. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Harris—Tucker—Glezen. Hymns of the Faith, with Psalms. For the Use of Congregations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Hatron, G. Le Passé. Paris: Victor-Havard; Boston: Schoenhof.
Hémon, F. Théâtre de Pierre Corneille. T. iv. Paris: Delagrave; Boston: Schoenhof.
Heylli, G. d'. Dictionnaire des Pseudonymes. Paris: Dentu; Boston: Schoenhof.
Hitchcock, Prof. R. D. Socialism. New edition. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 25 cents.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Jean Valjean. W. R. Jenkins.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. L'Idylle Rue Plumet. W. R. Jenkins.
Jerome, Irene E. A Bunch of Violets. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.75.
Kearney, J. W. Sketch of American Finances. 1789–1835. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Kellogg, Sarah Prescott. Rhymes for all Seasons. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Lovett, R. Pictures from Holland. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. $3.50.
Lucas, C. P. Introduction to a Historical Geography of the British Colonies. Macmillan & Co. $1.10.
Martin, G. A. Farm Appliances; A Practical Manual. O. Judd Co. $1.
Méténier, Oscor. Bohême bourgeoise. Paris: Savine; Boston: Schoenhof.
Millennial Dawn. Vol. I. The Plan of the Ages. Pittsburg: Zion's Watchtower.
Mills, W. T. The Science of Politics. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.
Monsters of the Sea. T. Nelson & Sons. 60 cents.
Murray, Charlotte. Abiding in Thee, and Other Poems. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.
Newcomb, S. Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Henry Holt & Co.
Newman, J. H. Lead, Kindly Light. Illustrated. T. Nelson & Sons. $1.
Ormsby, J. The Ingenious Gentleman, Don Quixote of La Mancha. In 4 vols., with Introduction and Notes. Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.
Patton, A. St. G. Universal History. In 4 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.95.
Porter, N. Fifteen Years in the Chapel of Yale College. 1871–1886. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50
Price, L. L. F. R. Industrial Peace, its Advantages and Difficulties. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Rainsford, W. S. Sermons Preached in St. George's. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Rideing, W. H. The Boyhood of Living Authors. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.
Russell, W. C. The Frozen Pirate: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Sabine's Deception: A Novel. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Scott, Sir W. Marmion. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Seaside Picture Alphabet. T. Nelson & Sons. 25 cents.
Scudder, H. E. Men and Letters: Essays in Characterization and Criticism. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Sloman, A. P. Terenti Phormio. Notes and Introductions. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
Sorel, A. Montesquieu. [Les Grands Écrivains Français.] Paris; Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things...$2.50.* / *Persons and Places. $2.50*

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings, mostly unprocurable elsewhere, costing when framed from $5.00 upward.

An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on receipt of 10 cents. FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 20 East 16th Street (Union Square), New York.

BENVENUTO CELLINI,

Orfèvre, médailleur, sculpteur. Recherches sur sa vie, sur son œuvre et sur les pièces qui lui sont attribués, par Plon. Paris: Plón, 1883. Folio, bound in half mor., gilt top, uncut, $28.00.

*** Superb copy, with a duplicate set of the 100 plates, proofs before letters, in a handsome portfolio.

DUPRAT & CO., { *5 East 17th St.,* BOOKSELLERS. / NEW YORK.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

POCKET ATLAS OF THE WORLD,

Containing 92 new and accurate maps and 112 pages of facts and figures about all countries.

By mail 50 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO., 753 & 755 Broadway, New York.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS, New York, has now ready his new and handsome edition, in French, of Victor Hugo's 'LES MISERABLES.' It is attractive, convenient, cheap, tastefully printed from new type, well bound, and in every respect the most important French work yet published in America. 5 volumes, paper, $4.50; cloth, $6.50; half-calf, $13.50.

WHAT am I offered for? '*Exposition of Old and New Testament,*' 2 v., folio, upwards of 100 engravings, by Matthew Henry. W. & J. Stratford, June 15, 1793. The copy is perfect. "THE BOOK ANTIQUARY," Easton, Pa.

PARTIES who last Christmas failed to secure a "Moravian Rag Doll," 12 Church St., Bethlehem, Pa., should send postal note for $3.30 at once, or be again disappointed in finding supply exhausted. Description cheerfully sent. Mention *Nation.*

A BARGAIN.—Littell's Living Age, 142 vols., complete from beginning, uniform binding in red backs, with Roth's Index, ten numbers. Price $150. Address LIVING AGE, Nation office.

LIBRARY FOR SALE, 1,500 numbers. Orientalia, MSS., Incunabula. Address R., 44 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

Jarvis-Conklin MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Capital Paid up.....$1,000,000
Surplus..... 100,000
Reserve Liability..... 1,000,000

Offers its 6 PER CENT. Debenture Bonds of $500, $1,000, and $5,000, running ten years, to TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, and INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS. Secured by first mortgages on real estate worth three times the amount of the loan, and held by the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. Secured also by the entire paid-up capital of $1,000,000.

It also offers GUARANTEED SIX PER CENT. first mortgages on Kansas City business property and improved farms in KANSAS and MISSOURI.

Call at office or write for full particulars to

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
New York City, 239 Broadway,
Providence, R. I., 27 Custom House St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 144 South 4th St.
London, England, 95 Gresham St.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Capital Stock, Paid up.....$300,000

6 *PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE.* DEBENTURE BONDS.

Interest payable at Fourth National Bank, New York. Also Guaranteed First Mortgages. Organized 1875. Under same supervision as the Savings Banks. Regularly examined by the State Bank Commissioners. Security Co., Hartford, Trustee. Send for pamphlet.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

Available in all parts of the World.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN- guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

E. W. NASH, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., has just issued a new catalogue of books, among which will be found works on America, Local History, etc. Sent on application.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Me- lange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready. A. S. CLARK.

FOREIGN BOOKS.—French, German, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Polish, Hungarian, Hebrew, etc. H. ROSENTHAL & CO., 14 Cooper Union, N.Y.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

The Week.

It is scarcely remembered that in the year 1874 Secretary Fish negotiated a treaty with Great Britain in behalf of Canada which President Grant approved and sent to the Senate, covering both the fisheries and the trade relations of the two countries. This treaty was not ratified by the Senate. The Treaty of Washington having been concluded, and the fisheries questions having been settled for ten years, the Senate was not disposed to make any change in commercial regulations. The treaty as negotiated provided for reciprocal free trade with Canada in raw products, agricultural implements, and certain classes of manufactures. Included in the latter were cotton goods, boots and shoes, furniture, carriages, iron, manufactures of leather, wood, stone, paper, and India rubber, and certain kinds of woollen goods, together with machines of various descriptions. If this treaty had been ratified, it would have been of great advantage to our manufacturers, and would have settled the fishery dispute for twenty-one years certainly, and probably for all time. It would have prevented Canada from erecting hostile tariffs against our products, and would above all have secured to both countries the happiness of good neighborhood founded upon mutual interests. Looking back at this lost opportunity, the question may properly be asked whether there is, in the conceptions of the Republican party, any inherent vice and ineradicable mischief in a negotiation which received the approval of President Grant thirteen years ago. If Secretary Fish could conduct a negotiation of this sort in 1874 without the previous assent of either branch of Congress, why may not Secretary Bayard do so now, seeing that the need is much more pressing now than it was then?

Lingg's success in blowing his head off after the jailers had been already put on their guard about him by the discovery of bombs in his cell, seems to be the natural result of the extraordinary laxity and disorder which has marked the custody of the prisoners for months past. The jail appears to have been for some time very much like the scene of a fair or a political reception. On some days, in fact, as many friends of the condemned men as could make their way in were admitted and allowed to hold a noisy pow-wow with them, and load them with fruits and flowers and presents of all sorts. At no time have they been kept in any kind of seclusion. The "death watch" which was set up after the decision of the Supreme Court appears to have been a good deal of a farce, as the watch went to bed like everybody else, and when Lingg's cell was searched, it was almost as full as he chose of baggage and rubbish of every description, including a neat set of most destructive bombs. In fact, except for the iron bars and doors, the prisoners might almost as well have been kept in a hotel, and the jailers' ability to produce them for execution must have been due in a considerable degree to their forbearance or hopefulness.

Some of the horror caused by the Anarchist crimes in Chicago is again said to be finding expression in a movement for the restriction of immigration, so "as to make it impossible for the Anarchist leaders to come here to ply their vocation." But what kind of legislation would this be? How are we to know an Anarchist leader when we see him landing at any of our great ports, or coming across the frontier from Canada or Mexico? When Lingg came over, for instance, there was nothing about him to indicate that he was a leader of any sort, or even an Anarchist. He was probably an inoffensive-looking young German. There is, in fact, no way of keeping Anarchists, as such, out of the country. What we have to do is to make it so hot for them after they get here that they will wish they had never come. We must stop toying with them as if they were curious and interesting animals, and stop trying to find out whether we cannot compromise with them, or see what they will take to refrain from killing us and burning our houses. They must be closely watched by the police, and collared when they counsel murder, and remorselessly punished when they commit overt acts. Nothing will assuage their malice or abate their activity but their finding themselves faced by the courts and police with a determination more invincible than their own. But to deal with them in this way, something must be done to hasten our criminal procedure. We shall not be able to make an impression on their imagination if, as in the Chicago case, when they commit foul murders, a year and a half is allowed to intervene between the crime and the punishment. The chances of escape in that interval are very numerous in this country. It is almost a miracle that the extreme penalty should have been inflicted so long after their conviction on the four who suffered on Friday. And we must not be afraid of "making martyrs" of their leading scoundrels by hanging them. Nobody is hurt by somebody else's being considered a "martyr." What we have to prevent is their setting an example likely to be followed, and the way to do this is to make the close of their careers shameful and terrible, and to support our police in hunting them down.

The *Leader*, the daily organ of the Labor party, which was started during Henry George's canvass last year, expired on Friday, immediately after the execution of the Anarchists, over whose fate it uttered a dying groan. The editor stated frankly that the cause of the catastrophe was the indifference of the workingmen. We presume we shall have a similar story to tell before long of Mr. George's weekly organ, the *Standard*. Recent events must have had a depressing effect on this publication also, and Mr. George is much too shrewd a man to let its maintenance trench on his private savings, for this would revive the poverty which he has so laboriously abolished. The "Anti-Poverty Association" will probably go next. In fact, this institution has latterly given signs of great feebleness. It has already bitterly disappointed its members, as it has thus far simply increased their poverty by calling on them for subscriptions. After it goes, it is hard to say what will become of Dr. McGlynn. His experience of human folly and credulity might make him a good lecturer for one winter, but the lyceum in our day is very sensational and eager for novelties, and, as has been shown in a hundred cases, about nobody is the public curiosity sooner satisfied than an unfrocked priest.

Full returns from Ohio show that the first reports of great Republican gains over 1885 were unfounded. A large labor vote in Hamilton County (Cincinnati) demoralized the Democrats there, and enabled the Republicans to secure 6,500 plurality for Foraker where two years ago Hoadly had over 600 plurality. In the whole State Foraker now has about 24,000 plurality, against 17,451 in 1885, but outside of Cincinnati his plurality is actually smaller now than it was two years ago. In other words, there was absolutely no return from the tremendous uproar over the return of the Confederate flags, the noisy howl over the Jeff Davis and Gen. Jackson performances in Georgia, the wild talk about "rebellion rampant," and all the rest of that dreary nonsense. This is the most encouraging intelligence which has come from Ohio for years.

The gratifying news comes from Maryland that, upon an examination of the men elected to the new Legislature, it appears that, although Boss Gorman has saved his State ticket by a desperate effort, he is not sure of controlling the law-makers, and that there is a good chance of securing an election law which will put an end to the frauds by which alone he has retained power. Not only have the Republicans gained more than a dozen members, but among the Democrats are a number of men who are opposed to the ring. The Baltimore *American* says that "many excellent Democrats have been elected to the Legislature who will coöperate heartily in the effort to pass the Reform League Election Law, and release this city from the intolerable bondage of a prostituted ballot-box." Mr. Cowen, the leader of the Independent Democrats, is confident that "there will be a new election law—one that will guard the rights of the voters and give fair elections." In short, it is evident that the

Mugwump contingent is being rapidly recruited from the Democrats as well as the Republicans, and that neither party can longer count with assurance upon thick-and-thin support, even in its old strongholds.

The action of the Union League Club on Thursday in passing unanimously a resolution declaring it desirable that the Legislature should pass a law providing for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense, and appointing a committee to draft such a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, is most encouraging. A similar committee has been authorized by the Commonwealth Club, and the two will undoubtedly work in harmony. The great lesson of the last election here was that it is useless to hope for municipal reform of any kind until a law of this kind is passed. At present our ballots are printed and distributed by gangs of political mercenaries, who are selected by no authorized power and are responsible to nobody for the honest and faithful performance of their duties. If they cheat in printing the ballots or in distributing them, there is no way of punishing them, since they are acting under no rule or law. They have the power to cheat any candidate into office, and they have exercised that power over and over again. A law which puts the business of printing and distributing the ballots into the hands of men hired by the State, sworn to faithful performance of duty, and subject to penalties in case of dereliction, will put an end to this disgraceful state of affairs almost instantly.

It appears that Secretary Fairchild has himself devised and introduced in the Treasury Department a comprehensive scheme of examinations for promotion, applicable to all the bureaus and divisions of that great Department, with its many thousands of employees. The system seems to have been carefully constructed to test the real capacity and merit of those who are examined, the largest weight in the scale of marking being given to the work upon which the person has been engaged during the past year, and the next to the duties of the bureau in which he is employed. The system has already gone into operation, and it is safe to say that, except for such slight modifications as experience may show to be wise, it will be always maintained. Every such advance in civil-service reform is not only important in itself, but even more so in the ease with which its assured success enables other steps to be taken.

Mr. W. W. Flannagan, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of this city, offers us some criticisms upon Mr. John Jay Knox's plan for refunding the 4 per cent. bonds. Mr. Flannagan shows that if the money required to pay the premium on the 4s, viz., $167,000,000, were invested in the purchase of those securities at the present market price, the saving to the Government would be $23,000,000 greater than by Mr. Knox's plan. This is true, and it only remains to find the holders of $167,000,000 of these bonds who will sell at the present market price. Mr. Knox's plan goes upon the supposition that the holders of Government bonds having twenty years to run are a greedy lot, that they do not want any change in existing arrangements, but that if there is to be a change, they see the dilemma of the Government perfectly, and intend to make all they can out of it. So far we think that Mr. Knox is right, but we should have no objection whatever to trying Mr. Flannagan's experiment before trying any other. It would be a valuable addition to our knowledge to know just how many bonds could be gathered in at 126. Nobody who has had much experience in Wall Street will imagine that the whole of anything can be bought at the market price of any particular day.

Mr. Flannagan's suggestion that if Congress will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lend his surplus on Government bonds at par to anybody who will furnish such security and pay 2½ per cent. interest, all the trouble about the surplus will disappear, presupposes either that the bondholders belong to the borrowing and trading class, or that their bonds held by them can be somehow made available to borrowers. It is quite certain that the bondholders, with very few exceptions, do not belong to the borrowing and trading classes. The national banks have already borrowed from the public 90 per cent. of the face value of their bonds without interest. The savings banks and life-insurance companies are lenders, and not borrowers. Accordingly, their holdings of bonds are not likely to be crowded over the Government counter to get money at 2½ per cent. The private holders are mostly of the retiring, saving, non-venturesome class, who will not let the bonds go out of their strong boxes on any terms. Nevertheless, we can see no objection to the Government's offering its surplus on that kind of security. If the amount taken is small, no harm will be done. If it is large, so much the better.

At the time of the election of Dr. Storrs to the Presidency of the American Board he requested space for deliberation, and intimated that he hoped to be able to devise some plan of uniting the warring factions over which he had been called to preside. In his letter of acceptance, just published, he puts forth his ideas of the policy to be followed. On the point of doctrine and hostility to the scheme of calling councils to examine missionary candidates, he sides squarely with the conservatives, though he makes, at the same time, remarkable concessions to the liberals—so remarkable that the *Christian Union* is quick to affirm that if the Home Secretary had acted for the last three years in the spirit of Dr. Storrs's letter, the whole controversy would have been averted. One concession consists in a willingness to have the affairs of the Prudential Committee investigated, and to have the whole matter of the relation of the Board to its constituent churches looked into by a catholic committee. This is going far towards the liberal position, but Dr. Storrs goes much further in proposing that no hard-and-fast law shall be observed in the examination of missionary candidates, that each case shall be considered by itself, and, finally, that none shall be compelled to pronounce positively against future probation, but shall only be asked to say that they do not know what will take place after death.

The *Sun* published on Sunday a page of interesting reports as to the workings of the co-operative system in sixteen cities in different parts of the Union. It summarized the results as, on the whole, very unsatisfactory, most of the undertakings in production having failed because of lack of business skill and judgment, contentions among managers, and inability to compete with the regular trade. Moreover, where the enterprises succeeded, it was often only because they were substantially changed into private or joint-stock concerns doing business after the ordinary methods, retaining sometimes scarcely a vestige of the coöperative principle on which they were founded. The *Sun* finds that the experiment of the coöperative store for the sale of goods has worked somewhat better, though only in a comparatively few cases, and nowhere with anything approaching what is represented as the English experience. In short, a study of such trial of the coöperative system as has hitherto been made in the United States must convince anybody that "the labor problem" is not to be solved off-hand by any such device.

The report of the German factory inspectors for the year 1886 deals specially with questions arising from the employment of women. It had been charged by the Socialists and others that the proportion of female labor was increasing, and that its prevalence was injurious to health and morals. The inspectors are disposed to deny the truth of both these charges. In the majority of districts the proportion of female labor has remained practically unchanged for a long series of years; in the majority of employments no distinctly injurious effects are reported. In this latter respect the experience of the German inspectors, though not in accord with common belief, is confirmed by Col. Wright's exhaustive investigations a few years ago. Both the German and the Massachusetts reports show that the ranks of crime and prostitution are not recruited from the factory. In spite of the great apparent evils of factory life, the steadying power of honest industry is strong enough to overcome them. The fact that a girl is willing to submit to hard work is also evidence that she values her character above her pleasure. There are, unfortunately, some lines of industry which are exceptions, and these are nearly the same on both sides of the Atlantic. The most demoralizing employments are those in which gangs of men and women are employed in a half-nomadic life. Of the more settled employments, cigar-making is probably the worst. The German inspectors give very unfavorable reports from cotton-spinning in certain districts. Any one familiar with cotton mills of the old style would expect such a state of things; but the actual facts with

regard to American mill towns are not nearly so bad as one would suppose.

The general proportion of female labor in Germany is not far from the same as with us; but there is much reason to believe that differences in the method of enumeration make the result unfair to America. The percentage of female labor in the Potsdam district is 35, in the kingdom of Saxony 33, in upper Swabia 31, and in the Breslau district a little under 30. These are not unlike the American figures of 37 per cent. for New Hampshire, 33 for Rhode Island, 32 for Massachusetts, and 31 for Maryland; except that the States cited include a smaller proportion of our total population, and we have no other State with a percentage of over 27. The agricultural districts of Germany, as might be expected, show a much larger proportion than similar districts in the United States. Individual industries also show a higher percentage of female labor in Germany than with us. Thus the percentage in the textile mills of the Black Forest district is 73, while in Reuss, a small principality south of Leipsic, it actually rises as high as 90. We know of nothing at all approaching this in the United States. On the other hand, the American figures are worse than the German in showing a decided increase in the proportion of female labor in recent years.

The fate of the Suez Canal seems to have been finally settled by a convention between France and England, in which other Powers are to be invited to join. It declares that the canal shall "always remain free and open, both in war and peace, to all vessels, whether of trade or of war, without distinction of flag; and consequently the high contracting parties bind themselves to offer no obstruction to the free use of the canal in time of war any more than in time of peace," and it is never to be blockaded. The other articles of the convention provide in detail for the execution of the agreement. Now, the value to England of this neutralization of the canal is that it relieves her from the necessity of defending both the entrances to the canal, and of seeing that it is kept clear of obstructions throughout its entire length in time of war. For unless she were able to drive all hostile fleets away from the entrances, it would in time of war be of no use to her whatever. We commend the arrangement to the careful consideration of those who think the United States ought to own a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and that, unless we owned it, such a canal would be of no value to us. The fact is, that a canal of our own across the isthmus would be absolutely useless to us without two fleets, one in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic, each strong enough to prevent any hostile fleet from blockading it, and a land force strong enough to guard it against obstruction in the interior. A more worthless and costly possession, in fact, no nation could have, than a canal which began and ended in foreign seas, and passed wholly through foreign territory. The British see this plainly enough, but some of our statesmen apparently do not.

The more the decoration scandal in Paris is inquired into, the larger it grows. Proofs of corruption on a great scale against Wilson continue to accumulate, and leave is now to be asked, it is said, of the Chambers to prosecute him criminally. He seems to have seen any number of "channels in which he could be useful" to a considerable number of people, and to have exacted very high rates of remuneration. His case is mainly interesting, however, for its probable effect on President Grévy. The reports as to his intentions in case Wilson is prosecuted vary from day to day. His last decision is said to be not to resign, come what will. Both the Radicals and Monarchists are intent on using the Wilson affair to drive him out, each hoping to be able to play its own game in the confusion which would follow. Besides this, however, the effect of the affair on European politics is necessarily considerable. The revelations virtually condemn France to a peaceful policy for a good while to come. No one would venture to go to war without knowing to what extent the corruption at the War Office had permeated the army, or without fearing that the first victory might give France a military master. This situation of course leaves Russia at the mercy of the Triple Alliance, and insures to Bulgaria the liberty of doing as she pleases.

No recent act of Lord Salisbury's has excited so much animadversion in England as the appointment of Lord Lytton, who made such a terrible failure in India under Lord Beaconsfield, to the embassy in Paris, to succeed Lord Lyons. Lord Lytton has no weight either as a diplomat or administrator, and in India gave abundant proof of featherheadedness, so that his succeeding so able a man of affairs as Lord Lyons, at a very critical period in Continental politics, has astonished the British public a good deal. It is generally considered one of the worst blows the Liberal Unionists have yet received, as it is evidently something on which Lord Salisbury would not have ventured if he were not sure that he could count on their support, no matter what he does, in order to keep Gladstone out. It is, in fact, another proof, in addition to the vigorous execution of the Coercion Bill, of the smallness of their control over ministerial policy.

Lord Salisbury's indignant comments at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London on the way in which Mr. Balfour has been attacked by the Liberals for his execution of the law in Ireland, recalls the way in which the Tories attacked Lord Spencer in 1885 for doing exactly the same thing. In that year the Tories were negotiating with the Parnellites for their support at the polls, and denouncing coercion vigorously, and promising to govern Ireland by the "ordinary law"; and Lord Spencer, who had had to enforce the Gladstone Coercion Act, came in for a liberal share of their abuse. It was not until they found that they could get office and keep it without the aid of the Parnellites that they decided to have a coercion policy of their own, and to outdo Mr. Forster by treating their political prisoners as common felons, and putting them in convict's dress, and keeping them at hard labor, under the sentence of magistrates who hold office at the pleasure of the Crown.

Nothing does more to diminish the hold of the Irish cause on the sympathy and even comprehension of foreigners than the ridiculous conduct of some of its champions. Of this O'Brien's fight with his jailer over the "prison garb" is a striking illustration. There is, of course, both meanness and cruelty in treating political prisoners like common criminals. The object of it is to humiliate and irritate—for it cannot disgrace—the victim in the eyes of the world. But if O'Brien had, along with his undoubted sincerity, a very small allowance of greatness of soul—to say nothing of sense of humor—he would scorn to let his enemies see that he could be either humiliated or irritated by the cut or color of his trousers or shirts. What can be more gratifying to the diabolical Balfour than the knowledge that he is compelling one of Britain's chief enemies to lie abed all day like a sulky boy, lest he should be dressed in clothes of the wrong color if he got up? Fancy Hampden or Sydney trying to serve "the good old cause" by passing his days in his night-shirt under a blanket. "T. P. Gill, M.P.," in the *Tribune*, as usual, tries to make the affair as ridiculous as possible by giving "the full story of the nameless deed that was perpetrated on Mr. William O'Brien on Saturday morning." The "nameless deed" was the abstraction of his trousers in the night and the substitution therefor of a blue pair of prison manufacture. According to the *Tribune*, in order to accomplish their hellish purpose "they lulled the prisoner into a feeling of security, and the outrage was committed while he dozed at early dawn." The question now is, would it be right to accept home rule from the British Government, even if it were offered, unless Mr. O'Brien's trousers were previously returned to him? It would seem not.

We think there is no corner of the civilized world in which the news of the serious character of the German Crown Prince's disease will not be received with deep sorrow. His disappearance from the scene at this juncture will be a real calamity for European politics, but, in addition to this, there is probably no man on the stage of events in the Old World more widely esteemed and respected both in his own and other countries. He is a Prussian Prince of the best type, with all the good qualities of his house and none of the bad ones; laborious, conscientious, modest, moderate in his views, a good soldier, and yet a better civilian, with deep respect for Parliamentary institutions and for public opinion, both tender plants in Germany. The general regret, too, will be deepened by the dreadful nature of the disease, and the terrible demands it makes on fortitude.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 9, to TUESDAY, November 15, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

ON November 11 four of the Anarchists who were convicted of participating in the Haymarket riot in Chicago on May 4, 1884, in which seven policemen were killed, were hanged in the jail of that city. These were Parsons, Engel, Fischer, and Spies. The execution was conducted in an orderly manner, and without being interfered with by sympathizers with the condemned men. The culprits maintained a bold attitude to the last, but offered no resistance to the officers who carried out the judgment of the court.

After fully considering the applications made to him for executive clemency, Gov. Oglesby commuted the death sentence of Schwab and Fielden to imprisonment for life, on the ground that these two were less directly concerned in the murders than the other five were.

About nine o'clock on the day before the executions were to take place, Lingg killed himself by means of an explosive placed in his mouth, and which lacerated the lower part of his face so that he died in a few hours. The authorities were unable to discover how he came into possession of it.

On the day Parsons, Spies, Fischer, and Engel were hanged, Schwab and Fielden were immured in the penitentiary.

The night before the executions in Chicago a procession of about 2,000 Anarchist sympathizers passed down Broadway in New York, bearing red flags and black banners inscribed with incendiary sentiments. At the City Hall the procession broke up without any act of violence having been committed.

The bodies of the dead Anarchists were given to their friends, and on Sunday they were buried by them. Mayor Roche permitted a funeral procession to march through the necessary streets to the graves, under restrictions which forbade demonstrations of undue partisanship towards the dead, without other music than dirges, and without the flags and other emblems of Anarchy. The Mayor's restrictions were partly disregarded, red ribbons were worn, and the Marseillaise Hymn was played and sung.

It is said, with the appearance of authority, that the President has offered the Postmaster-Generalship to Don M. Dickinson of Michigan in case of the promotion of Postmaster-General Vilas to the head of the Interior Department.

The friction between Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office has at last reached a head. Mr. Sparks on November 11 wrote a letter to Secretary Lamar criticising some of his land decisions in a way very offensive to the Secretary. The latter at once sent a reply, in which he plainly informed Mr. Sparks that the alternative was now presented to the President of appointing either a new Secretary of the Interior or a new Commissioner of the Land Office. Commissioner Sparks on November 15 placed his resignation in the hands of the President.

Mrs. Cleveland was present at the opening of the Seaside Institute at Bridgeport, Conn., on November 10. The Institute is the gift of the Warner Brothers to their employees. Mrs. Cleveland at the close of the exercises shook hands with about 2,000 working-women.

On November 14, the United States Supreme Court made a decision adverse to the validity of the driven-well patent.

Sitting Bull is reported to have expressed displeasure with the Crow Indians on account of their late hostility to the whites. He advises the young bucks to remain peaceably with the agencies.

In the late elections in this State Miss Ida L. Griffin was elected School Commissioner in one of the Oswego County districts. Running as the Democratic candidate, she received 400 majority, which was 600 ahead of the regular Democratic ticket. In Wayne County Miss Cook, running as a Democrat for a similar office, was defeated.

Elihu Root, Edward Mitchell, Henry E. Howland, Robert Ray Hamilton, Granville P. Hawes, and Cephas Brainerd have been appointed by the Union League Club a committee to prepare a bill, to be presented to the next Legislature of this State, providing for the printing and distribution of election ballots by and under State authority.

On the evening of November 10 a meeting of prominent gentlemen of this city was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to consider the subject of appropriately celebrating in New York the constitutional organization of the United States Government, the date for the celebration being April 30, 1889. The preliminary action has in view an invitation to the States and Territories generally to participate.

The trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral formally approved the contract for the purchase of the Leake and Watts Asylum property for the site of the cathedral. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Nevin were authorized to complete the purchase by the payment of $350,000 in cash, the other $500,000 to be paid in two years. The following permanent working committees were elected: On Constitution and Canons—The Rev. Dr. Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, Hamilton Fish, Stephen P. Nash, and George Macculloch Miller; On Finance—The Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, S. D. Babcock, and R. T. Auchmuty. On Architecture—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Cady, W. W. Astor, and J. R. Roosevelt.

President Bayles of the New York Health Department has written Mayor Hewitt a letter with reference to the probability of cholera getting into the city, saying that he does not at present consider danger from this source as imminent. Secretary Bayard has informed Mayor Hewitt that he has addressed a note to the Italian Minister urging him to request his home Government to have a thorough inspection made of vessels leaving Italian ports for this country.

The Electrical Subway Commission of this city began on November 15 to use asphalt in the construction of the wireways.

Coal-dealers in New York asserted last week, in reply to inquiries relative to the then prevailing shortage of fuel, that there would be no scarcity worth speaking of during the winter.

Judge Barrett on November 14 refused to grant the injunction against the New York Club asked for by Edward Gebhard, to restrain the Club from interfering with his rights as a member. The case grew out of a dispute over a bill rendered by Mr. Gebhard for legal services to the Club.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad has brought a suit against Winslow, Lanier & Co. to recover $8,000,000. The suit grows out of the firm's connection with Judge Stevenson Burke.

The banking firm of A. S. Hatch & Co. in this city made an assignment on November 14.

J. Randolph Tucker, John Goode, and Gov. Fitzhugh Lee appear as rivals of John S. Barbour for the Virginia Senatorship as Riddleberger's successor.

Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, offended by criticisms made of him in the late elections, refused to appear on the platform with S. T. Wallis on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Chief-Justice Taney.

In the annual meeting of the General Conference of the Congregational Churches in Middletown, beginning on November 9, a hot discussion on future probation was avoided by referring the whole matter to a committee which will report next year.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon was dismissed from his pastorate in Savannah, Ga., on Sunday by a vote of 185 to 119 of the members of the Independent Presbyterian Church. The dissatisfaction with him arose from utterances he was alleged to have made relative to the social position of the negroes.

The balance of the building construction account of the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, amounting to $200,000, which has been carried by a mortgage, has been cancelled through liberal subscriptions from over 389 persons.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton College on November 10, President McCosh formally presented his resignation, to take effect at the beginning of the third term of the current year.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate of New York has given the Faculty of Williams College its choice of three courses for a settlement of the hazing case in which his son was a victim: To suspend the Committee who signed the newspaper article purporting to explain the case, to suspend the class, or to allow him to take one of the Committee to court and make a test case. The Faculty called a meeting of the Sophomore Class to discuss the subject. On November 15 twenty-one members of the Sophomore Class made a confession to the faculty of having taken part in the hazing, and sentence of suspension was passed upon at least nine of them.

F. H. Ringe of California has offered to erect a new City Hall, an industrial school, and a high-school for boys in Cambridge, Mass., where he formerly lived. The offer has been accepted. He had already bestowed a public-library building.

On account of the delay of the local government of Manitoba in proceeding with the building of the Red River Valley Railroad, to connect with the United States roads, it is suspected that "boodlers" are at work undermining the enterprise so far as public officials control it.

Settlement of the affairs of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company was concluded on November 11 in a way entirely satisfactory to Senator Sabin and his friends.

On November 9 Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the singer, was married to Carl Strakosch, in Elkhart, Indiana.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was married to Miss Edith Horner in Philadelphia on November 15. Miss Horner is an English lady who has been employed as a nurse in the Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia.

Dr. Noah Porter personally denies the report that he was engaged upon a new revision of Webster's Dictionary. The publishers say also that there will be no revision of the work for several years.

The trial of E. S. Wheeler of New Haven, charged with obtaining money on worthless notes after his bankruptcy, began in that city on November 15.

Jesse Pomeroy, the well-known "boy murderer," who is now a full-grown man, made another attempt to escape from Massachusetts State Prison by sawing through bars of his cell with a piece of steel.

Young Robert McCreary, son of ex-Gov. McCreary of Kentucky, shot William Schilling on the street on November 12. Schilling died the next day.

Sydney F. Shelbourne, a member of the Board of Council of Electrical Engineers, was killed at the American Institute Fair on November 9, by being caught in a powerful and rapidly revolving fly-wheel.

FOREIGN.

Three courses of treatment for the throat disease from which the German Crown Prince is suffering are considered practicable: Laryngotomy, or the total excision of the larynx; a partial excision, with tracheotomy; or another of Mackenzie's internal operations. The Crown Prince has definitively declined the first, which is dangerous.

After an examination of his throat on Friday, November 11, the Crown Prince took a walk in his private grounds at San Remo. He appeared to be in excellent health, and his voice was fresh and intelligible at a distance of ten paces. The Crown Prince has received immense numbers of letters and telegrams of sympathy from all the courts and sovereigns of Europe. News from San Remo on November 14 was to the effect that his condition was improved, and that the swelling of the larynx was subsiding.

A rumor was telegraphed from London on November 15 that Emperor William had made up his mind to abdicate in favor of his grandson, Prince William of Prussia.

The Czar is expected to arrive in Berlin on Friday, November 18, and will be received with brilliant manifestations of welcome. Among the festivities in preparation are a grand dinner to be given by the Emperor William, if his health will permit, and a gala season of opera. The Czar has requested Emperor William not to attempt, on account of his great age and infirmities, to meet him at the station on his arrival in Berlin.

In the Caffarel trial in Paris it was proved by the manufacturers that two of M. Wilson's letters, dated May and June, 1884, were written upon paper which was manufactured in October, 1885. This revelation has caused a sensation. The newspapers now declare that it is impossible that M. Wilson should be allowed to escape.

A Paris despatch, November 10, says: "The fraudulent substitution by M. Wilson of harmless for incriminating letters to Mme. Limousin is necessarily prejudicial to him, and a magisterial investigation will now take place. The Chamber will then probably sanction his arrest, and President Grévy's resignation will follow."

On November 10 President Grévy caused an exciting scene in Cabinet Council by declaring emphatically that he would not dismiss M. Wilson.

M. Victor de Lesseps, in a letter published on November 9, states that his father, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, will soon make another trip to Panama, and repeats the promise that the canal will be opened in February, 1890, and that no further loan for the canal will be required.

Señor Tanco Armero, the agent of the Colombian Government, has made public the results of his latest inspection of the work on the Panama Canal. He says he travelled over the entire route and studiously observed the condition of affairs. He avers that while the annual reports that have been made by Count de Lesseps are partial and unsatisfactory, and inadequate as a presentation of the true situation, the writings of the detractors of the enterprise are exaggerated, on the other hand, and not worthy of credit. The Colombian agent makes the following statement with reference to the work: "According to the plans, the number of cubic metres to be excavated in order to open the canal was 143,000,000, and to these figures must be added the quantity of earth to be moved in order to lead off the waters of the Chagres, Obispo, and Rio Grande Rivers, which amounts to 18,000,000 cubic metres, making the total excavation amount to 161,000,000 cubic metres; and as the amount taken out up to the end of August of the present year was 33,925,230 cubic metres, according to the figures of the company, there yet remains 127,074,770 cubic metres to be removed. It is estimated that the cost of controlling the water of the Chagres River will be $94,340,000. The cost of completing the canal is estimated to be 3,012,495,400 francs, or $600,000,000." To the claim of the company that 15,000 men are employed on the work, and that the effective force of the men and machinery is equivalent to 615,000 men, the agent says: "I firmly believe, and without risk of erring, there have never been more than 5,000 men employed, and the work effected confirms this belief. If work were executed equal to that which 615,000 men could do, then by working only three hours per month they would move 1,000,000 cubic metres. Then 3,075,000 cubic metres would be removed daily, or 92,000,000 in thirty days, and the canal would be finished in one month and a half. This is flattering, but it is purely illusory. The truth is, that the greater number of the working sections are almost deserted, and the laborers seen on the works are very few to the number which should be employed. In an undertaking of this magnitude, in which time is the most important factor, laborers should have been obtained in abundance from the first, and from 30,000 to 40,000 workmen should have been put to work. The funds were sufficient, and should have been devoted to that purpose."

It is now settled practically that two of the best known Parisian clubs are to be amalgamated. These are the "Cercle des Champs Elysées"—better known by its old name of "Cercle Impérial"—and the "Cercle de l'Union Artistique"—vulgarly known as "Les Mirlitons."

On Sunday, November 13, an almost unprecedented riot occurred in London, growing out of an attempt by agitators to hold a public meeting in Trafalgar Square. Four thousand policemen took possession of the approaches to the square at an early hour. The paraders were headed by bands of music and they carried banners and mottoes. The police attacked and dispersed each group as it arrived near the square. Fierce fights took place on the Strand, Northumberland Avenue, Whitehall, Pall Mall, and other adjacent streets. One of the societies succeeded in entering the square, but was repulsed after a bloody fight, in which Commoner Graham was seriously injured. Mr. Graham was subsequently arrested for attacking the police. At 4:30 P. M. the crowd in the vicinity of the square numbered 100,000, and the police were powerless to disperse them thoroughly. Cavalry and infantry were summoned to the assistance of the police, but no charge was made, as the people of their own accord began to disperse at dusk. A large number of people and policemen were wounded in the contest.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Provost of Dalkeith, says: "The excesses of the Government are beyond all expectation. Events like those at Mitchelstown, however, plainly represent the true questions before the nation, proving that the spirit of tyranny of Cromwell and Strafford still exists, though, happily, without power."

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech on November 9 confirmed the theory of his adhesion to the triple alliance with modifications. Beyond this the speech contained nothing new, except a hint that the power of appeal under the Crimes Act will be lessened, if not destroyed entirely, as well as an indication that the Irish tactics in the next session will be severely repressed.

A late London political rumor is to the effect that William Henry Smith will soon resign the leadership of the House of Commons to Mr. Balfour, which will necessitate the latter's resignation of the Irish Secretaryship.

The London papers of November 12 generally expressed approval of the result of the Anarchist trials. One or two spoke of the sternness of the Americans in dealing with the present offences against law and order as a lesson for Ireland and Gladstone.

A London *News* correspondent in Ireland, writing on November 10, says that the peasantry have plenty of potatoes to live on, but no money. Taken as a whole, the country never was more impoverished.

Most Rev. Bernard Finigan, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Kilmore, died on November 10.

The Corporation of the city of London are about to issue their bronze medal to celebrate the founding of the Imperial and Colonial Institute. It is three and one-half inches in diameter, and has on one side an historic design of the interior of the Guildhall, and on the obverse, in relief, the royal arms, the city arms, and those of India and the chief colonies. The number to be issued is, it is stated, limited to four hundred and fifty, and the die is to be surrendered to the Corporation, so that no more medals can be struck.

A number of Baptist churches and clergymen in London will follow Mr. Spurgeon's example by withdrawing from the Baptist Union. Among them are the Rev. Mr. Brown of the East London Tabernacle, the Rev. Mr. Davies of a Brighton church, the Rev. Mr. Burton of Dalston, and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of Croydon. The directors of the Pastors' College will convoke a conference to consider joint action on the secessions. The Nottingham Tabernacle has passed a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon.

A burlesque drama by Dickens, three or four years before the 'Pickwick Papers' were written, is to be included in Kitton's forthcoming collection of portraits of the novelist.

It is said that Sir Charles Dilke is urged by his friends to return to political life, and that he maintains a stubborn attitude in opposition to their wishes. It is given out that a collection of letters has come into his hands which those who have inspected them declare furnish absolute disproval of Mrs. Crawford's story in the scandal which caused the withdrawal of Dilke from public life.

Sir George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, left for England on November 11 for the purpose of completing arrangements with the Imperial Government for the construction of three steamships for the Pacific Mail service. They will be built on the Clyde, and are to be delivered by January, 1889.

A conference of leading men from five of the important provinces of Canada, held recently in Quebec, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring unrestricted reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada. The Toronto *Globe* says: "The action of the Quebec Conference should have a large influence upon the Commissioners about to meet in Washington. They cannot now doubt what Canada wants. The British representatives cannot but perceive that the Ottawa Government, if it pretends that Canadians in general do not wish for commercial union, does not represent the Dominion truly."

A correspondent of the London *Times* at Calcutta writes that the jubilee subscriptions to Lady Dufferin's fund have grown favorably, but that they need to be enormously increased before the amount available can be used to perceptible advantage in alleviating the condition of women in India, of whom there are, according to the latest census, 124,000,000.

The Agriculture Building of the Belgian Government was destroyed by fire on November 14.

A WORD TO SOCIAL PHILOSOPHERS.

Gov. Oglesby's decision about the Anarchists gave, we think, general satisfaction, particularly as the distinction he made only saved two of the criminals from the gallows. Although there was no legal difference, nevertheless, there was, it was generally admitted, some slight moral difference between the cases of Fielden and Schwab and those of their confederates. The Governor's recognition of this difference undoubtedly heightened the moral effect of the penalty inflicted on the others, and will rob Anarchist orators hereafter of some of their inflammatory material. The commutation of the sentence of the two who are to remain in prison will doubtless soon furnish an issue to the State politicians, but it will be a much less formidable one than a similar indulgence to six or seven would have been.

The execution of the four wretches who suffered on Friday is, however, whatever we may say of its justice or necessity, a very solemn event in American history. It would fifty, or even thirty, years ago have been considered wildly improbable that, within this century, at least five men would have to be hanged in the most prosperous city in the American Union for running amuck against the whole community with bombs and pistols, and that they would have tens of thousands of sympathizers in various parts of the country. A man who predicted this in the streets of Chicago any year before the war would undoubtedly have been considered insane. Nevertheless, it has come to pass, and we must, dreadful as it is, try to get some profit or warning out of it, individual as well as national. The lesson it conveys is, in our belief, one which it behooves our social philosophers, including under that term philanthropic clergymen, and college professors, and labor speculators, no less than the poor Anarchists, to ponder diligently. Some of them—we say it advisedly—have gone and are going far to share in the blood-guiltiness of this diabolical Anarchist agitation by the encouragement they give in their lectures and essays and "conferences" to the notion that every man who saves or acquires in any way more money than his neighbor does wrong to that neighbor, and that in short the owners of accumulated property are a band of robbers. What professor, or preacher, or philanthropist, except McGlynn, we shall be asked, has preached any such atrocious doctrine? Every professor, and preacher, and philanthropist, we answer, who tells crowds of ignorant and poor men that there is something wrong in the present constitution of society without showing what the wrong is and how it is to be remedied; and every professor and preacher who gives poor and ignorant men to understand that in his opinion the earth supplies the means of "abolishing poverty" if its products were only fairly distributed.

Every ignorant and poor man who hears this vague talk from this source, treats it as a confession of guilt on the part of the people who own anything or are not dependent on daily wages. It keeps him in a constant state of bitterness and unrest. It makes honest labor hateful, and the very sight of people richer than himself a cause of irritation to him. It makes listening to the blatherskite of socialist agitators the great distraction and solace of his life. It fills him with suspicion of or hostility to everything which good men and good women try to do, either in legislation, or administration, or in charity, to cultivate his ambition and self-dependence and to increase his chances of rising in the world by his own exertions. And, finally, it prepares him for the arrival of the bold and desperate fanatic like Lingg, who tells him that he has talked enough, that the time has come for action, and that he will show him how to get his due from the "capitalists."

Nothing can well be more instructive than the history of this ruffian's connection with the Chicago crime. Anarchism in one form or another had been simmering and stewing in that city for ten years, and was every year reënforced partly under the influence of the indifference or contempt of the local authorities, and partly under the influence of the encouragement given it by social speculators and labor reformers in other parts of the country. The Anarchists met and paraded and harangued a good deal year by year, but nobody took them seriously, though the duty of murder and arson was one of the favorite themes at their meetings and in their periodicals. Finally, Lingg, the man of action, arrived from Europe with the art of making bombs, and acted as the spark which was to produce the explosion. He found the materials all ready for him—that is, a horde of excited men, who had worked themselves into the belief that they were the victims of intolerable wrong for which there was no legal remedy. In nine months after his arrival he had them ready to use his bombs; we know with what result.

Now, there is not a city in the country in which a little circle of malcontents of this description may not be found—that is, of men who think there is a fund belonging to the public in general which the owners of property have got hold of, and refuse to divide with the poor, and who are gradually learning to hate every man who saves, and wears good clothes. Moreover, there are demagogues, both native and foreign, springing up in every direction, some sincere and some knavish, ready to make a living out of their delusions, or to express them in some sort of crime. Into the hands of these social pests, clergymen among us in their pulpits, and professors in their lecture-rooms, are every day playing, either by vague intimations that there is shortly going to be a great "social revolution," in which we shall all lie on our backs and make machinery do our work for us, or that the present distribution of property is in the main the result of cheating, and that there must be something rotten in a state of society in which a few men can accumulate large fortunes. What the remedy is, how human society is ever to be at any time anything but the product of human character and culture, they never tell us; but they intimate that if the industrious do not promptly divide more freely with the idle, the frugal with the improvident, the workers with the blatherskites, there will be trouble, mysterious in its nature and unknown in amount. If the Chicago tragedy teaches anything, it teaches most impressively that this fooling should cease.

THE RIGHT OF PROCESSION.

The dispersion of a quasi-political procession in London on Sunday, and the permission granted in New York on Thursday last to an Anarchist procession to parade in the public streets, suggest the inquiry whether there is any natural and indefeasible right on the part of particular societies and crowds of people to occupy public streets and places for the purposes of demonstration and in order to show their strength. We are so accustomed to a free-and-easy use of the words free speech, right of petition, right of assemblage, etc., that we are apt to confound these things with quite different matters. The right of free speech does not carry with it the right to speak on another man's premises without his permission, or in a public hall without paying for the use of it. It does not convey the right to burn gunpowder, or to beat drums, or to make noises disagreeable to one's neighbors. The right of petition manifestly does not require that a petition be conveyed by all the signers to the officers of the Government or the Legislature to whom it is addressed. The right of assemblage does not imply the right to interrupt street traffic or to exclude from public places the ordinary movement of people therein. Speech, petition, and assemblage are therefore in principle separate and distinct from street gatherings and public gorges of every kind. Human liberty is no more assaulted or endangered by forbidding such assemblages than by a policeman telling an ordinary foot passenger to "move on."

If the streets and squares of a city are simply public easements to enable people to move to and fro, the use of them for parades, processions, and meetings is a privilege to be sought, not a right to be demanded. It is a proper subject for regulation by statute. If the use of streets for such purposes is not a natural right, like those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or a constitutional right, like those of petition and habeas corpus, it ought to be lodged in the discretion of the authorities controlling the streets, to be granted or withheld upon their general responsibility. In this respect the law of New York is defective. It presumes that parades, processions, and public meetings held in the open air will always be orderly and proper, and that the chief officer of such gatherings will see to it that the orders of the police are obeyed. It accordingly puts no restraint on processions except that it prohibits them from marching on railway tracks or across such tracks in a manner to interfere with the movement of cars, or from marching on Sunday (except funeral processions). It requires the chief officer of the procession to give six hours' notice of the intention to parade to the police authorities, who may then designate how much space in width the procession may occupy. In fact, the law of New York recognizes the

right of procession, and virtually hands over the streets to every sort of parade, even of those who carry black flags, red flags, or foreign flags, and who avow the intention to subvert the Government. The law of Illinois, as quoted by the Mayor of Chicago the other day, is much more rational. No procession can use the streets without the permission of the chief officer of the city, who may prescribe such conditions and regulations in each particular case as he chooses.

The brief letter of Mr. Gladstone shows that the London procession, although avowedly political in its character, was a dangerous collection. There was mixed up with it a large element of "the unemployed." The unemployed paraded last year in the shop windows along Piccadilly and Oxford Street, and helped themselves to a large amount of portable property. When a procession of this sort gets under way, it is joined by all the tramps, roughs, pickpockets, and ticket-of-leave men, all who have committed crime, and all who are on the lookout for a chance to commit crime. A great hurly-burly where the police cannot act freely, and where nobody can be identified, is what they are always on the lookout for. The employment they are in want of is robbery shorn of unpleasant consequences. Evidently the usual amount of this material had been sopped up along the road to Trafalgar Square. The Government was bound to anticipate these accessions to the crowd, because it had had sufficient warning of their character last year. It was bound accordingly to prevent the meeting in Trafalgar Square upon the same principles that it would prevent a bonfire from being started in close proximity to a lot of combustible material. That the Government had the legal right to prevent the meeting in Trafalgar Square is undoubted.

The recent Anarchist parade in New York was both a disgrace and a danger. It was a disgrace to permit a polyglot foreign rabble to march through the streets with black flags and red flags, or any flag except that of the American republic. It was a danger to permit such a rabble to collect together at all, considering that their fundamental creed is that violent death should be visited upon all who have property and refuse to hand it over to the first comer. Since the laws do not vest the police or the Mayor with authority to prevent such assemblages, the Legislature should lose no time in conferring such authority upon them.

A NARROW MARGIN.

SINCE the result of last week's election in New York State was known, it has been universally accepted by both parties throughout the country as settled that President Cleveland will be renominated by the Democrats without any opposition. In view of the result in Virginia, it is also generally admitted by Republicans, and is certainly not doubted by any unprejudiced observer, that the Democratic candidate in 1888 will again receive the support of the entire South.

Many Democrats take it for granted that Mr. Cleveland's reëlection is also assured. In one contingency there is no doubt that they are right. If the Republicans should renominate Mr. Blaine, Mr. Cleveland would unquestionably beat him far worse than before. Mr. Blaine could not again conduct a successful intrigue for "the Irish vote," and, on the other hand, he could not again hold to his support the tens of thousands of Republicans who only supported him under protest before, because they believed that Mr. Cleveland's election would "ruin the country." If the Republicans are to be guilty of such stupendous folly as presenting again the tainted and dangerous candidate whose nomination defeated them in 1884, then indeed is the election of 1888 already decided in Mr. Cleveland's favor.

But it is safe to take it for granted that the Republicans will not be so crazy as to renominate Mr. Blaine. Suppose that they offer the country neither Mr. Blaine nor a Blaine dummy (who would be scarcely less weak than Mr. Blaine himself), but a first-class candidate upon a first-class platform. What then will be the situation? Mr. Cleveland will have 153 electoral votes from the "Solid South," and must have 201 to win. In 1884 he secured 219, carrying New York (36), Indiana (15), New Jersey (9), and Connecticut (6). He could have spared from the list either Indiana alone, or New Jersey and Connecticut together; but New York was essential in any case, and with it either the large Western State or both of the small Eastern States.

It is possible that Mr. Cleveland may carry some Northern State in 1888 which he did not in 1884. New Hampshire gave only 961 Republican plurality on the vote for Congressmen last year, and only 461 for Governor, and although the poll was not a full one, it is evident that the Republicans will have enough to keep them busy in holding the State next year. There are one or two other Northern States that voted against Mr. Cleveland before, which it is within the range of possibility for him to carry next time. But the Democrats will place no dependence upon what would be at best but happy accidents. They will rest their hopes upon carrying New York, and with it the other three Northern States which they had in 1884.

It is worth while for all concerned to keep in mind that in every one of these four States the margin is very narrow. Indiana gave Mr. Cleveland only 6,427 plurality over Mr. Blaine in 1884, and in 1886 it elected a Republican Lieutenant-Governor by 3,324 plurality, and seven Republican Congressmen out of thirteen. New Jersey gave Mr. Cleveland only 4,412 plurality over Mr. Blaine in 1884, and in 1886 gave the Republican candidates for Congress 6,906 more votes than the Democratic. Connecticut gave Mr. Cleveland only 1,276 plurality over Mr. Blaine in 1884, and in 1886 elected a Republican Governor by 1,898 plurality. New York gave Mr. Cleveland but 1,047 plurality over Mr. Blaine in 1884, and in 1887 has given the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State only about 18,000 plurality.

Each one of these four States is so close that the scales are turned by the independent vote. New York would have gone Republican this year if the Republican ticket, platform, and party management had not caused the independent voters to give the preference to the Democrats. Connecticut rejected a bad Democratic candidate for Governor by independent votes in 1886, as she had, by the same votes, rejected a bad Republican candidate for President in 1884. Indiana elected a Republican Lieutenant-Governor in 1886 because her independent voters were displeased with the record of Democratic administration and legislation in the State during the previous two years. New Jersey has just elected a Republican Legislature because her independent voters were disgusted with the last Democratic Legislature.

It is thus plain that the margin in each of these States is a very narrow one. How any one of them will go next year depends absolutely upon the independent vote. The Republican managers can so affront that vote as to insure a Democratic plurality in each by offering it only the old alternative of 1884. The Democratic Administration can disaffect it by yielding to the spoilsmen, and incline it to support a good Republican candidate. Mr. Cleveland was persuaded by the Democratic managers to express the opinion that "every man in Massachusetts who is in sympathy with the Administration and wishes to secure victory next year, should heartily support Lovering in Massachusetts in this campaign." The Massachusetts Mugwumps replied by voting against Lovering, whom they considered a bad candidate, and thus nearly doubling last year's plurality for Ames. The moral is plain: the independent vote can only be secured by deserving it.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE silver question has not been a topic of public discussion for the better part of a year. International bimetallism has been on the anvil very much as usual, but this is not what is meant by the silver question in the United States. The silver party in this country never cared a fig what other nations were willing to do. Their ideas were aptly phrased in the query, "What have we to do with abroad?" And in all this they were quite right. What they wanted was a cheap dollar. They believed they should get it by coining silver dollars at a certain monthly rate, regardless of the public demand for them. As their opponents believed this also, they became more set than ever in their determination to multiply silver dollars, and less inclined to give heed to M. Cernuschi, Mr. Dana Horton, and the other academic bimetallists, whose warnings that silver coinage in the United States was hurting the good cause in Europe have always fallen upon deaf ears in Congress.

The silence that has fallen upon this vexed theme is due to a doubt that has been rising, among both silver and anti-silver men, whether the continued coinage of that metal under existing law will ever bring a cheaper dollar into the channels of business, or enable anybody to pay his debts at less than one hundred cents gold value. In other words, the question engaging the thoughts of those who really think on the subject at all is, whether any conceivable addition to the Government's

stock of silver dollars will, of its own force and without further legislation, upset the gold standard and substitute that of silver in its place. If this question be answered in the negative, the silver men will have no motive to keep the mint going after the currency demand of the country is fully satisfied. On the other hand, their opponents will cease to borrow trouble about silver, will look upon the accumulation of that class of dollars in the Treasury as they look upon other unnecessary taxes, of which we have an over-plentiful supply. When both parties shall have reached this state of mind, the law will be changed and silver coinage will be limited to the wants of the community, just as the subsidiary coinage is; for unless the silver men are strong enough to pass a free-coinage act, their game will have been lost, and they can have no more reason than others have to maintain an unnecessary tax.

We ventured some time since to express the belief that the manufacture of silver dollars on Government account would not of itself change the standard of value from gold to silver. We have not seen any argument controverting that position. It was manifestly impossible, at the time when the Silver Act was passed, to foresee its ultimate effects, because it was a complete anomaly in the world of finance. Nothing like it had ever been seen or imagined. No Government had ever before bought bullion and made money of full legal tender out of it, for sale to its own people at a profit. There was a whole chapter of paradoxes in the law as it was finally passed. No analogy could be drawn from the experience of any other country, because none had had such an experience. There had been single-standard countries and double-standard countries and "limping standard" countries —the last being the condition of France and the nations of the Latin Union that have ceased coining silver, but still retain a great quantity of it in circulation as full legal tender. There had never been an experiment made like ours. Therefore nobody could tell how it would turn out.

There were also unknowable elements in the problem. Nobody could then foresee the decay of the national-bank circulation. Still less could anybody predict what would be the demand for paper currency arising from the growth of the country, the settlement of the far West and Southwest, the development of industry, and the influx of immigration. What we see now is, that all these things have conspired to give room for more than $200,000,000 of silver certificates, and that the demand for them has not ceased. While we consider this kind of circulating medium costly and unscientific, and a bad speculation in metal, it is nevertheless true that there has been an efficient demand for more currency than could be legally supplied in any other way, either by the banks or by the Government, and that this demand has reimbursed to the Government about all that it has thus far expended for silver bullion.

The demand for silver certificates is simply a demand for something that will serve the purpose of domestic exchanges. Greenbacks or bank notes would be taken with equal readiness if they were to be had. As they are not to be had, the next best thing is taken, and this happens to be silver certificates, since gold certificates are not issued of a less denomination than $20. What the future demand for them may be, it would be idle to speculate. Of course a time will come when the country will be saturated with them and can absorb no more. When the public cease to buy them, the excess of silver dollars will lie where they are made. They will become an idle and inert hoard, but they will not, without further legislation of a radical kind, change the monetary standard of the country from gold to silver.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

ITALY, October 25, 1887.

THE Papal jubilee and the presence of jubilee pilgrims in Rome, so far from reopening the question of reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican, are but fresh proofs that there is no special question to be settled, or at all events the present Italian Ministry are bent on ignoring it. Despite the declarations to this effect made by Crispi and Zanardelli on entering the Cabinet, nothing could persuade the extreme parties, namely, the ultra-clericals and the ultra-radicals, that Crispi's journey to Friedrichsruhe had not for its chief, or sole, object to consult with Bismarck as to the best means of finding a *modus vivendi*. Simple Conservatives and old-school Liberals did not fall into this error. For one of the chief leaders of the party of action outside and of the Left in Parliament to have opened his lips to a foreign statesman on the question would have implied the renunciation of the very corner-stone of the Liberal creed. When Rome was first proclaimed capital of Italy, the Liberals opposed the law on Papal guarantees, but were outvoted on the main question, and the law proclaiming the person of the Pope sacred and inviolable, to whom, as to the King, royal honors were to be paid, and providing an income of 3,325,000 francs, exempt from all taxes, the free possession of the Vatican, of Sa. Maria Maggiore, of the villa of Castel-Gandolfo, with all the edifices, gardens, and lands appertaining, is still the law of the land. But when it was proposed that the Papal guarantees should be made a subject of international discussion and law, the Liberals, by their vigorous and unanimous protest, won the day. We are but just freed from the material oppression of foreign armies, and you would place Italy under the moral tutorship of the Catholic Powers? they asked; and, the republic being just then proclaimed in France, and monarchy not yet firmly established in Rome, the point was yielded with regret.

That same law, however, rendered it binding on the Italian Government to defend, even by force, all future councils and conclaves, and it so happened that at the death of Pio Nono, which occurred on the 7th of February, 1878, just one month after that of Victor Emanuel, Crispi was Home Minister, with Depretis President of the Cabinet; and the House, prorogued after the new King had taken the oath, had been reconvoked for the 20th of February. In the young King's first speech there was not a single allusion to the Vatican, to the Pope, or even to religion, save where he promised "religious observance of free institutions as the one safeguard against all perils." Crispi, on whom devolved the "defence of the conclave," learning that the cardinals trusted so little to the Government that they had actually decided on holding the conclave elsewhere than in Rome, took his precautions to exclude the shadow of pretence for foreign intervention, and, instead of convoking Parliament at once, delayed doing so until the 7th of March—this, of course, with the full concurrence of the young King. "Never," says a Catholic writer, "did the *fathers*," as he classically calls the cardinals, "enjoy such unlimited liberty as during the conclave of 1878, to the infinite surprise of the oldest among them, who had a vivid remembrance of the foreign and Roman pressure brought to bear during the conclaves of Leo XII., Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and Pius IX." In two days the conclave commenced and ended with the proclamation of Leo XIII., who, if he had had his own way, would have blessed the populace from the *outer* balcony of St. Peter's, thus initiating a reconciliation with the Italian Government—all gain to the Vatican, all loss to the Quirinal. This postponement of Parliament gave umbrage to a large section of the Liberal party, who styled it "a truckling to the Papacy, an offence to the King and the representatives of the nation." The protests, coupled with animadversions on an act of an entirely private character, induced Crispi to resign on the 3d of March, before Parliament met, but he had had time to define his Vatican policy. It was not a caving in, but simply the avoidance of the appearance of pressure.

As with the conclave, so with the jubilee and jubilee pilgrims: common law and common courtesy are duly enforced, there has been no need for the display of military or police. A few good-humored articles in the officious newspapers, reminding the Romans that *noblesse oblige*, that pilgrims to the Vatican are as much their guests as pilgrims to the Pantheon; some significant warnings to the pilgrims to put on their best manners with their best clothes, that offences against the law or insults to the Government or people will no more be permitted in guests than in citizens, have sufficed. The pilgrimage causes no disorder, and no other sensation in Rome save content to the shopkeepers, omnibus and cab drivers—if we except a strike on the part of the latter because the former were supposed to have received an undue share from the purses of the pious pilgrims.

These being the facts, it is scarcely needful to repeat that, so far from Crispi and Bismarck having met to discuss the Vatican, it was a subject not alluded to between them, unless with a smile. Even that meeting occasioned no surprise among the members or friends of the old historical Left. A Prussian alliance was their ideal long before it took place; Bismarck versus Napoleon, a to-be-united Germany against imperial France, was the dream dreamt out by those who desired moral as well as material unity, who dreaded Napoleonic influence far more than imperial soldiers. I remember that Francesco Cucchi, who paid us a visit at Garibaldi's headquarters in France, to inform the survivors of the Mille that they had forfeited their pension by taking arms under the French Republic, was even then on a return visit from Berlin. But the general public were only made aware of the fact when Bismarck asked Crispi after "his old friend Cucchi." Quite other subjects than Vatican policy or any other internal question led to the very natural meeting between the two statesmen. There is no country in Europe by which peace is so desired, or to which it is so absolutely necessary, as Italy; and whereas the alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria is an accomplished fact, nothing would be now more distasteful to the party in power and their partisans than a war between Germany and France. Despite the constant provocations of the French press

there would be a terribly divided feeling among the Italians if ever it were necessary to enter into an offensive alliance against France, which, as a republic, still possesses invincible attractions for the radicals—to call socialists and republicans, internationalists, and the few communists, by one common name. Then, again, Italy has a very special interest in the settlement of the Eastern question. The autonomy of the nations in the Balkan Peninsula is another article of their creed. This question and that other of the Mediterranean, Italy being resolved that this sea of theirs shall never become a French or Russian lake, were themes sufficiently interesting to occupy the forty-eight hours of the interview at Friedrichsruhe.

That the Pope himself and all Catholics are mortified and aggrieved at this indifference shown to themselves and their claims is manifest in every sentence of the Catholic press, but there is no help for it. It takes two to make a quarrel, and "Massa Crispi says: Won't." Yet if anything were wanting to show that the present Government is far from yielding an iota to the Vatican or from desiring reconciliation, the question of the monument to Giordano Bruno supplies the hiatus. In a sort of diary entitled 'Avvisi di Roma' one reads: "On Thursday morning, 15th of February, 1600, in the Field of Flowers (Campo de' Fiori) was burned alive the infamous Dominican friar of Nola [Giordano Bruno], on whom the sentence was passed of *heretico obstinatissimo*. He said that he died as a martyr and willingly, and that his soul would ascend to Paradise purified by those flames. By this time he will have found out how much truth there is in his vaunt." In the same diary on the 17th of February is added: "To the judges who read his sentence, Bruno, who really was a beautiful youth, in the act of ascending the funeral pyre, said: 'You are filled with far greater fear in reading the sentence than I am in listening to it.'" Last year, in homage to the prevailing monument epidemic, a committee of the University of Rome presented a petition to the Municipal Council of the capital of Italy to permit "the erection of a monument to the pantheistic philosopher in the centre of the Field of Flowers, on the spot where his lofty and audacious idea was sealed with heroic death. This spot historical justice has chosen to erect a monument to the philosopher and martyr." Ettore Ferrari, the great Italian sculptor whose monuments of Garibaldi arise month by month, in every town and village of Italy, proffered his services, and the petition to the Roman municipality irrespective of party was signed by Crispi, Zanardelli, Nicotera, Cairoli, Baccarini, Parliamentary Liberals; Bovio, Radical; Saffi, Mazzinian; Cavallotti, Radical poet: Cadorna, Silvio Spaventa, Ruggero Bonghi, pillars of the moderate church.

A year passed, and meanwhile the new municipal elections of Rome multiplied the Clerical members. When Crispi entered the Ministry, delegates from the Giordano Bruno Committee waited upon him to know what would be the action of the Government with regard to the monument. His reply was straightforward: "The Government would see with pleasure the erection of the monument to Giordano Bruno, not doubting for a moment that the municipality of Rome would concede the requisite space for its erection in Campo de' Fiori." *Tutt'altro*, the Clerical members of the Roman municipality, being in the majority, protest against space being granted on the said Field of Flowers for the glorification of the heretic philosopher burnt by the order and for the honor and glory of the Church. Significantly enough, Ruggero Bonghi secedes from his colleagues, on the ground that the monument to Giordano Bruno ought not to be used as an incentive to party passion or to political rivalry, and now, so late in the day, objects to its being erected in the Field of Flowers, devoted to the sale of cabbages and turnips. His letter finishes with very touching reflections on the head of the Church and most cordial sympathy with Duke Torlonia, Syndic of Rome. The wish to avoid offering an affront to Leo XIII. is the chief reason alleged for his advice that the question of the monument be dropped. This is impossible: the Syndic of Rome must propose the cession of the site to the giunta or members of the executive, and the greater the opposition offered the more numerous will be the subscriptions poured in. But certain it is, if the Clericals really outnumber the Liberals, the site for the monument of Giordano Bruno will not be granted in the Field of Flowers.

This otherwise insignificant incident proves that Catholics in Italy, by the simple exercise of their rights as citizens, *i. e.*, by presenting themselves as electors and candidates at the municipal elections, may carry a point in favor of the Vatican against the very strong Liberal party in Rome itself. Hence it is clear that whatever laws they may wish enacted or revoked, they have but to enter the lists as electors and candidates at political elections, and their success will be in proportion to their numbers. Of course the question of the temporal power can never again be discussed, but on most other questions the Clericals would find on entering Parliament that they and the Moderates are very much of the same opinion. The Conservatives, for instance, were strongly opposed to compulsory conscription for seminarists; many of them would gladly see religious education substituted for the "rights and duties of citizens" now taught in the schools, and are opposed to the law on divorce, to the abolition of capital punishment. Hence it is clear what an immense gain it would be to the Vatican should Catholics present themselves as candidates at the next general political elections.

What prevents them from so doing? What hinders them from entering the lists openly as candidates? We say *openly* because most of them vote as electors under the rose. Simply this, in 1874, just three years after the Italian Government had taken possession of Rome, reasonable Catholics—foreseeing that the programme, "Neither electors nor deputies," meant for them practical abdication, realizing that the Chamber of Deputies and even the Senate, composed exclusively of members opposed to the restoration of the temporal power, would bring forward bills and enact laws more and more hostile to the Church—tried to obtain from Pio Nono if not a permission a sort of truce, and received in exchange a sort of anathema, followed by severer denunciations and an explicit veto; and now, until Leo XIII. revokes Pio Nono's prohibition, no Italian who cares to retain his position as one of the faithful can proffer himself as a candidate for a seat in the Italian Parliament. Clearly it is in the interest of the Italian Government that the repeal of this prohibition be retarded as long as possible. None better than Crispi know that he is only tolerated by the old Conservative party—that if only the Catholics be allowed to take the oath to the inseparable welfare of King and country, an offensive and defensive alliance will be at once concluded. Give Crispi time to rally and organize the Liberal ranks now scattered, undisciplined, and, worse than all, indifferent, and Liberal Italy may hold her own; but the success of the Clericals as municipal administrators in Rome, in Naples, in Venice, in larger and smaller cities, is but a foretoken of what will come to pass should they, allied with the Conservatives, present themselves at the political urns.

Their desire to do so will not be diminished by Crispi's speech yesterday, in which he made it very clear that no concessions will be made beyond such as the law consecrates, and also that his Ministry is not to be a hodge-podge of Moderates and Liberals, of men of progress with Conservatives and reactionaries.

"You know what my past has been," he said. "I have nothing to forget, nothing to change; nay, I cherish the sweet illusion that it was in virtue of my past that our loyal King accorded me his confidence. Assuredly, none of you will expect to see me fail in the duty of consistency. Liberty means for us the respect of individual rights harmonized with national right, devotion to the law which, in its turn, is devoted to reason. This guides our conduct towards the people, nor could we adopt another system towards the Church, whose liberty is larger and more secure in Italy than in any other country. This liberty we do not mean to limit; but in respecting it we intend to be respected. This is well known. No one has ever thought of urging such a line of conduct upon us by violence, or even by moral pressure. We have been called *authoritarians*, and we don't deny the charge, if it is meant to indicate our firm persuasion that some sort of authority ought to preside over the fundamental essence and the daily development of the State; but that authority must be legal in all its aspects, founded on the sincere suffrage of the majority, supported by a frank explanation of their desires, by the partition among all of the utmost possible good. Duty, authority, and knowledge must be combined in a government; all else is mere arbitrary rule."

Without entering into the laws that will be proposed to the new Parliament, he let it be understood that reforms will be gradually introduced. A rapid glance at the morning papers shows that the speech on the whole has produced general satisfaction save among the ultra-Radicals, whose representatives formally abstained from the banquet, chiefly on account of the despatch of fresh troops to Africa. The heartiest applause was bestowed on the praises dealt out to the populations of southern Italy during the cholera, and for "the proper and dignified conduct of the entire Italian people, despite the terms not always measured, the acts not always Christian, of the Vatican and the Vaticanists."

J. W. M.

A SÉANCE OF INOCULATION.

PARIS, October 29, 1887.

BEHIND the Latin Quarter, after passing through faded streets, at No. 14 rue Vauquelin, one reads over a modest entrance, not unlike the door of a deserted convent in the provinces, "Institut Pasteur." Within is the same melancholy atmosphere of the convent yard before you enter a vast hall in which are gathered the children of various nations, reminding one of the variegated crowd to be seen at Castle Garden after the arrival of an emigrant ship. The group is impatient, moving restlessly to and fro, and changing expressions like a phantasmagoria. Smoking is prohibited in four languages, and a notice warns the patients that the Institute authorizes no hotel-keeper to assume any responsibility during their treatment. In that solemn enclosure a material link with the outside world is a glass case in which letters bearing foreign postmarks await their destination. I noticed some American stamps among them.

A little recess at the end of the hall is occupied by two men guarding a register. When I mentioned an invitation from M. Pasteur, one of them silently opened the wooden gate for me to pass, then ushered me into another hall where things wore a still more solemn aspect. There I was left in company with the preparations for the séance. These were simple enough. On a

table a small spirit lamp burned fiercely over eleven little glasses duly labelled and covered with paper. These eleven glasses contained the eleven series of virus, graded according to the cases, and ready for the silver needles of the operator. On a second table two small china vessels were filled with a solution of phenic acid; silver pincers were at hand to apply the thoroughly saturated cotton wad.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning, and we were waiting for some one. I could see M. Pasteur coming from time to time to glance at the clock. His thoughtful, almost somnambulic expression, which doubtless comes from his long tête-à-tête with one of nature's secrets, seemed lighted with impatient expectancy. He looks well, however. Evidently his long summer rest has done him good, and, at the risk of appearing flippant, I should say that he looks quite the modern savant, with his coiffure of gray cloth trimmed with black braid instead of the black velvet cap dear to investigators. But, to illustrate the proverb that punctuality is the politeness of kings, many minutes had not elapsed after eleven o'clock struck when the expected guest, Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, was announced. The old gentleman entered, followed by two *confidents*, as his companions would have been styled in the old time. I thought as he lifted his tall hat, if the silken fillet of the *pater conscriptus* of ancient Rome encircled his patriarchal brow, how thoroughly he would represent the beau ideal of kind majesty and manly dignity.

The signal was given. Like a bishop emerging from the vestry, surrounded by his clergy, the great savant reappeared, followed by two doctors and two assistants. The first name was called: a swarthy navvy responded; one of the assistants pushed the needle of the syringe through the paper cover on the first glass and filled it, while one of the doctors took a pair of the silver pincers holding a wad of cotton steeped in phenic acid, and gently rubbed the side of the patient before the needle was applied. The face of the man contracted, his dark, burning eyes glowed, and his hot blood, stirred with emotion, gave to his skin the fantastic hues of some rare copper cauldron. A visitor who should have entered at this moment could easily have evoked a vision of the rabies without too heavily taxing his imagination. Not so with the next patient, a buxom, blushing girl from the country, who, without coyness and with admirable tact, slightly opened her simple sacque, and exposed a cut through all her garments prepared for the operation. As her face could not blush a tint deeper, no apprehension was indicated, and with a polite "Thank you" after the inoculation she moved away.

The patients passed in turn—some cold and stoical, some flustered, some attitudinizing—among them a soldier in uniform, who, no doubt, animated by the souvenir of the French warrior who smoked his pipe while his leg was amputated, smiled blandly. The distinguished visitor looked on with great interest. What shrieks, what contortions, as a child was brought. The fatherly old sovereign softened his accents and offered a few consoling words to quiet it, while his grave eye, that had witnessed the making of a whole country, grew tender at the sight of childish fear. Next a youth came forward who kept his gaze fixed steadily on Dom Pedro. Instead of retiring like the rest after the inoculation, he remained standing, when M. Pasteur presented him to the Emperor, saying that he had arrived from Brazil the day before to be treated. "What is your name?" asked the fatherly voice. The boy repeated his name twice, still looking in the face of his sovereign with the expression peculiar to one who meets a countryman in a foreign land. "Tell me," resumed the Emperor, still softening his tone, "thou dost not feel at all queer?" The youth shook his head (apparently he had not been trained to any court ceremonial). "Good! Was it a small dog or a big one that bit thee?" "A Newfoundland." "Ah, nothing to fear!" said the Emperor. "I was knocked over by a Newfoundland once, from whom I had taken his soup. He did not bite me, however, but I bear the scar of his scratch on my finger. Look!" And Dom Pedro ungloved his right hand, and held the finger for the boy to see.

During this exchange of experiences between liege and subject, the séance progressed, and Dom Pedro's attention was next arrested by the entrance of a palish young woman with a plaster on her cheek. "Ah!" he remarked, "bitten on the face; that is graver." A young man standing near me, overhearing this remark, said confidentially that he had been bitten on the leg, and that the cloth of his pantaloons had no doubt absorbed the greater part of the venom. "I don't believe mine is a serious case; however, I left Brussels at once to come here," he added. This remark reveals the benefit of inoculation to mankind, even admitting hydrophobia to be merely an imaginary disease pushed to fatality by nervous excitement, as the regular practitioners contend. If this simple operation has the power to calm fears in the face of which the bravest are cowards and the stanchest hearts fail, has not M. Pasteur done more than offered a cup of cold water to a thirsty traveller? The last of the forty patients to be treated was a small boy bearing the *berret* of the Pyrenees. He had come alone from his serene mountains in search of that panacea without which his native skies would never seem cloudless again.

M. Pasteur next introduced his illustrious colleague of the Académie des Sciences to that ghastly factory of virus—that conservatory of microbes—if I may call it by that name. *Multum in parvo* might be the motto of that darkened room, where millions and millions of microbes, enclosed in their glass prisons, thrive and multiply. On a long table are rows of air-tight flasks, each containing a small piece of the pulp or spinal or cerebral marrow of a rabbit dead of hydrophobia. These flasks have been previously heated to the requisite temperature to render them inaccessible to foreign deposits, the necessity of which M. Pasteur emphasized by reminding Dom Pedro that even cutaneous injections of morphine cause slight irritations of the skin—in other words, local poisoning—brought on by the introduction of foreign matter infected with the morphine. When these pulps infected with virus are thoroughly dried, they are pulverized and classed according to the degree of their intensity. It is well known that one of M. Pasteur's most precious discoveries is that the oxygen of the air is an agent for attenuating the strength of the virus. Thus the vaccine can be modified and its virulence graded by greater or less contact with oxygen. The vaccine is applied to the patient according to the gravity of the case and the progress of the treatment. It is in *bouillons*—the essence of purified chicken soup—that the powder of microbes is cultivated; they form the stock of vaccine matter.

From the time M. Pasteur thought of communicating hydrophobia by a direct application of rabid matter placed on the surface of the brain, a great step was made towards a practical method of cultivating the germ. Before that the method of inoculation was very slow; months often elapsed before the experimenter could see the result of an experiment. When M. Pasteur, instead of deriving the rabid virus from the saliva of mad dogs, took it from the cerebral substance of a mad animal, he obtained a pure virus, which developed madness in exactly the same length of time that follows a bite. And when the virus was placed under the cerebral cap on the surface of the brain, results proved that hydrophobia is essentially an illness of the encephalon: not only the brain, but the spine and the whole set of nerves, even the marrow of the animal, are infected.

The theory of hydrophobia transmitted through the bite of a mad dog and by trepanning is very clear. The bite of the dog inoculates the virus through the blood, which puts it in communication with the surface of the brain and the marrow, and penetrates the nervous mass. By trepanning, the marrow is first attacked, and death results from paralysis. The contortions and spasms present when the nervous system is a prey to rabid poison are absent; the animal is neither furious nor excited, but calm to the end. Paralysis wraps his senses in its lethean embrace.

The next thing was to visit the rabbits. These are kept in a thoroughly ventilated rotunda, where each little animal occupies a separate cage and nibbles the fragrant herbs scattered round him until paralysis ends its existence. The effect of the poison is at once discernible in their actions. Those recently inoculated—those bearing a fresh wound on the head—are the most lively, while those with the wound almost healed are nearing the end. "This one will be dead to-morrow," said M. Pasteur, glancing at the label on the cage, "and is, besides, the sixty-fourth subject of a line of mad rabbits, having received on his brain the virus that had been transmitted through sixty-three before him."

It cannot be denied that these rabbits are more convenient to handle than mad dogs. They must be agreeable substitutes for the weird pack that howled in the basement laboratory of the Rue d'Ulm. I recall an episode in the life of the great savant during that period of unceasing experiments. A veterinary surgeon despatched a message saying he had a bulldog furiously mad that he would place at M. Pasteur's disposal. M. Pasteur started with a basketful of rabbits, expecting to have them bitten by the dog, but it was in vain that the long ears of the rabbit were pushed through the bars of the cage where the dog was confined; he shrunk back to the furthest corner and refused to hurt them. Not discouraged, M. Pasteur ordered the surgeon's aids to hold the dog on a table while he applied a glass tube to the foaming mouth, and with his own lips drew a few drops of the fatal saliva with which he inoculated the rabbits. An eye witness of this perilous deed told me that M. Pasteur never seemed so great as at that moment.

The sight of the rabbits naturally suggested the subject of trepanning. M. Pasteur proposed to illustrate its simplicity, much to the gratification of Dom Pedro, whose interest in all matters pertaining to science knows no weariness. We followed the savant to one of the rooms in the Institute, where a frisky rabbit was brought and laid on a table, and a tiny paper funnel placed over his nose. Very soon the chloroform had converted his sprightliness into the limpest drowsiness. It was a moment of great interest. The Emperor drew nearer as one of the assistants, with a sleight of hand as clever as magic, cut the skin over the cranium, and, with the trepan, took out a piece of the skull as large as the eye of a shoe button, deposited on the surface of the untouched brain an atom of the virus, replaced the skin, and sewed up the wound. Pretty soon the rabbit was as sprightly as before, and was

taken to a cage in the rotunda, with his days numbered. This was the beginning of the end; in twenty days he would be dead.

As we passed out through the dreary courtyard where the autumn wind scattered the rain and dead leaves, we met a curious-looking old couple under the guidance of a pilot in search of M. Pasteur's remedy. The short, full skirt and the gaudy fichu of the old woman, the fustian jacket and broad-brimmed hat of her companion, told of a distant province; but neither of the faces told which was the unfortunate one. A look of equal anxiety met the questioner's gaze. They needed help—that help which the strongest believers in destiny do not hesitate to ask of science to rescue them from the penalty of sin.

LE COCQ DE LAUTREPPE.

FURTHER PETRARCH DISCOVERIES.

FLORENCE, October 18, 1887.

SEVERAL months back (No. 1103) the *Nation* gave an account of the rediscovery, in the library of the Vatican, of autographic codices of three of Petrarch's works—the fact of their existence having passed out of the knowledge both of the custodians of the library and of the general world of letters. The hope was then expressed that the identification of such a body of Petrarch's handwriting would soon lead to the recovery of other documents throwing light upon the literary productions, or the life, of the great poet and humanist. This hope has since been amply gratified. M. Pierre de Nolhac, the able French palæographer to whom scholars are so greatly indebted for the discoveries previously made in the Vatican, delayed his projected work on the library of the sixteenth century book-collector, Fulvio Orsini, in order to hunt through the manuscripts of the Paris National Library for volumes either transcribed by Petrarch or, at least, once in his possession. Of these latter some seventeen had already been pointed out by Joseph Van Praët (1813), in a virtually inedited list of the vellum codices of Paris, and by M. Léopold Delisle in his interesting 'Cabinet des Manuscrits' (1868); but neither had subjected to the rigid examination they deserved these relics of Petrarch's library—which had originally come to France, on the capture of Pavia by Louis XII. in 1499, as a portion of the splendid collection founded by the ducal family of the Visconti in that city, and deposited in the very palace in which Petrarch once resided as the guest of Galeazzo Visconti.

Four of these remarkable vellum manuscripts have been selected by M. de Nolhac for description in an article entitled "Facsimilés de l'écriture de Pétrarque et appendices au 'Canzoniere autographe,'" published in the *Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire* (tome vii) of the French School at Rome. Besides many marginal notes of interest in the handwriting of Petrarch, all the four have, in accordance with his custom, a sort of *ex-libris*, in which he gives the dates of their acquisition. The first (Par. lat. 1994) is a commentary on Psalms ci–cl by St. Augustine (who, of all the Fathers of the Church, was the object of Petrarch's special veneration), on the final leaf of which the owner has written: *Emptus Rome 1337, 16 martij;* while on the recto of the first folio is a long note in his hand, dated five days later. The second (7595) includes the works of that encyclopædic compiler, Isidore of Seville, in which the Petrarchan *ex-libris* records its purchase for him at Paris by his father, its loss by theft, and its subsequent recovery: *Emptus mihi a patre Parisiis* [=*Parisiis*], *tempore pueritie me*[*e*], *post furto perditus et recuperatus. 1347°*. The third codex, in two enormous tomes of the thirteenth century, is a complete copy of St. Augustine's commentary on the Psalter, and was presented to Petrarch by Boccaccio, whom he thanks for the acceptable gift in a letter still extant ('Fam.,' xviii, 3), the hitherto unknown date of which is now fixed by this autographic inscription: *Hoc immensum opus donauit mihi uir egregius dominus Iohannes Boccacii de Certaldo poeta nostri temporis, quod de Florentia Mediolanum ad me peruenit. 1355, aprilis 10.* At the end of this manuscript M. de Nolhac found the *ex-libris* of Boccaccio, which he had evidently erased before sending the book to his friend at Milan. The action of chemical reagents brought out some fragmentary portions of this autograph of the author of the Decameron: *Iste liber est mey Giouanni* [*B*]*ocha*[*c*]*he . . .* [*ten*]*ebat a fratre Iacopo de cha . . . e sene . . . pro eo.*

The fourth described codex is a Latin version of Homer, made, through the efforts of Petrarch and Boccaccio, by the Calabrian teacher of Greek, Leo (or Leontius) Pilatus—a copy executed under Petrarch's supervision from Leo's original. The *ex-libris* thus tells its story: *Domi scriptus, Pataui ceptus, Ticini perfectus, Mediolani illuminatus et ligatus anno 1369°*. This record presents a fair instance, not only of the continuity and steadiness with which Petrarch carried on his bookish labors, but of his methodical ways in general—one of the multitudinous phases of his character which, combined, make him what Ludwig Geiger calls him, the first modern man. He received Leo's translation in 1364 or 1365, and had the copy made in his own house, beginning it at Padua, completing it at Pavia (Ticinum), and having it illuminated and bound at Milan in 1369—successive changes of residence confirmed by consulting Fracassetti's chronology of the poet's movements for the years 1365–69. This was the first complete version of the Homeric epics ever made.

Of the remaining volumes in the French National Library, once on Petrarch's shelves, M. de Nolhac will give full details in his forthcoming work, 'La Bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini'; indeed, he half leads us to hope that he will devote himself later to the task of reconstructing the catalogue of the poet's library, which was pretty certainly without a rival in its day, for he was the earliest book-collector of the Renaissance, preceding by several decades Nicholas V., Cardinal Bessarion, and Cosmo the Great. Meanwhile the indefatigable palæographer will publish, immediately after his 'Fulvio Orsini,' another work, already in the press, 'Les Scholies inédites de Pétrarque sur Homère'—these scholia probably drawn, in large part, from Petrarch's own copy of the version of Leo Pilatus.

But the inestimable feature of M. de Nolhac's essay—of which some copies have been separately issued—is the heliotype facsimiles of Petrarch autographs which accompany it. The first is a page from Petrarch's finally revised copy of the 'Canzoniere' (Vat. 3195); this is in the hand of the author, but is followed by a page in the handwriting of the scribe who executed a comparatively small portion of the codex under the poet's eye; then succeed two pages from the autographic manuscript of Petrarch's 'Bucolicum Carmen' (Vat. 3358); and a final sheet giving the long annotation on the opening folio of the first of the four described Paris codices, and the *ex-libris* from the other three—each one written, it will be remembered, at a different period of Petrarch's life, namely, in 1337, 1347, 1355, and 1369—the whole thus forming an invaluable aid to the discovery of the still unrecognized literary treasures of Petrarch likely to exist in the European libraries.

M. de Nolhac, resuming subsequently his labors on Fulvio Orsini, encountered a tradition—or, rather, a positive statement, repeated successively by Baldelli, Fracassetti, Dell' Acqua, and others—that the superb Virgil codex in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, formerly belonging to Petrarch, and containing the famous note on Laura, had once formed a part of the Orsini collection. In his endeavor to set this question at rest he ran across some letters of the seventeenth century, written not long after the acquisition of the precious relic by Cardinal Borromeo, the founder of the Ambrosian collection. These conclusively proved that the Virgil was bought before April 15, 1600 (a few weeks previous to Orsini's death), at the sale of the library of the Abate Maffa, and also added the assertion that it had once been in the possession of Cardinal Cusanus. But one of the private letters examined (written by G. M. Grazi to the noted Padovan bibliophile, G. V. Pinelli) stated that the notes in the Virgil were certainly by Petrarch, since the handwriting was of precisely the same character as that in an Apuleius in the Vatican. This was too significant a hint to be neglected by so acute an investigator as M. de Nolhac. Being in Paris, he called to his aid a brother palæographer attached to the École Française at Rome, who, with M. de Nolhac's facsimiles in his hand, carefully scrutinized all the manuscripts of Apuleius in the vast Vatican treasure-house. He was fortunate enough to find the object of his search in the vellum codex No. 2193, comprising various treatises by Apuleius (at the beginning of the volume), Cicero, Frontinus, and especially the work 'De re rustica' by the Roman agronome, Palladius. There were a few marginal notes in the poet's hand, but, what was of vastly more importance, the final folio was filled with a great mass of observations drawn from his experiences in gardening, set down between the years 1348 and 1369, all of them hitherto unknown. These M. de Nolhac now edits in an article, "Pétrarque et son Jardin, d'après ses notes inédites," in the last issue (fasc. 27) of the Turin *Giornale storico della letteratura italiana*.

They are written, of course, in Latin, and not only prove over again Petrarch's ardent love of nature, but exhibit the many-sided man in the new phase of a scientific investigator. We see him first as a viticulturist at Parma, where he has divided his garden into two parts, one for plants requiring more careful tillage. Here on November 26, 1348, he takes some cuttings from his vines, sets out part of them in the usual way, but plants the remainder very deep in the soil, burying them, as he says, so that only a "modicum" of each is left above ground. This, he states, is totally contrary to the custom of the country, but in accordance with the advice given him by a Cremonese horticulturist. In his experiments he notes the day and hour, the state of the wind and the atmosphere, the phase of the moon, the character of the season, with all the exactness of a modern investigator, and in a subsequent paragraph the ultimate result, which, in the case of the deeply planted vines, he sets down as better than he expected (*melius quam putaram*). It gives one a novel idea of the fourteenth century to mark how like the observations of an experimental gardener of to-day are these terse records of the final results: "Succeeded admirably," "not the least effect," "still living and flourishing finely" (*Viuit et uiret optime*), "good, especially in the case of the willows," etc. He goes on, trying various soils for his apple trees and peaches and plums,

testing culture in the open and against walls, devoting thought to his trenches, substituting lawns in certain spots for plantations of trees, grafting his vines with scions of rare sorts from beyond the sea (*uites transmarinas*), possibly from Greece or Sicily, and procuring seeds and plants from various friends in other regions. He displays a familiar knowledge of many herbs and vegetables—rosemary, hyssop, beets, parsley, spinach, fennel—and studies the varieties of the olive (of which he gets a better sort from Bergamo), the willow, and the laurel—to which last, as the tree sacred to poets, he devotes much time and care. At Milan, with no garden of his own, he labors in those of various convents—St. Valeria at one time, and then St. Ambrose, which latter lay close to his house.

It was in the garden of St. Valeria that an incident occurred, here carefully narrated, which determines the date of one of Boccaccio's visits to him, and shows us two of the great figures of the Renaissance side by side. Petrarch had received, he tells us, five specimens of laurel, two of a delicate character and three of a hardier variety (*due tenere, tres duriores*) from his friend Thaddeus (*lauros Cumo*—which M. de Nolhac takes to be Como—*transmissas per Tadeum nostrum*), and on Saturday, March 16, 1359, he proceeds to plant them. After a preliminary note about the weather and condition of the soil, he says: *Inter cetera multum prodesse deberet ad profectum sacrarum arbusculorum, quod insignis vir d.*[=*dominus*] *Io. Boccaccii de Certaldo, ipsis amicissimus et mihi, casu in has horas tunc aduectus, sationi interfuit.* Perhaps no prettier compliment was ever paid by one famous poet to another; certainly no happier conceit was ever recorded in the note-book of a gardener. But Petrarch, even in the memorable presence of such a friend, doesn't lose his horticultural interest, and immediately sets down his comments on the state of the roots of the laurels and the lingering coldness of the season. A month later he notes the condition of the shrubs: *Iam nunc circa medium aprilem due maiores crescunt; alie uero non letos successus spondent. Credo firmiter terram hanc huic arbori inimicam.*

In 1369 Petrarch maintained gardens both in Padua and Arquà, and records some experiences connected with both. One spring day in that year Lombardo da Serico, the companion of his old age, the executor named in his will, and the continuator of his unfinished 'Epitome vitarum virorum illustrium,' brings him "two huge laurels with immense roots;" and out of respect, doubtless, to their extraordinary size, the two friends plant the sacred shrubs with much ceremony (*solemnissime*). The concluding note refers to some fruit trees and a solitary laurel, sent as a gift to Petrarch. Receiving them in Padua, Lombardo hastens to gratify his distinguished friend by conveying them to him at Arquà, but in going by water across the plain to the base of the Euganean Hills, he is detained by contrary winds, and the plants doubtless suffer in the December cold. (Petrarch does not say, as M. de Nolhac incautiously quotes in his French summary, that "Lombardo va da Padoue à Arquà en bateau," since that feat would have been as difficult of performance in the fourteenth century as now, considering that Arquà, though so near to Padua, lies not much less than a thousand feet above it.) No proper precaution is neglected in the planting of the fruit trees, and the final note closes, appositely enough: *Ego nescio quid sperem; operiemus finem.*

M. de Nolhac, by these "finds," both those of Paris and those of Rome, establishes, as has already been hinted, many new and important dates for the benefit of Petrarch's future biographers; but his services in exhuming the pleasant records of Petrarch's constant devotion to his garden, and of his eager desire to test the varying influences of nature, are of even a higher value.

Now that the autographic codex (Vat. 3195), containing Petrarch's final copy of his Italian lyrics, has been reidentified, new data in regard to the past history of this remarkable literary monument are rapidly accumulating. An unnoticed passage in Vellutello's preface to his long commentary on the 'Rime' makes it more than probable that the Padovan owner from whom Cardinal Bembo borrowed the codex in 1501, in order to use it as the text of the first Aldine edition, was one Messer Daniello di Santa Sofia, who was still living in 1525, but of whom nothing further is yet known. If there were any doubt about the subsequent ownership of the manuscript by Bembo himself, it would be dissipated by a statement of G. V. Pinelli, unearthed by Professor Pio Rajna—author of that sterling work, 'Le Origini dell' Epopea francese'—among the manuscript collections of the Ambrosian library. Pinelli, in one of his bibliographical note-books, puts down a list of various interesting objects which he saw during a visit to the Cardinal's library (*studio*) at Padova, made some time before 1581. Among these he cites: "Versi volgari del Petrarca di mano dell'autore in bella lettera in perg."—which can be none other than the autograph codex. In the same place Pinelli also finds the detached paper folios containing the rough drafts, with corrections, of several of the lyrics (Vat. 3196), which, as will be remembered, likewise passed from Bembo's collection into that of Fulvio Orsini. He thus describes them: "Alcuni fogli di rime del Petrarca corrette e mutate da lui med°. le quali cita il bembo nelle sue prose," to which he adds in parenthesis: "furono ritrovate in mano d'un pizzicarolo"—but whether it was Bembo himself or some one else who rescued them from the hands of the groceryman (*pizzicarolo*), Pinelli does not say.

Another Petrarchan discovery, of quite a different character, has been lately communicated to the public by Dr. Johannes Uebinger of Münster, a scholar long engaged on a new edition of the works of Cusanus (Nicholas of Cusa)—that prelate who, long before the days of Luther, believed in the necessity of a Reformation, and, long before the days of Copernicus and Galileo, believed in the theory of the earth's motion, and the very cardinal who, as has been seen, is supposed to have been, at an early period, the possessor of Petrarch's Virgil. Dr. Uebinger's essay, "Die angeblichen Dialoge Petrarcas über die wahre Weisheit," is printed in Geiger's *Vierteljahrsschrift für die Kultur und Litteratur der Renaissance* (vol. ii., No. 1), and relates to the dialogues 'De vera sapientia,' so long ascribed to Petrarch. This tractate has always occupied an anomalous position; it is nowhere alluded to in Petrarch's letters, as are all his other works, and is mentioned by none of his contemporaries; nor is there any manuscript of it in existence as old even as the earlier part of the fifteenth century; yet it has been included in all the five editions of the collected writings from 1496 to 1581. Buhle, the historian of modern philosophy, was the earliest to notice its resemblance to some dialogues by Cusanus bearing nearly the same title; but he took it for granted that Cusanus had copied from Petrarch. Körting, Petrarch's ablest biographer, indicated clearly (1878) that a portion of the work was identical with certain passages in Petrarch's 'De remediis utriusque fortunæ'—and Petrarch was hardly the man to repeat himself. Dr. Uebinger now demonstrates that the bulk of the book (nearly one-half of the first dialogue and all of the second) is, with various alterations and corruptions, from the treatise 'De sapientia' of Cusanus, in which has been interpolated (in the middle of dialogue i.) excerpts from Petrarch's 'De remediis,' followed by an extract from some still unrecognized author; and infers that the work, in its existing state, is a compilation by some scribe of the fifteenth century. But, strangely enough, the treatise of Cusanus (written in 1450) was not published until 1478, while the earliest edition of the 'De vera sapientia,' under Petrarch's name, was printed at Utrecht some five years before, or less than a decade after the death of Cusanus (1464). There are thus some doubtful points still to be cleared up, but it seems fair to conclude, with Dr. Uebinger, that the 'De vera sapientia' must be erased from the list of Petrarch's productions.

Correspondence.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My attention has been called to your recent article on "State Interference with Railways," in which you take the opportunity to criticise the American Economic Association, and to place its members in a false position. As Secretary of the Association it seems proper for me to tell your readers that this society embraces men of the most diverse opinions, some of whom go as far as you in the direction of *laissez-faire*. When you comment upon the American Economic Association, you are simply speaking of the economists of the country, for I know of no economic tendency which is not represented in its membership. In fact, it includes at the present time the majority of economists of prominence in this country, and a considerable proportion of the better-known economists of England. Our last monograph is by a lecturer in Lincoln and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford. The governing body of the Association is the Council, and if you will look in our annual report when it appears, you will find in it more than one name of those whom you delight to honor in your editorial columns; no one of them has, however, so far as I know, observed this "serious danger" to which we seem exposed.

While there is a wide difference of opinion among us, and while I have no authority to speak for others, to prevent misunderstanding I think I ought to say that I know of no one who interprets the declaration in regard to the State as an agency of progress to mean that "in doubtful cases the presumption is in favor of State action." One of our monographs, indeed, takes strong ground against any such doctrine.

In conclusion, allow me to call your attention to another declaration in our constitution. The object of the Association is "the encouragement of perfect freedom in all economic discussion."

As much as we differ in other points, I think we all agree in this.

Richard T. Ely.

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md., November 9, 1887.

WATERWAYS VS. RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your editorial, "State Interference with Railways," of November 3 (No. 1166), speaking of water-routes competing with railways, you take a position which will be disputed by no one who is familiar with the subject. The advocates of projected canals admit, without evasion, that canals in most cases do

not, or would not, if constructed, yield interest on the investment. They claim that water-routes serve in bringing down freight charges over a wide territory, and save the shipper as well as the consumer vast sums of money through competition. This view is advocated largely in Western newspapers, and its most conspicuous exponent was the late Gov. Horatio Seymour. In numerous papers and addresses he endeavored to prove that the visible effects of artificial waterways, *i. e.*, freight actually moved and the financial statements of its operations, are insignificant compared with the pressure it exerts on competing railways. If this view is correct, your argument is incomplete unless it disposes of this phase of the question. GUSTAV WIEMER.

CARROLLTON, ILL., November 7, 1887.

[If the United States Government should choose to build a railroad from Chicago to New York, and habitually run it at a heavy loss, it might thereby reduce charges much below their present figure. But a permanently bankrupt road of this kind would not be a useful thing for the country. It would give an artificial stimulus to trade at some points, and check the natural growth of railroad enterprise at others. If a community, however large, asked the Government to build such a railroad, not because they could pay for it, but because it was going to reduce the profits of somebody else whom they did not like, it would be class legislation of the worst sort. And when the Government is asked to spend money for unprofitable waterways because railroad profits will thereby be reduced, it is a case of the same kind.

If the community can make a canal pay, it is evidence that they need it. If they cannot make it pay, it is at least strong *prima facie* evidence that they do not need it. If they claim that it will pay indirectly, by reducing railroad profits, they overlook the fact that such reduction will prevent railroad facilities from being extended as fast as they otherwise would be. If the Government gives A a canal which he cannot pay for, it deprives B of railroad facilities for which he could pay his share. If it were a case of subsidizing one railroad route against another, people would see the fallacy. There is a glamour of apparent free competition about a waterway which blinds them to the facts in the case. But the number of people who can make direct use of an internal waterway is not large; and the history of certain rings at Buffalo and Cincinnati shows how water traffic may be practically monopolized in a few hands.—ED. NATION.]

THE RAINFALL AT LOS ANGELES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a very interesting letter to the *Nation*, from Henry T. Finck, which shows him to be a very accurate observer, and which, as a whole, gives a very true picture of us as we appear when seen with loving eyes, the following statement is made:

"The general irrigation now resorted to, and the numerous green oases which have in consequence sprung up amid the deserts of prickly cactus, have already exerted some influence on the climate, and there is reason to believe that rain will be more abundant in the future than in the past."

One frequently hears this opinion expressed, not only by the oldest native, but also by the latest "tenderfoot." As accurately observed facts do not seem to justify the theory, I trust you will print the enclosed table, which is taken from the "Annual Meteorological Review" collected and compiled by Sergeant James A. Barwick of the Signal Corps, United States Army, in Sacramento, Cal. Since our rain comes at any time from the first of November to April inclusive, and not during the summer months, the best way is to judge by the rainfall during the "rainy" season, and not by the year. Both are given, however, as they show some interesting variations when taken together in the time of the rainfall. Thus, in 1884, there was 40.39 inches of rainfall, but in the season of 1884 and 1885 only 9.29 inches.

LOS ANGELES, L. A. CO., CAL.

Year.	Rainfall in inches.	Season of	Rainfall in inches.
1873.....	16.86	1873-4	24.78
1874.....	21.20	1874-5	21.68
1875.....	26.10	1875-6	26.74
1876.....	18.75	1876-7	5.28
1877.....	10.12	1877-8	21.26
1878.....	20.86	1878-9	11.35
1879.....	17.41	1879-80	20.34
1880.....	18.65	1880-1	13.13
1881.....	5.53	1881-2	10.40
1882.....	10.74	1882-3	12.11
1883.....	14.14	1883-4	38.22
1884.....	40.39	1884-5	9.29
1885.....	10.09	1885-6	22.72
1886.....	17.22	1886-7	*14.15

Very truly yours, H. B. WING.

LOS ANGELES, November 4, 1887.

THE PRIVATE BOMB-MAKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Cannot some public attention be called to the extreme necessity for making the private manufacture of bombs criminal to such an extent as to merit very severe punishment? Hitherto we have not seen or heard that their possession by any one was treated as a crime. The ease with which they can be manufactured, the secrecy with which they can be successfully carried about and used, and the fact that nobody needs them except for criminal purposes, ought to make their private manufacture and possession at least as criminal as carrying concealed weapons. We think they should be more severely treated. The events which have occurred so recently in connection with the Chicago Anarchists ought to emphasize this. Let the penalty be a severe penitentiary punishment for the manufacture, use, or possession of them in any way not carefully prescribed by law. We see very little legitimate use for dynamite in the private purposes of life, and no reason for tolerating such an abuse of power as it puts into men like the Anarchists. It is too late to wait until they have done something destructive to punish them. As for ourselves, we know of no case in which the mere possession of it is not surrounded with something like criminal intentions. Cannot the public be awakened to some action in this matter?

J. H. HYSLOP.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE, MD., November 11, 1887.

THE LEIF ERIKSON MONUMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In reading the Boston *Transcript's* long account of the exercises attending the unveiling of the Leif Erikson monument in Boston on October 29, I was somewhat surprised to find that no mention was made of the origin of the agitation which has just culminated in the completion of the monument. The orator of the occasion, Professor E. N. Horsford, entered into the discussion of details in almost every other branch of his subject, but, strange to say, had only one single sentence that has any reference to the origin of this movement. That sentence is: "This is the statue Ole Bull, earliest of all, conceived and dreamed of, worked and sang for." It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that something more than this barren sentence might very appropriately have been said in this direction.

The idea of erecting a monument in honor of the Norse discoverer was conceived in the State of Wisconsin among a few patriotic Norsemen, with Ole Bull as the central figure. Ole Bull and Professor Rasmus B. Anderson, now United States Minister to Denmark, were very intimate friends. They first met in January, 1868. Professor Anderson was at this time much interested in the study of the Norse discoveries, and had lectured on the subject. Ole Bull was also an enthusiastic vindicator of the claims of the Norsemen, and the first time they were together the subject was discussed by them. In Ole Bull's response to an address of welcome on the occasion of his first visit to this city, January 19, 1868, he spoke of the discovery of America by the Northmen. On May 17, 1872, he gave a concert in this city for the purpose of raising funds for purchasing Scandinavian books for the library of the University of Wisconsin, and after the concert was over a State reception was given in honor of Mr. Bull, presided over by Gov. C. C. Washburn. Various speeches were made on this occasion, and I find in the report of the speech made by Professor Anderson these words: "And right here allow me to say that when you have assisted Norway in erecting a monument on the grave of Harald Haarfager, we earnestly hope that you will return hither and assist us in erecting a monument in honor of Leif Erikson." In his response Ole Bull dwelt on the same theme.

This, so far as I can ascertain, is the first public mention of a monument for Leif Erikson. It had, however, often been talked of before by Ole Bull and Professor Anderson among their friends.

Ole Bull returned to this city in the fall of 1872; and on May 27 succeeding, at a meeting of the Scandinavians of this city, at which he was present, the plans for the erection of a monument were discussed. Ole Bull was soon to depart for Norway, but offered his services in giving, before his departure, a few concerts, for the purpose of starting a fund. The first one was given at Cambridge, Wis., on the evening of May 31, 1873. At this and the other concerts held for the same purpose, Professor Anderson was with Mr. Bull, and spoke in the intervals on the Norse discoveries and of the plans for a Leif Erikson monument. Ole Bull, too, often became so enthusiastic in the cause that he was not content to act as a virtuoso merely, but assumed the rôle of an orator as well. I was present at the first of this series of concerts, and distinctly remember the interest he succeeded in arousing among his countrymen.

Ole Bull was, indeed, full of enthusiasm on this subject. His original plans for the unveiling of the monument were, too, somewhat different from those which have recently been carried out. His were to have been on a much grander scale, and it is interesting to recall them at this time. The following is from Madison daily of May, 1873:

"Ole Bull, Professor R. B. Anderson, Senator J. A. Johnson, and other prominent Norwegians are raising money to build a monument to Leif Erikson. The first-named gentleman has already given some concerts, and will give some more before leaving for Nor-

* Up to May 1, 1887.

way, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the monument fund. Professor Anderson, a linguist thoroughly versed in Scandinavian literature, is to lecture for the benefit of the fund. The total amount to be raised is $10,000. The monument is to be erected in Madison, and dedicated with great ceremony on the hundredth anniversary of American independence. Ole Bull, Björnson, the famous Norwegian author and poet, and other celebrities will be present on the occasion, together with such a host of enthusiastic Norwegians from this and adjoining States as were never before seen together outside of the borders of Norway."

In June, 1873, Professor Anderson accompanied Ole Bull to Norway, where they agitated the same question. Björnson was summoned from Christiana to Ole Bull's villa near Bergen, where a conference was held to discuss the subject. After his return, Professor Anderson published a small work entitled: 'America Not Discovered by Columbus.' From a note in this work concerning the monument scheme I find the following:

"For the realization of this object Ole Bull has contributed his eminent services. He has already given several concerts, both in this country and in Norway, the proceeds of which go to the monument fund. . . . Norway's famous poet and orator, Björnstjerne Björnson, has promised to write, for the dedication of the monument, a cantata, to which the eminent Norse composer, Edward Grieg, will write the music. Björnson has also promised to come to America in person and deliver the dedication oration."

These were Ole Bull's original plans.

As a result of this initiatory work, about $2,000 were raised, but for various reasons, into the details of which I cannot here enter, the work of raising money progressed very slowly in the West, and hence, in order to gain the coöperation of men of means, a committee, consisting of over fifty prominent Eastern men, was appointed December 8, 1876, on the occasion of a concert given by Ole Bull in Boston, and to this committee the funds raised in the West were ultimately transferred.

Hoping that I have contributed a few facts that may be of interest in the history of this monument, I am,

Yours respectfully, JULIUS E. OLSON.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, October 7, 1887.

SOME THINGS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: At the recent meeting of the bar commemorative of the late Justice Woods of that court, one of the senior lawyers made some statements, concerning the bench itself, which have been brought to mind by your paragraph referring to the vacancy caused by Judge Woods's demise. They may be of some interest:

"Its centennial was near, and it was a curious thing in its history that no associate justice of the court had ever fully become its head. One (John Rutledge) had been nominated for Chief Justice, but failed to pass the Senate. One Chief Justice (R. B. Taney) had been nominated for an associate justice, and also failed in the Senate."

A still more curious thing was the fact that no full Chief Justice had, before his elevation, filled any judicial position whatever.

"It was perhaps a law of the court that no associate should be promoted, and the Chief Justice should never serve any judicial apprenticeship—a thing to be remembered when estimating their success as the head of this court. It was also true, as a rule, that the associate justices were taken untried from the ranks of the bar. And what a comment, that for near a hundred years there had not been a poor lawyer, a weak or a bad man on that bench—never had been! The personnel of the court had always been so high, the court had so well performed its functions, so well borne its dignity and sustained itself, that conscious weakness, infirmity of character, deficiency of learning had never reached the bench—dared not seek it."

This last was eulogium. Taking the matter up at the point that usually all the members of the court have come fresh from the bar, something may be added. Justice Woods himself was taken from the Circuit Court, and he left upon the bench Blatchford from the Federal Court of New York, and Gray from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

The whole number of associates, from its first session ninety-seven years ago, is forty-three. Of these but fourteen or fifteen had previously filled judicial positions, and the most of these were in the earlier years of the court. Obviously, whatever may be the fitness of men already invested with judicial functions, that condition renders them inconspicuous—more so than a high position at the bar; while he to whom it falls to place a new incumbent upon the national bench knows many at the bar fit for the place. Possibly the consideration that men in judicial places are provided for, has a small percentage of influence, as has the wish to provide for a deserving Cabinet officer.

It is curious to observe how the high honors of the Supreme Court have been distributed among the States. Six have fallen to New York—a chief and five associates—Jay, Livingston, Thompson, Nelson, Hunt, and Blatchford. Of these the second, third and fourth had served on her bench. The last was taken from the Federal bench.

Massachusetts contributed four — Cushing, Story, Curtis, and Gray. The first and last were her Chief Justices when taken. Was it stepping down or up for these? Story and Curtis were from the bar direct.

Virginia has furnished five—John Marshall and Bushrod Washington from her bar, John Blair, P. P. Barbour, and Peter V. Daniel from her bench.

Pennsylvania has been honored with four places—James Wilson, Henry Baldwin, R. C. Grier, and William Strong. Grier was a State judge; Baldwin, Strong, and Wilson were not.

From Maryland came Taney, R. H. Harrison, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, and Gabriel Duval. Chase, when transferred to the Federal Court, was Chief Justice, and Duval went from the Marylaud bench.

North Carolina furnished Iredell from her bench and Alfred Moore from her bar.

John Rutledge, as everybody knows, was a South Carolinian, first appointed an associate justice, nominated Chief Justice, presided in a single short term as Chief Justice, was rejected by the Senate, and retired. This in 1795. He was born in 1739, and died in 1800. William Johnson was also from South Carolina. Neither Rutledge nor Johnson had previously been a judge.

New Jersey contributed William Paterson and the present Justice Bradley, both from the bar direct.

Connecticut has had the single honor of furnishing the third Chief Justice, Ellsworth.

Kentucky has received three of the high places—Thomas Todd, Robert Trimble, and our present Justice Harlan. They were all Kentucky lawyers.

Ohio has been conspicuously remembered. President Jackson took John McLean from her Supreme Court. Chief-Justices Chase and Waite, Justices Swayne and Matthews, came from her bar direct.

Georgia has had two seats—one for her Wayne; and Woods was from Georgia.

Tennessee relinquished her Judge Catron to the national tribunal.

From Alabama came John McKinley; and John A. Campbell, who went out with the South. Born in 1811, by many years the senior of most of the justices, two years older than Judge Bradley, he is often before the court, in seeming undiminished vigor.

Maine has the single honor of her Clifford. Iowa has her Miller; Illinois, her Davis; California, her Field, all of whom came fresh from their several bars; while New Hampshire rejoices in the memory of her Woodbury.

One-half in number of the present States have thus furnished the forty-nine judges (reckoning together chief justices and associates), twelve States have been honored with forty-two, while the court has in fact been the product of eight—New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. New York has had six, while, of the old States, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Delaware have been neglected. Ohio has had two of her sons at the same time on this bench for the past twenty-five years, and twice crowned with the Chief Justiceship, while Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and several of her other young sisters have had no citizen called to this high position.

These are at the least curious facts in our history, and might warrant a study. Should President Cleveland transfer the Secretary of the Interior to the Supreme Court, Mississippi would be added to the favored States; the bench, so far from losing, would preserve its full measure of strength. It may be doubted whether in brilliancy of intellect it has ever had his equal, nor in any, except Story, perhaps, his peer in culture. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1887.

Notes.

THOSE who have followed Dr. Holmes with pleasure in his recollections of his trip to Europe in the *Atlantic* can now possess themselves of the whole story in book form, as it has been very handsomely published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 'Our Hundred Days in Europe' will be a lasting, and perhaps an historical, illustration of the sort of relation which has grown up between the kin on both sides the sea in our times, largely through Boston, and very largely through literature.

A few months ago we noticed the first volume of Mr. Gomme's 'Romano-British Remains,' in the "Gentleman's Magazine Library." The second part, just published (with continuous paging) by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., contains the rest of the counties (from Staffordshire to Yorkshire), as well as Wales and Scotland, and supplementary notices to the whole. It contains also a series of short papers, occupying nearly one hundred pages, upon the Roman roads in Britain, and some valuable "Historical Notes" upon Cæsar's campaigns in Britain. These are: "A Visit to the Portus Itius," "The Time of Cæsar's Invasion," "Cæsar's Cantian Campaigns," "Samian Ware," and "On Helmets Worn by the Romans." There are two indices—one general; the other, "a place-name index of Roman remains."

A volume of selections from the *Spectator*, edited by Alex. Charles Ewald, F. S. A. (Frederick Warne & Co.), has been added to the "Chandos Classics." Upwards of one hundred of the essays have been included. The character sketches are grouped at the beginning, and the papers on general topics, exclusive of the critical and religious disquisitions, which are altogether discarded, fill up the remaining and larger portion of the volume. A good biographical introduction concerning Steele and

Addison, with a word for the minor contributors, is furnished.

T. Nelson & Sons send us the ruby 16mo edition of the Bible, printed at the University Press, Oxford, in the revised versions, with the respective prefaces of the revisers, and the supplementary preferred readings of the American Committee. All this occupies about 1,000 pages in the small type already designated, so that the volume is rather for reference than for reading.

In part 13 of the Supplement to 'Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon,' the articles are completed, the last page of the *Nachtrag* containing a notice of New York and the projected tunnel under the North River. This is followed by an index of subjects which is very full and valuable, the references probably numbering more than 50,000. There will also be a second index of maps and illustrations, and both will add greatly to the ease of consulting the work. In this part and in No. 14 are given some excellent maps of the German Colonies in New Guinea and the neighboring islands; a railroad map of Germany, distinguishing the State roads from private roads, and marking the places where the principal offices and works of the various companies are situated; a chart showing the distribution of vertebrates throughout the world; and a large general map of Africa. This, for its size, is the fullest which we have yet seen, and, when compared with those accompanying the article Africa in vol. i, will show at a glance what an immense progress in a very few years has been made in our knowledge of the dark continent. We may return to this Supplement hereafter.

The fifth biennial report of the Directors of the Kansas Historical Society is chiefly noteworthy for its showing of local newspaper files, of which there are 4,292 bound volumes. Besides these, there are 1,694 volumes of newspapers published in other States and countries.

Of the leaves of last year's calendar, torn off day by day, we have heretofore had to inquire —"Mais où sont les neiges d'antan?" Now Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have bethought them to insert between brass clasps a removable book of selections, which lies open from week to week, and remains intact at the end of the year. This may be observed in their Holmes Calendar and Whitney Calendar for 1888, the former having a portrait of Dr. Holmes, and both showing a decorative colored background, to which pad and book are attached.

Little & Brown, Boston, send us a translation of 'Les Misérables' in five volumes, which is at once an extremely pretty book to look at, and as easy and pleasant English to read as any reasonably good translation of Victor Hugo's French can be. If something of literal exactness is sacrificed at times, the style and language are made more possible to English ears and tastes, and the impression of the author which is given is upon the whole quite as truthful as would be conveyed by a more strictly literal rendering. The translation used is the English one by Sir Lascelles Wraxall, made in 1862, when 'Les Misérables' first appeared; but passages and chapters omitted in that have been specially translated for this issue, and the text has been restored to its original French form wherever the old translation departed from it by omission or alteration of any kind. The books are beautifully printed at the University Press by John Wilson & Son.

The fourth and fifth volumes of 'Les Misérables' have been issued in the handsome edition published in French by Wm. R. Jenkins, thus completing the work. We have before now spoken in praise of the general excellence and attractiveness of this edition of the most widely known of Victor Hugo's stories. Mr. Jenkins has presented it to the American reader of French in all the luxury of thick paper and large, clear type, and at a price which is much below that of the French editions.

Among the latest books issued in Paris by the house of Hachette is 'Ramona; la Conquête Américaine au Méxique,' *roman anglais* (*sic*), translated, with the authorization of the author, by Mme. de Witt, *née* Guizot.

The second volume of the 'Journal des Goncourt,' covering the period from 1862 to 1865, has just been published by Charpentier.

The Temple newspaper and review known as *Pump Court* has lately been changed to a weekly journal. In its issue for October 27 it gave a facsimile of the anonymous letter to Lord Monteagle which led to the frustration of the Gunpowder Plot. Other facsimiles of interesting historical documents will follow, besides views and descriptions of historic houses. As heretofore, the substance of *Pump Court* will be legal news and discussion.

Harper's Young People for 1887 makes the customary plump volume, in which the old lines have been closely adhered to. Mr. French's infant heads connect it pictorially with its predecessor, and Mr. Howard Pyle continues to stamp his pleasant fancies on the pages of the magazine. "Process" cuts have been perhaps less employed than usual.

Babyhood completes, with its current issue, its third year and volume. The merits of this serious and well-conducted magazine more and more make it worthy to be classed among indispensable household articles. It is published at No. 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

We learn from the *Gazette Anecdotique* (New York: Duprat) that the Librairie des Bibliophiles has recently begun the publication of a new periodical, the *Carillon Théâtral*. Each number will be devoted to a single new play, giving a complete account of it, together with the various and often opposing opinions of the principal theatrical critics. During the active season of the Paris theatres, from October to June, it will appear three times a month; during the rest of the year, only once a month. The first number was issued October 10, and was devoted to 'Dégommé,' the latest comedy of M. Gondinet.

When M. Caro died last summer, he had just finished the little volume on George Sand he was to contribute to Hachette's collection of the "Grands Écrivains français." Although the publication was already announced at that time, the book did not appear until October 26, but a long extract was given in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of October 1. This is an account of George Sand's works according to periods, and of the various influences under which they were written. The moralist and philosopher here judges the artist and the woman with great kindliness and admiration, but not always with full sympathy. It is amusing to see the active antipathy of M. Caro for some of the friends and inspirers of George Sand, especially during the period between 1840 and 1848, through all the works of which time the influence of Pierre Leroux and of Lamennais upon his author seems to rouse in M. Caro's criticism an eager asperity quite unlike the moderation of his usual manner. One is tempted to believe that if the writer had lived to publish his work himself, this asperity of tone would have been softened, leaving the literary judgments, which are excellent, unchanged.

M. Albert Delpit, author of 'Mademoiselle de Bressier,' begins a story called 'Thérésine' in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 15. The scene is in Louisiana; the time, within the last ten years; the actors, French or Creoles. M. Delpit should make a success of his new novel, for he is himself a native of Louisiana, the son of a wealthy planter ruined by the war. It is said that, after being educated in France, he spent some years in New Orleans, even engaging in journalism there for a short time, but as he returned to France definitively in 1868, before he was twenty, this does not seem probable. He was naturalized in France in 1870, when he was twenty-one, and fought with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war. He has been since then a very prolific and successful writer of novels and plays. 'Mademoiselle de Bressier,' which is by no means one of his best works, appeared first in the form of a novel, and later was turned into a drama—a frequent transformation with M. Delpit, all of whose works, in their original form, suggest an ultimate theatrical destination.

M. Léo Quesnel contributes to the *Revue Bleue* for October 29 an interesting sketch of the present condition of Marocco, derived from the accounts of the most recent travellers in that country. He holds that the interests of France will be best served by the maintenance of its independence under the sovereignty of Muley-Hassan, or, in the event of his death, one of his house, following in this the view of the late M. Gabriel Charmes. This is based chiefly on the fact that the Emperor of Marocco, being a descendant of the Prophet, is regarded as the religious head of the Mohammedan Church throughout Africa, and in case he was dethroned there would be no one sufficiently powerful to resist and possibly prevent another Mahdi rebellion, nor to hold in check the turbulent Mohammedan confraternities. These are eighteen in number, their influence extending from British India to the banks of the Congo, and their principal object in Africa is to obstruct the progress of Christians. He believes, apparently, with M. Le Chatelier, who has recently published a book on 'Les Confréries Musulmanes du Hedjaz,' that only the strong pressure brought to bear upon these zealous propagandists, both at Mecca and by the Emperor of Marocco, prevents them from proclaiming a "Holy War" against all who are not Arab or Berber. In such an event, Algeria and Tunis would be the first to suffer.

Students of Omar Khayyám will find some interesting examples of his quatrains in the November *Macmillan's*, in which the writer tries to illustrate, as well as to specify, in what ways Mr. Fitzgerald's translation is so greatly transformed from the original as almost to be remade. The stanzas are generally not those chosen by the latter; they lack, too, just that touch of genius which made his "large infidel" so near in feeling to the modern spirit.

In the *Academy* for October 29 Mr. W. W. Skeat comes to the rescue of the Shaksperian word *mort* in its obvious signification in the phrase "mort o' the deer" ("Winter's Tale," 1, 2, 118). The commentators' supposition that it meant not 'death,' but 'a flourish blown at the death of the deer,' he traces to a corruption, in other early English passages, of the word *mot*, which means 'a note winded by a huntsman upon his horne,' into *mort*.

Mr. J. E. Keeler, astronomer of the Lick Observatory, California, now more than a year resident on Mount Hamilton, contributes to the *Sidereal Messenger* a few notes on the atmospheric conditions prevailing at the Observatory at different seasons. Appointed to the charge of the extensive time-service of the Observatory, which reaches eastward as far as Ogden by the Central Pacific, and El Paso by the Southern Pacific Railway, Mr. Keeler has for a con-

tinuous period of some fourteen months made the necessary time determinations, as well as other observations, which afford the means for making a fairly accurate estimate of the chances for good observing at all seasons; and it is a matter for regret that his experience is not fully confirmatory of that of all astronomers who have previously been there, and found the mountain a paradise for the telescopist. Their observations were mainly conducted through the summer and autumn, and tended to show that bad nights were exceptional; while Mr. Keeler is compelled to record a difference against the winter season so enormous that for two months it is doubtful whether astronomical work could be pursued to advantage. If we may judge from the character of the appointments already made to this institution—Mr. J. M. Schaeberle of Ann Arbor and Mr. E. E. Barnard of Nashville having recently accepted the positions offered them—the Lick Observatory will soon drop into line among the foremost astronomical establishments in the world.

The October number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen* contains the first part of a report by Dr. H. V. Jhering of an expedition sent out by "Herman," the German Colonization Society for South America, to examine certain lands in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul. A very clear and minute account is given of the delta of the Camacuam, and of this river as far as S. José. It is accompanied by two unusually fine maps. This is followed by an interesting account of some of the "Religious Conceptions and Customs of the Central Esquimaux," by Dr. F. Boas. He dwells particularly on the cult of the goddess Sedna and certain spirits. A peculiar legend is that of a "Flight to the Moon," where the test of endurance is in the not laughing at a comical dance of the Moon-man and his wife.

It is gratifying to be reminded now and then that the German Muse can live and thrive in our cis-Atlantic atmosphere. We have lately received from C. N. Caspar of Milwaukee two small volumes of American-German poetry, of which it may at any rate be said that if the verse in them is not of superlative merit, yet much that is less good is constantly appearing in the fatherland. One is an allegorical narrative poem entitled "Aglaia," the chief fault of which is the monotony of its hundred or more eight-lined stanzas. 'Aglaia' is printed at Milwaukee. The other volume referred to, however, bears the imprint of a Munich house, and is entitled 'Lieder und Sprüche aus dem Volke für das Volk gedichtet, von Frank Siller. Here we find a most cosmopolitan range of subjects and a few really good lyrics. We can, however, bestow no very warm praise upon the Funeral Ode to Garfield, in which very commonplace thought and feeling are wedded to an unpleasing rhythm. Not a little of this volume is taken up with miscellaneous translations of English lyrics. Among these we notice an excellent version of Longfellow's "Excelsior."

We lately mentioned the forthcoming new edition of the 'Dizionario biografico degli scrittori contemporanei' of Professor Angelo De Gubernatis, first published in Florence in 1879, and, despite some errors, the most useful lexicon of living authors in any language. It was particularly serviceable for its sketches of the writers of eastern and southern Europe, concerning whom information is otherwise often inaccessible. The first edition has long been exhausted, and copies have recently sold in Italy for more than double the publication price. Professor De Gubernatis desires that his second corrected and enlarged edition shall be fairly complete in regard to the contemporary literature of America. To this end he has addressed a card to the principal American authors not represented in the former edition, and expresses the hope that, in the absence of American works of reference in the Italian libraries, they will kindly communicate to him some needed biographical and bibliographical details. The printing of the new edition will begin before the close of the year.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently received a collection of twenty-nine beautiful Greek terracotta figurines found at Myrina, a small town on the western coast of Asia Minor, north of Smyrna. The site was excavated by the French School at Athens a few years ago with extraordinary success as regards the number and beauty of the objects discovered, many of which are now in the Louvre. The Boston collection, although comparatively small, is admirably representative of the variety of types discovered, and of their artistic merit. A few of the figures have the severity of the Tanagra style, but most of them are conceived with much more life and movement, and reflect the spirit of the larger sculptures of the Hellenistic age, to which they belong.

—Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's paper on "Shelley" in the November *Princeton Review* is a warning to facile writers. The mass of material in Shelley's case is so voluminous and complicated, and so little of it is superfluous, that the subject is likely to prove a trap for any one who ventures upon it without proper preparation. This has happened with Mr. Warner, who comes out of the labyrinth, as was to be expected, with an impossible Shelley, so full of incompatible qualities that the critic himself is completely puzzled and confused. The estimate is worthless, on both the poetic and personal sides; and there are not a few statements of fact that are misleading. What reader of Trelawny but would protest against the conversion of one of his most naïvely humorous anecdotes of the poet into this: "His appearance, nude, after a sea-bath, before a dinner party at the Villa Magni, the summer of his death, was the freak of an impish child rather than a man devoid of decency"? It was nothing of the kind, but a mere accident; his clothes had been washed away, and the fun was in the poor bather's stopping a moment to explain his predicament when he found himself unexpectedly in the presence of "company," and remonstrating with them for being there at an unusual time. The statement that "it is amazing that he should not have had a glimpse, in the principle of universal love he sought, of the true character of the historical Jesus as an influence in human affairs," shows superficial acquaintance with his works and thought; the exclamation, in connection with the ideals of 'Prometheus Unbound,' that "that way lies anarchy!" is a piece of astonishing misconception; while the contemporary critics whose remarks Mr. Warner marshals in their black array, said nothing worse than Mr. Warner's "we should expect such poetry from the sickly imagination of a eunuch." A critic who indulges himself in such phrases comes nearer to passing the bounds of decorum than Shelley ever did; but, after all, the article is not meant to be wanton—it is merely incompetent.

—The frontispiece to the October number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Charles Scribner's Sons) is a delicately colored portrait of Guy Chabot, Baron of Jarnac, whose famous duel opens with such picturesqueness the reign of Henri Deux. The portrait of Jarnac's adversary, La Chastaigneraye, is also given, bearing, like the other, the little stamp of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and it is probably this one which is the "facsimilé d'un dessin de François Clouet," mentioned in the list of artists on the cover of the number. Both portraits are extremely interesting, but would be still more so if we knew with certainty which of them was the work of the famous artist of the French Renaissance, and to whom the other is due. It is a serious omission for the *revue* not to give with each number the very satisfactory descriptive list of illustrations which appears only at the end of the volume. It would be pleasant to know something more than what mere surmise and intuition tell us, without having to wait three months for the information. The accompanying article, by M. Henri Bouchot, is entitled: "Choses de Duel: le Coup de Jarnac," and is a brilliant and vivid description of what was in reality the last of the solemn trials by combat of the Middle Ages. Michelet has told the same story, in the volume of his History of France, called 'Guerres de Religion,' after contemporary documents—the official account of the heralds of the day, the relations of Vieilleville, and of Brantôme, the last of whom was the nephew of La Chastaigneraye—and with illustrations and additions drawn from the inexhaustible historical treasures of his own imagination. M. Bouchot's paper reflects something of the passionate glow of Michelet's narrative, and of the ardor of his partisanship; and if not a wholly original restatement of the story, it is certainly a very pleasant one. M. Ludovic Halévy, in his "Notes et Souvenirs," gives a striking picture of the moment of the defeat of the Commune and the entrance of the Army of Versailles into Paris, from his own observations and his notes taken at the time. This very dramatic relation extends from May 22 to May 26, including the narrative of the Commandant Trève, the Captain of the French frigate who on May 21 had the honor, as M. Halévy says, of entering Paris before the army, and planting the national colors on the ramparts. The second part of M. Charles d'Héricault's "Idylle de Prairial" fulfils the promise of the beginning, and the completed story is an excellent specimen of one of the new methods of writing historical fiction. Whether M. Albert Vandal's "Roman d'un ambassadeur" represents another of these fashions in fiction it would not be easy to decide without special knowledge; but, whether it is romance or reality, it is well done, and worthy of the historian who wrote 'Une Ambassade française en Orient sous Louis XV.' The large and well-filled pictures of Venetian life in the last century which illustrate this paper are very peculiar, but they are well worth careful examination.

—The École Libre des Sciences Politiques opens this year, according to the *Journal des Débats* of Oct. 24, with five hundred pupils; a new wing and additional work-rooms having been built to accommodate the increasing numbers in the various classes. It now consists of five departments, the administrative, financial, diplomatic, general, and colonial, the last having been organized last year to meet the new requirements occasioned by the French colonial policy. In it are taught the language, history, and customs of the inhabitants of the French colonies and countries protected by France. It is hoped that, by this means, competent colonial administrators will eventually be supplied—a much-felt want in the French service. The *Débats* says that very few now present themselves for examination for Government clerkships who are not graduates of this school. The last number of its *Annales*, the review published by the professors and pupils, contains an article by M. Huot on the "Canadian French and the Development of Parliamentary Liberties in Canada."

—The formal opening of the Oriental Seminary in connection with the University of Berlin was brilliantly celebrated on October 27 in the presence of the Cultusminister von Gossler, Count von Bismarck, members of the Bundesrath, heads of bureaus, and the Rector and professors of the University. Great interest has been manifested in the foundation of this Seminary not only by scholars, but by the German public, for several reasons. Among these is the success of German travellers in explorations during the last two decades, but, above all, the present colonial policy of the German Empire, which seeks the acquisition of territory and the extension of trade, in order that its foreign influence may equal its present commanding position in European affairs, and at the same time that it may anticipate certain social dangers which are among the questions of the future. The Imperial Diet and the Prussian Parliament have united in the establishment of this Seminary, and it is expected that it will form a centre for scholars whose studies in the Oriental languages have been begun in other universities. The prospectus of the Seminary, issued by the Cultusminister in connection with the Foreign Office, provides that at first instruction shall be given in Chinese, Japanese, Hindustani, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Suaheli; that in addition to the study of the language of any country, its religion, laws, customs, geography, statistics, and recent history shall be studied. The aim of the instruction shall be: (1) To impart a knowledge of the grammar and of the vocabulary, such as is in daily oral and written use; (2) practice in speaking and writing the language; (3) an acquaintance with the most popular writings of a public and private character; and (4) a knowledge of the land and people. For every language to be taught a special course of instruction is provided, consisting of a theoretical and a practical part. The theoretical instruction will be given by German teachers, the practical exercises will be given by native teachers. The length of the courses in the different languages is fixed as follows: In Chinese, from six to eight semesters; Japanese, six semesters; Hindustani, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, four semesters each; Suaheli, two semesters. Additional courses will be organized at the beginning of each academic year, as may be found necessary. In order to secure the best results, the number of students in any course is not, as a rule, to exceed twelve. Students without means will be taught gratuitously, and stipends of 300 marks a semester are provided for students of special excellence, which will be determined by the results of the studies of the first semester; other students pay a small lecture-room fee (*Auditoriengeld*), and 20 marks a semester, which will be used for a library fund. Examinations occur at the end of a course in any language.

—For admission to the Seminary, students must be regularly admitted to the University or receive the Rector's permission to study as guests (*Hospitanten*). It is further provided that candidates for the position of translator in the foreign service who have passed these examinations satisfactorily, and have the other requisite qualifications, shall receive the preference in appointments. Dr. Karl Eduard Sachau, Professor of Arabic in the University, has been appointed Director of the Seminary. In the first semester two courses of practical exercises in Chinese will be given by native Chinamen; one will have special reference to North Chinese, the second to South Chinese. The two courses in Arabic will include the dialect of Syria and of Egypt. In addition to the assigned courses, public lectures of general interest will be given on Saturday evenings. The old Bourse has been fitted up for the reception of the Seminary. It is in the immediate vicinity of the museums, and but a few minutes' walk from the University. The Cultusminister, in formally conveying the Seminary to the University, emphasized the fact that it was not designed to supersede or limit the present work in the Oriental languages in the University. Its aim is practical, not scientific, and lies outside the study of philology—namely, to equip the student for intercourse with foreign nations, to be of service to the dragoman, the missionary, the officers of museums, the traveller, the merchant, the technical student. He regarded the Seminary, as at present constituted, as but a germ of what it will become.

—Harvard College Observatory, having come into the possession of the Boyden Fund for the purpose of obtaining astronomical observations at elevated stations, Professor Pickering is prosecuting experimental researches as to the best method of obtaining photographs of celestial objects. Years ago Mr. Rutherfurd demonstrated the practicability of converting any refracting telescope into an equivalent photographic instrument, by mounting in front of the visual object-glass a convex lens of long focus. Such lenses have been adapted to a number of telescopes, and used in celestial photography, with entire success; but the cost of the additional lens and the introduction of two more surfaces constitute sufficient objection to the method to lead to inquiry after other methods of accomplishing the same result. Professor Pickering finds that, if the surfaces of the crown glass are given different curvatures, the desired result may be obtained by a slight modification of the construction of the cell, whereby the flint lens may be moved towards the focal plane. When an object-glass of this construction is used for direct or optical observation, the two lenses, flint and crown, are in contact, the more convex surface of the crown coming next to the concave surface of the flint. When it is desired to use the telescope for photographic work, the lenses are separated by a suitable interval in the cell, and the outer or crown lens is reversed, so that the rays strike the more convex surface first. In order to determine whether this principle of construction might be available for a large objective to be made for experimental work undertaken with the aid of the Boyden Fund, Professor Pickering directed Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons to construct a small object-glass on the new plan. This proving to be well adapted to its purposes, the larger one, of 13 inches aperture and 180 inches focal length, has been recently completed by the same makers; and it is found upon trial that the images are excellent for direct observation, while the photographic images prove to be equally good when the lenses are separated three inches and the crown glass reversed. This important discovery makes it possible for every observatory purchasing a visual telescope to own also a photographic outfit of equal power at trifling additional expense.

DARWIN'S LIFE AND LETTERS—I.

Life and Letters of Charles Darwin. With an autobiographic chapter by Francis Darwin. London: John Murray. 3 vols. (To be published next week in New York by D. Appleton & Co. in 2 vols.)

HERE we have, at length, the natural complement of that full line of duodecimos which stand on so many shelves, which have interested so many readers, and so much influenced scientific and philosophic thought. A perhaps unusual amount of this interest has been personal; for, although many were repelled by Darwin's doctrine, all were attracted by the man, as he quite unconsciously revealed himself in his writings. As his letters show, Darwin thought he was addressing only the limited circle of naturalists, and he expected rather to diminish their objections to his theory of evolution than to win their assent. We see that the wide popularity of 'The Origin of Species' was a genuine surprise, as also was the personal admiration and good feeling which his unaffected modesty and candor, and his disposition to maximize rather than to minimize all objections to his theory, very naturally elicited. Thus prepossessed, and desirous to know more of the man himself, and of his ways and doings from youth to age, we take up with eagerness the three volumes of 'Life and Letters,' which the son who most shared the father's pursuits has edited and published.

The first volume opens with a brief account of the Darwin family, contains the "Autobiography" in eighty pages, a chapter of "Reminiscences" by the editor, and selections of letters down to the beginning of the year 1854. The second volume covers the period of the growth and development of "The Origin of Species." The third brings the correspondence down to the close. The Autobiography and the Reminiscences offer us more matter than we can use in the present article. From these we will cull as we read.

The Autobiography somehow reminds us of that of Franklin, which we have not read since boyhood. Indeed, more than one point of likeness might be traced between the two men. The editor tells us that his father's autobiographical recollections were written for his children without any thought that they would ever be published. "To many this may seem an impossibility, but those who know my father will understand how it was not only possible, but natural." It was mainly written in June and July, 1876, and the manuscript is headed, "Recollections of the Development of My Mind and Character." About the time Darwin's mother died, when he was a little over eight years old, he was sent to a day school at Shrewsbury. Already, he says, "my taste for natural history, and more especially for collecting, was well developed. I tried to make out the names of plants, and collected all sorts of things—shells, seals, franks, coins, and minerals." In one little particular the boy was not the father of the man; he says he was then addicted to fibbing:

"One little event during this year has fixed itself very firmly in my mind, and I hope that it has done so from my conscience having been afterwards sorely troubled by it; it is curious as showing that apparently I was interested at this early age in the variability of plants! I told another little boy (I believe it was Leighton, who afterwards became a well-known lichenologist and botanist) that I could produce variously colored polyanthuses and primroses by watering them with certain colored fluids, which was of course a monstrous fable, and had never been tried by me. I may here also confess that as a little boy I was much given to inventing deliberate falsehoods, and this was always done for the sake of causing excitement. For instance, I once gathered much valuable fruit from my father's trees and hid it in the shrubbery, and then ran in breathless haste to spread the news that I had discovered a hoard of stolen fruit."

His detestation of cruelty, which comes out in various ways, it seems, was earlier developed than his entire veracity. In this early boyhood, he had

"a strong taste for angling, and would sit for any number of hours on the bank of a river or pond watching the float; when at M—— I was told that I could kill the worms with salt and water, and from that day I never spitted a

living worm, though at the expense probably of some loss of success. Once as a very little boy while at the day school, or before that time, I acted cruelly, for I beat a puppy, I believe, simply from enjoying the sense of power; but the beating could not have been severe, for the puppy did not howl, of which I feel sure, as the spot was near the house. This act lay heavily on my conscience, as is shown by my remembering the exact spot where the crime was committed."

In another connection he remarks that "I can say in my own favor that I was as a boy humane, but I owed this entirely to the instruction and example of my sisters. I doubt, indeed, whether humanity is a natural or innate quality." Another trait of his boyhood is worth noting. From his eleventh to his sixteenth year he was at a boarding-school in Shrewsbury, where he had the advantage of living the life of a true schoolboy:

"But as the distance was hardly more than a mile to my home, I very often ran there in the longer intervals between the callings over and before locking up at night. This, I think, was in many ways advantageous to me by keeping up home affections and interests. I remember in the early part of my school life that I often had to run very quickly to be in time, and from being a fleet runner was generally successful; but when in doubt I prayed earnestly to God to help me, and I well remember that I attributed my success to the prayers and not to my quick running, and marvelled how generally I was aided."

The school was strictly classical, and, "as a means of education to me, was simply a blank.' His father and his masters took him for a very ordinary boy, rather below the common standard of intellect. Yet he remembers that he had "a keen pleasure in understanding any complex subject or thing," and that when he was taught Euclid by a private tutor, the clear geometrical proofs gave him intense satisfaction. He remembered also his delight when the principle of the vernier of a barometer was explained to him by his uncle. He was fond of reading the historical plays of Shakspere and the recently published poems of Byron and Scott, but, as we shall see, this disposition did not last. On the other hand,

"early in my school days a boy had a copy of 'The Wonders of the World,' which I often read, and disputed with other boys about the veracity of some of the statements, and I believe that this book first gave me a wish to travel in remote countries, which was ultimately fulfilled by the voyage of the *Beagle*. In the latter part of my school life I became passionately fond of shooting; I do not believe that any one could have shown more zeal for the holy cause than I did for shooting birds."

This passion lasted for a good while. After he had taken up geology in his last years at Cambridge, at the close of a tour in Wales which he made with Sedgwick, he hurried down to his uncle's country-place for shooting; "for at that time I should have thought myself mad to give up the first days of partridge-shooting for geology or any other science." And it is in one of his letters about this time that this sentence occurs: "Upon my soul, it is only about a fortnight to the First; then, if there is a bliss on earth that is it." But not long after this his quick feeling for suffering, whether of man or beast, overcame this passionate love of sport. Entries in the Autobiography substantially confirm the following reminiscence which was supplied to the editor by an old college friend:

"Before he left Cambridge he told me that he had made up his mind not to shoot any more; that he had had two days' shooting at his friend's, Mr. Owen of Woodhouse; and that on the second day, when going over some of the ground they had beaten on the day before, he picked up a bird not quite dead, but lingering from a shot it had received on the previous day; and that it had made and left such a painful impression on his mind, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience to continue to derive pleasure from a sport which inflicted such cruel suffering."

At the boys' school at Shrewsbury he read White's 'Selborne,' and fell to observing the habits of birds, and to "wondering why every gentleman did not become an ornithologist." He thinks, from certain memories, that he must have observed insects with some care even at the age of ten, and that he thought of collecting all the insects he could find dead, "for, on consulting my sister, I concluded that it was not right to kill insects for the sake of making a collection." Towards the close of his school life his brother was working hard at chemistry—of course out of and quite away from school—and in assisting him he got interested in the subject. This, he says,

"was the best part of my education at school, for it showed me practically the meaning of experimental science. The fact that we worked at chemistry somehow got known at school, and, as it was an unprecedented fact, I was nicknamed *Gas*. I was also publicly rebuked by the head-master, Dr. Butler, for thus wasting my time on such useless subjects; and he called me, very unjustly, a '*poco curante*'; and, as I did not understand what he meant, it seemed to me a fearful reproach."

In October, 1825, as he "was doing no good at school," his father took him away at a rather earlier age than usual, and he joined his brother at Edinburgh University. The latter was completing his medical studies, and the younger Darwin was to begin them. "But soon after this period I became convinced, from various small circumstances, that my father would leave me property enough to subsist on with some comfort, though I never imagined that I should be so rich a man as I am; but my belief was sufficient to check any strenuous effort to learn medicine." Indeed, from his account of it, the study was not made inviting.

"The instruction at Edinburgh was altogether by lectures, and these were intolerably dull, with the exception of those on chemistry by Hope; but to my mind there are no advantages and many disadvantages in lectures compared with reading. Dr. Duncan's lectures on Materia Medica at eight o'clock on a winter's morning are something fearful to remember. Dr. —— made his lectures on human anatomy as dull as he was himself, and the subject disgusted me. [There are survivors who can fill the blank and recall the memory.] It has proved one of the greatest evils of my life that I was not urged to practise dissection, for I should soon have got over my disgust; and the practice would have been invaluable for all my future work. This has been an irremediable evil, as well as my incapacity to draw. I also attended regularly the clinical wards in the hospital. Some of the cases distressed me a good deal, and I still have vivid pictures before me of some of them; but I was not so foolish as to allow this to lessen my attendance. . . . I also attended on two occasions the operating theatre in the hospital, and saw two very bad operations, one on a child; but I rushed away before they were completed. Nor did I ever attend again, for hardly any inducement would have been strong enough to make me do so; this being long before the blessed days of chloroform."

Among his first-year acquaintances at Edinburgh, although much his senior, was Dr. Grant the zoölogist:

"He one day, when we were walking together, burst forth in high admiration of Lamarck and his views on evolution. I listened in silent astonishment, and, as far as I can judge, without any effect on my mind. I had previously read the 'Zoonomia' of my grandfather, in which similar views are maintained, but without producing any effect on me. Nevertheless, it is probable that the hearing, rather early in life, such views maintained and praised may have favored my upholding them under a different form in my 'Origin of Species.' At this time I admired greatly the 'Zoonomia;' but on reading it a second time, after an interval of ten or fifteen years, I was much disappointed; the proportion of speculation being so large to the facts given."

Grant introduced him to the Plinian Society, where, in 1826, he read the account of his "one interesting little discovery. This was, that the so-called ova of Flustra had the power of independent movement by means of cilia, and were, in fact, larvæ."

We cannot omit the following. To the older naturalists the name of the Neptunian professor is not veiled. But how it carries one back!

"During my second year at Edinburgh I attended X.'s lectures on geology and zoölogy, but they were incredibly dull. The sole effect they produced on me was the determination never as long as I lived to read a book on geology or in any way to study the science. Yet I feel sure that I was prepared for a philosophical treatment of the subject; for an old Mr. Cotton in Shropshire, who knew a good deal about rocks, had pointed out to me two or three years previously a well-known large erratic boulder in the town of Shrewsbury called the 'bell-stone'; he told me that there was no rock of the same kind nearer than Cumberland or Scotland, and he solemnly assured me that the world would come to an end before any one would be able to explain how this stone came where it now lay. This produced a deep impression on me, and I meditated over this wonderful stone. So that I felt the keenest delight when I first read of the action of icebergs in transporting boulders, and I gloried in the progress of geology. Equally striking is the fact that I, though now only sixty-seven years old, heard the professor, in a field lecture at Salisbury Craigs, discoursing on a trap-dyke, with amygdaloidal margins and the strata indurated on each side, with volcanic rocks all around us, say that it was a fissure filled with sediment from above; adding with a sneer that there were men who maintained that it had been injected from beneath in a molten condition. When I think of this lecture, I do not wonder that I determined never to attend to geology."

Notwithstanding, he did take to geology in his last year at Cambridge, although he "did not even attend Sedgwick's eloquent and interesting lectures," but, through his friend Henslow's instigation, made a trip into North Wales with the former, apropos to which we have the subjoined extract from the autobiography, a fit pendant to the preceding:

"This tour was of decided use in teaching me a little how to make out the geology of a country. Sedgwick often sent me on a line parallel to his, telling me to bring back specimens of the rocks and to mark the stratification on a map. I have little doubt that he did this for my good, as I was too ignorant to have aided him. On this tour I had a striking instance how easy it is to overlook phenomena, however conspicuous, before they have been observed by any one. We spent many hours in Cwm Idwal, examining all the rocks with extreme care, as Sedgwick was anxious to find fossils in them; but neither of us saw a trace of the wonderful glacial phenomena all around us; we did not notice the plainly scored rocks, the perched boulders, the lateral and terminal moraines. Yet these phenomena are so conspicuous that, as I declared in a paper published many years afterwards in the *Philosophical Magazine*, a house burnt down by fire did not tell its story more plainly than did this valley. If it had still been filled by a glacier, the phenomena would have been less distinct than they now are."

Why Darwin left Edinburgh and went to Cambridge, from 1829 to 1831, is briefly told as follows:

"After having spent two sessions in Edinburgh, my father perceived, or he heard from my sisters, that I did not like the thought of being a physician, so he proposed that I should become a clergyman. He was very properly vehement against my turning into an idle sporting man, which then seemed my probable destination. I asked for some time to consider, as from what little I had heard or thought on the subject I had scruples about declaring my belief in all the dogmas of the Church of England; though otherwise I liked the thought of being a country clergyman. Accordingly I read with care 'Pearson on the Creeds'—and a few other books on divinity; and as I did not then in the least doubt the strict and literal truth of every word in the Bible, I soon per-

suaded myself that our Creed must be fully accepted. Considering how fiercely I have been attacked by the orthodox, it seems ludicrous that I once intended to be a clergyman. Nor was this intention and my father's wish ever formally given up, but died a natural death when, on leaving Cambridge, I joined the *Beagle* as naturalist. If the phrenologists are to be trusted, I was well fitted in one respect to be a clergyman. A few years ago the secretaries of a German psychological society asked me earnestly by letter for a photograph of myself; and some time afterwards I received the proceedings of one of the meetings, in which it seemed that the shape of my head had been the subject of a public discussion, and one of the speakers declared that I had the bump of reverence developed enough for ten priests."

It was through Baden Powell that Capt. Fitzroy offered to give up a part of his own small cabin to any proper young man who would volunteer to go with him, without pay, as naturalist to the voyage of the *Beagle*. Henslow was consulted, and he recommended Darwin. The latter had got to be known at Cambridge as "the man who walks with Henslow"; his were the only scientific lectures which Darwin attended, though he says that he did not study botany; and there was a rare friendship between the two. Not long before, Darwin had read Humboldt's 'Personal Narrative,' and had been so stirred that he had "copied long passages about Teneriffe and made inquiries about ships by which to go there. He jumped at Fitzroy's offer. But his father objected strongly, yet fortunately adding the words: "If you can find any man of common sense who advises you to go, I will give my consent." When the son, who says he had been rather extravagant at Cambridge, suggested that he should be deuced clever to spend more than his allowance while on board the *Beagle*, the father responded, "But they tell me you are very clever." So the offer was declined; but the uncle, Josiah Wedgwood, heard of it, took a long drive to confer with Dr. Darwin, and convinced him that it would be wise to accept the proposal, and, being eminently a "man of common sense," the father's objections were overcome.

Very few pages of the Autobiography are given to the cruise of the *Beagle*, but there are a good number of letters in the latter part of the volume. Brief, also, is the narrative from the time of Darwin's return, in the autumn of 1836, to his marriage, January 29, 1839, and to the removal to Down in the autumn of 1844. There is one interesting record: "In July 1 [1836] I opened my first note-book for facts in relation to the origin of species, about which I had long reflected, and never ceased working for the next twenty years." He gives sketches of some of the remarkable men whom he had well known, such as Lyell, or occasionally met, such as Robert Brown, Herschel, Humboldt, the old Lord Stanhope (who said—much to the horror of his son the historian—"Why don't you give up your fiddle-faddle of geology and zoölogy and turn to the occult sciences?"), Sydney Smith (of whom he records two new sayings about Lady Cork), and Carlyle, who naturally "thought it a most ridiculous thing that any one should care whether a glacier moved a little quicker or a little slower, or moved at all." He mentions "a funny dinner at my brother's, where, amongst a few others, were Babbage and Lyell, both of whom liked to talk. Carlyle, however, silenced every one by haranguing during the whole dinner on the advantages of silence. After dinner, Babbage, in his grimmest manner, thanked Carlyle for his very interesting lecture on silence." Considering how very good Darwin's brother was to Carlyle and his wife, the Sage of Chelsea might have had better taste than to throw off the ill-natured saying of the Darwins which we remember. Darwin's own estimate of Carlyle is discriminating, but not laudatory. The text of it is Kingsley's astonishing remark that Carlyle was "a man well fitted to advance silence"; which reads like a joke.

Very interesting to read, though we must pass it mainly by, is Mr. Darwin's account of his life during its golden years, from 1842 to 1876, and even to 1881. He briefly refers to his ill-health and suffering, which enjoined a very retired life, says his chief enjoyment and sole employment has been scientific, the excitement of which drives away or drives from memory his daily discomfort; and that he has nothing to record except the publication of his several books. He explains how each arose, and gives his opinion of its character. The narrative should be read in connection with the correspondence, the principal staple of the three volumes. All this we defer; but no one who takes up the Autobiography will be apt to lay it down until he has gone through it.

At its close (written in 1881) the author thinks it may be worth while to try to analyze the mental qualities and the conditions on which his success has depended, though aware that no man can do this correctly; and we are naturally much interested in what Mr. Darwin thought of himself. He says:

"I have no great quickness of apprehension or wit. . . . I am, therefore, a poor critic; a paper or book when first read generally excites my admiration, and it is only after considerable reflection that I perceive the weak points. . . . My memory is extensive, yet hazy; it suffices to make me cautious by vaguely telling me that I have observed or read something opposed to the conclusion which I am drawing, or, on the other hand, in favor of it. . . . So poor in one sense is my memory, that I have never been able to remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry.

"Some of my critics have said, 'Oh, he is a good observer, but he has no power of reasoning.' I do not think that this can be true, for the 'Origin of Species' is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and it has convinced not a few able men. No one could have written it without having some power of reasoning. I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.

"On the favorable side of the balance, I think that I am superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention and in observing them carefully. My industry has been nearly as great as it could have been in the observation and collection of facts. What is far more important, my love of natural science has been steady and ardent. This pure love has, however, been much aided by the ambition to be esteemed by my fellow-naturalists. From my early youth I have had the strongest desire to understand or explain whatever I observed; that is, to group all facts under some general laws. These causes combined have given me the patience to reflect or ponder for any number of years over any unexplained problem. As far as I can judge, I am not apt to follow blindly the lead of other men. I have steadily endeavored to keep my mind free so as to give up any hypothesis, however much beloved (and I cannot resist forming one on every subject), as soon as facts are shown to be opposed to it. Indeed, I have had no choice but to act in this manner, for, with the exception of the Coral Reefs, I cannot remember a single first-formed hypothesis which had not after a time to be given up or greatly modified. This has naturally led me to distrust greatly deductive reasoning in the mixed sciences. On the other hand, I am not very sceptical, a frame of mind which I believe to be injurious to the progress of science. . . .

"My habits are methodical, and this has been of not a little use for my particular line of work. Lastly, I have had ample leisure from not having to earn my own bread. Even ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement.

"Therefore my success as a man of science, whatever this may have amounted to, has been determined, as far as I can judge, by complex and diversified mental qualities and conditions. Of these, the most important have been—the love of science, unbounded patience in long reflecting over any subject, industry in observing and collecting facts, and a fair share of invention as well as of common sense. With such moderate abilities as I possess, it is truly surprising that I should have influenced to a considerable extent the belief of scientific men on some important points."

These are the closing words of the Autobiography. But we must go back to a few remarks which Darwin makes upon changes between earlier and later years:

"I am not conscious of any change in my mind during the last thirty years, excepting in one point presently to be mentioned, nor, indeed, could any change have been expected, unless one of general deterioration. . . . I think that I have become a little more skilful in guessing right explanations and in devising experimental tests; but this may probably be the result of mere practice, and of a larger store of knowledge. I have as much difficulty as ever in expressing myself clearly and concisely; and this difficulty has caused me a very great loss of time; but it has had the compensating advantage of forcing me to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus I have been led to see errors in reasoning and in my own observations or those of others.

"I have said that in one respect my mind has changed during the last twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty, or beyond it, poetry of many kinds, such as the works of Milton, Gray, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley, gave me great pleasure, and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare, especially in the historical plays. I have also said that formerly pictures gave me considerable, and music very great delight. But now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry: I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music. . . . My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone on which the higher tastes depend, I cannot conceive."

He deplores this loss, and says that if he had to live his life again, he would make it a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music, at least once a week, since the atrophied faculties might perhaps have been kept sound through use; and that the deprivation, besides a loss of happiness, may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and probably to the moral character. Singularly enough the repugnance did not extend to novels. These, he declares,

"though not of a very high order, have been for years a wonderful relief and pleasure to me, and I often bless all novelists. A surprising number have been read aloud to me, and I like all, if moderately good, and if they do not end unhappily—against which a law ought to be passed. A novel, according to my taste, does not come into the first class unless it contains some person whom one can thoroughly love, and if a pretty woman all the better."

There is a simple explanation of this enjoyment of novel reading, or rather of having novels read to him. From the time of the voyage of the *Beagle* to the end of his most laborious and productive life he was an almost constant, though variable, sufferer from an illness not unlike seasickness, which was always aggravated by mental application, and accompanied by insomnia. As the editor states at the close of that most charming and instructive chapter (pp. 108–160) of "Reminiscences of My Father's Life," which completely brings the man to view in manner as he lived—"for nearly forty years he never knew one day of the health of ordinary men, and thus his life was one long struggle against the weariness and strain of sickness," and all his work was done in snatches and intervals. The discomfort was assuaged by listening to novel-reading. We note the editor's remark that "his expression showed no signs of the continual discomfort he suffered." Indeed, he appeared to his friends to have a particularly joyous life.

Many readers will turn with interest to the intercalated chapter viii., of the first volume, which brings together what is to be said of Darwin's religious views. In 1879 he wrote to a correspondent:

"What my own views may be is a question of no consequence to any one but myself. But, as you ask, I may state that my judgment often fluctuates. . . . In my most extreme fluctuations I have never been an Atheist in the sense of denying the existence of a God. I think that generally (and more and more as I grow older) but not always, an Agnostic would be the more correct description of my state of mind."

One gathers from the correspondence that the qualifying member of the sentence might have been emphasized. Again:

"It is impossible to answer your question briefly; and I am not sure that I could do so, even if I wrote at some length. But I may say that the impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value, I have never been able to decide. . . . Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world. I am also induced to defer to a certain extent to the judgment of the many able men who have fully believed in God; but here again I see how poor an argument this is. The safest conclusion seems to me that the whole subject is beyond the scope of man's intellect; but man can do his duty. . . . For myself, I do not believe that there ever has been any revelation. As for a future life, every man must judge for himself between conflicting vague probabilities."

In several pages of the chapter, printed in this connection (although they form a part of the Autobiography, written in the year 1876), Mr. Darwin gives a kind of history of the change in his thoughts. It begins: "Whilst on board the *Beagle* I was quite orthodox, and I remember being heartily laughed at by several of the officers (though themselves orthodox) for quoting the Bible as an unanswerable authority on some point of morality. I suppose it was the novelty of the argument that amused them." . . . He "gradually came to disbelieve in Christianity as a divine revelation. . . . Disbelief crept over me at a very slow rate, but was at last complete. The rate was so slow that I felt no distress."

Some pages follow in which the argument from design in nature is concluded to fail, "now that the law of natural selection has been discovered," and in which he touches the question, "Whether the world as a whole is a good or bad one," giving his judgment that "happiness decidedly prevails, though this would be very difficult to prove," and that, "if the truth of this conclusion be granted, it harmonizes well with the effects which we might expect from natural selection."

"That there is much suffering in the world, no one disputes. Some have attempted to explain this with reference to man by imagining that it serves for his moral improvement. But the number of men in the world is as nothing compared with that of all other sentient beings, and they often suffer greatly without any moral improvement. This very old argument from the existence of suffering against the existence of an intelligent First Cause seems to me a strong one; whereas, as just remarked, the presence of much suffering agrees well with the view that all organic beings have been developed through variation and natural selection.

. . .

"At the present day the most usual argument for the existence of an intelligent God is drawn from the deep inward conviction and feelings which are experienced by most persons.

"Formerly I was led by feelings such as those just referred to (although I do not think that the religious sentiment was ever strongly developed in me), to the firm conviction of the existence of God and of the immortality of the soul. . . . I well remember my conviction that there is more in man than the mere breath of his body. But now the grandest scenes would not cause any such convictions and feelings to rise in my mind. It may be truly said that I am like a man who has become color-blind, and the universal belief by men of the existence of redness makes my present loss of perception of not the least value as evidence.

"Another source of conviction in the existence of God, connected with the reason, and not with the feeling, impresses me as having much more weight. This follows from the extreme difficulty, or rather impossibility, of conceiving this immense and wonderful universe, including man with his capacity of looking far backwards and far into futurity, as the result of blind chance or necessity. When thus reflecting I feel compelled to look to a First Cause having an intelligent mind in some degree analogous to that of man; and I deserve to be called a Theist. This conclusion was strong in my mind about the time, as far as I can remember, when I wrote the 'Origin of Species'; and it is since that time that it has very gradually, with many fluctuations, become weaker. But then arises the doubt, Can the mind of mind, which has, as I fully believe, been developed from a mind as low as that possessed by the lowest animals, be trusted when it draws such grand conclusions?"

It is noteworthy that, after stating and truly feeling that there was nothing in the theory of natural selection that need disturb religious convictions, it seems to have had that very effect upon him. It is also notable that his great difficulty was the very old one, of the existence of evil in the world—one which, however insoluble, was not at all raised, but is in some sense mitigated, by the theory of natural selection. Finally, and in respect to the whole aspect of such questions, one may find reason to conclude that the prevalent Latin-Church conception of transcendent Divinity—of a God apart from the world and operating extraneously—may have operated as unhappily in natural as in Christian theology; and that the fuller recognition of Divine immanence, of the Divine presence in nature and in the course of nature, might help to lessen some of these difficulties.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Crusade of the Excelsior. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Thirteen Stories of the Far West. By Forbes Heermans. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

Mr. Incoul's Misadventure. By Edgar Saltus. Benjamin & Bell.

Daddy Dave. By Mary Frances. Funk & Wagnalls.

Edith. By Mrs. Ottilie Bertron. Jenkins & McCowan.

Button's Inn. By Albion W. Tourgee. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The Great Bank Robbery. From the diary of Inspector Byrnes. By Julian Hawthorne. Cassell & Co.

Jill and Jack. By E. A. Dillwyn. Macmillan & Co.

Sea Spray; or, Facts and Fancies of a Yachtsman. By S. G. W. Benjamin. Benjamin & Bell.

A Game of Chance. By Anne Sheldon Coombs. D. Appleton & Co.

MR. BRET HARTE'S stories invariably have the charm which is inseparable from a well-constructed narrative. He has always something interesting happening, generally something amusing to note, and occasionally something so near to nature that it is beyond art. In spite of the unevenness of his work, one never can doubt the authorship of any page of it; and though his may be in some respects a bad style, it is none the less style, and is entitled to the full ratio of influence which is accorded to that illusive and indefinable element in literature. 'The Crusade of the Excelsior' is in every respect characteristic of Mr. Harte's general methods. In construction, aim, and execution it is neither better nor worse than any one of half-a-dozen of his books that might be named. The plot, while not at all impossible or unreal, is still fanciful enough to admit of continual surprises and absorbing complications. Perhaps the conception of the Todos Santos community, cut off from the outside world by the impenetrable fogs and mists of the Pacific, and living with only the knowledge and in the spirit of past centuries, would be too much for a devoted realist to forgive; but to the ordinary novel-reader, who seeks merely to be amused, the ludicrousness of the predicament into which the matter-of-fact passengers of the *Excelsior* are thrown when arrested by the Commandante of the Presidio as revolutionists, is too delightful to admit of cavil. Perhaps, too, an ardent admirer of the commonplace in art might take objection to the figure of Señor Perkins, whose singular ambitions and queer conceits count for so much both in the machinery of the tale and in the amusement which it affords. But a just and deliberate estimate of the story in all its aspects must admit that Señor Perkins could not be spared, and further, that nothing in the book could be materially changed without its being spoiled. It might be, on a general level, closer to life, but it would not be Mr. Harte, nor would it be nearly so good a novel out of which to get amusement and entertainment.

What merit there is in the 'Thirteen Stories of the Far West' told by Mr. Heermans lies in quite other directions; but the fact that they have very little merit of any sort might as well be said first as last. They are written in the rollicking, careless, "reportorial" style which may deceive some readers into the notion that the writer has caught the "true Western flavor." From a literary standpoint they are quite worthless, and it is only the fact that now and then the author gives to his work a touch of truth about the Far West which endows them with any value whatever. But as for any real conception of the aspects of civilization on our great prairies, or anything like a firm grasp and understanding of the manifestations which show the growth of a sectional character, both there and in the mountain towns still further west, Mr. Heermans has not shown that he possesses these qualities.

It is impossible, after reading 'Mr. Incoul's Misadventure,' to lay the book down without a sense of disappointment, a dissatisfied feeling as if one had been cheated out of one's dues as a novel-reader. Just why this should be is hard to say, because the story has all the outward semblance of a novel. There are but few characters, it is true, but they are quite lifelike; there is a sufficient, though simple plot, which is only strained in order to be striking; while the style might be called a hard finish, it is so terse, so straightforward, and so perfectly adapted to conveying the writer's meaning. But, notwithstanding the logical consecutiveness of the incidents, the resulting tragedy does not force upon one, as all genuine tragedies must do, the realization that it was inevitable. Perhaps one feels disappointed with the story because it is developed rather on the lines of what Sidney Lanier calls the novelist's omniscience than on the natural lines of growth and character. The impression that every incident, every sentence, is merely the arbitrary choice of the author, is unavoidable. One sees beyond a doubt that Mr. Saltus had the entire conception quite complete and well defined in his imagination before he began writing; and while this method has been recommended to young writers by more than one successful novelist, we know that Hawthorne and Thackeray wrote differ-

ently, and that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' "wrote itself." Mr. Saltus's literary training and habits of mind serve to increase this impression of arbitrary choice and cool calculation of effects and artistic values. He is the author of a work on the 'Anatomy of Negation,' and has been called "a scientific pessimist"—until one's mind refuses to be deceived into taking the story for anything more than the ingenious calculation of a trained intellect. Yet it purports to be a study of passion.

The author of 'Daddy Dave' explains in her preface that the main if not the only incentive in preparing the book for the press was to pay a tribute of affection to a faithful and beloved family servant. This may do well enough; but on no other grounds is the existence of the sketch justifiable for a moment. It is fragmentary and unfinished to the last degree, and affords one more example of the truth that realities do not of themselves either create interest or make a narrative seem natural. In view of the broader and all-important questions which were settled by our civil war, too, one cannot avoid a slight feeling of impatience with the sentimental regret in which the author indulges, notwithstanding her reiterated protestations of resignation and acquiescence.

Mrs. Bertron, however, writes her novel for its own sake. It is true that it is not a great novel, or even an unusually good one; but one must admire the evident enthusiasm and earnestness of it. The interest is not concentrated enough to sustain itself evenly or sufficiently throughout, and one believes that if the author had attempted less, she would have accomplished more. Yet she need have no reason to feel discouraged, for there are many points in 'Edith' which indicate the ability as well as determination to do good work.

In order to realize how entirely modern are the forms of literature embraced by the novel, it is only necessary to call to mind the number of stories which take up in one shape or another the study of some phase of religion, and consider it abstractly—merely, that is, as the growth of an institution. Mr. Tourgee, who, it is safe to surmise, will never write a novel without touching on some movement or development of the body politic, has attempted a very mild and inexhaustive study of the origin of Mormonism in his tale of 'Button's Inn.' The few pages of his preface, however, really contain more on this subject than all the rest of the book, and without these perhaps many readers would have failed to see in the Mormon chapters anything more than their bearing on the story. For the story of itself really has a genuine and wholesome interest, and one follows the fortunes of Dotty Button and her two worthy, generous lovers with a feeling which grows to be personal and warm-hearted. The success in life of the hero is not phenomenal nor undeserved, and there is no one who has the true American spirit that will think any the less of him for attempting and achieving it. In fact, the modern spirit all over the world considers a man who does not want money as materially defective, and would vote Plutarch's words in praise of Coriolanus, that "it is the higher accomplishment to use money well than arms; but not to need it is more noble than to use it," entirely obsolete.

What Plutarch would have thought of 'The Great Bank Robbery' is more of a mystery than the robbery itself was to the detectives. Not that the story is particularly remarkable, as detective stories go, but that the whole class of literature to which it belongs is, in its conception of life and the relations of mankind, so entirely modern. Mr. Julian Hawthorne is fitted to make the best out of such material, and it is not often that one will meet with more clever, telling work than his opening chapters here. It is not until he gets in the midst of affairs, when facts and art refuse to go together without straining, that the true aspect of the effort as a concession to popularity becomes apparent. It is not much to say of such a tale that it is absorbingly interesting, for the same may be said of almost every story of a similar nature. Yet when that is said, all is said, and perhaps the continually rushed and overworked Americans should be thankful for anything that can break the tedium of a railway journey.

As one might easily judge from the title, 'Jill and Jack' is a light, superficially written novel. It is hastily constructed, sufficiently amusing inasmuch as it is short, and built on a plot improbable enough to be striking in spite of its triteness. The love-affair of Jill and Jack is quaintly pleasant from the self-deceit which they both practise; but that of Gaston and Miss Morton, which really furnishes the mechanism of the story, is too heavily loaded therewith to be either natural or entertaining.

A more delightful satire than the first paper of Mr. Benjamin's collection of a yachtsman's facts and fancies is, of necessity, rare. The hero of the tale, who is a Scotchman and a member of Parliament, is shipwrecked on a tropical island. After four years of solitude a Boston lady, who had become a citizen of New York, is sent by fate to be his companion. For a long time they live on terms of the merest acquaintanceship, communicating chiefly by means of notes. When they have finally fallen in love in the most approved fashion, they philosophically lay aside their scruples, and, changing from Episcopalians to Presbyterians, they are married according to the laws of their respective States by declaration—notwithstanding the fact that she has turned out to be his deceased wife's sister. In Parliament he had often spoken against the bills to allow such marriages. In order to secure their children from the danger of dying without the rite of baptism, they at last become Baptists, when they feel that they can safely postpone the rite until the children are grown. Nothing else in the book compares with this tale, which, with a single exception, is the only one that has not already been printed in the magazines.

For a thoroughly depressing novel 'A Game of Chance' is to be recommended. A more vivid portrayal of the ugliness of respectable poverty, or a more complete collection of unworthy characters, would be, in every respect, undesirable. While the picture of Charley Melrose and his unlovely family may be a true enough one in its way, it serves no good purpose in being painted. Poverty is not necessarily degrading; nor is it true that every one who is poor, yet who is capable of appreciating the benefits of wealth, is continually longing after the fleshpots, and resisting but faintly the temptation to speculate and rob.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, W. J. Blue Jackets of 1812: A History of the Naval Battles of the Second War with Great Britain. To which is Prefixed an Account of the French War of 1789. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.
Baldwin, J. Elementary Psychology and Education: A Text-Book for High Schools. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Ballads of Romance and History. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.50.
Bamford, Mary E. The Look-About Club and the Curious Live Things They Found. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Bocock, K. Tax the Area: A Solution of the Land Problem. J. W. Lovell Co. 20 cents.
Brooks, E. S. The Story of the American Indian. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.50.
Browning, R. Lyrics, Idyls, and Romances. From his Poetic and Dramatic Works. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Bruce, W. Old Homestead Poems. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers.
Bynner, E. L. Damen's Ghost. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Campbell, A. Captain Macdonald's Daughter. A Novel: Harper & Brothers.
Crawford, S. W. The Genesis of the Civil War: The Story of Sumter. 1860–1861.
Ebers, G. Richard Lepsius: A Biography. Wm. S. Gottsberger.
Ford, H. The Theory and Practice of Archery. New ed. Revised by W. Butt. Longmans, Green & Co.
Foreman, A. Big Wages and How to Earn Them. Harper & Brothers.
Foster, W. Reports of Decisions Rendered by the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. Vol. V. Honolulu: Gazette Co.
Fouqué, La Motte. Sintram and his Companions. Aslauga's Knight. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Frey, A. R. Sobriquets and Nicknames. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $3.
Froebel, F. The Education of Man. (International Education Series. Vol. V.) D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Gilkes, A. H. Boys and Masters: A Story of School Life. 2d ed. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
Harper's Young People. 1887. Harper & Brothers.
Harrison, W. J. A History of Photography. Scovill Manufacturing Co. $1.
Hawthorne, J. An American Penman. From the Diary of Inspector Byrnes. Cassell & Co. $1.
Holmes, Margaret. Recitations for Christmas. Indianapolis: Charles A. Bates. 25 cents.
Jamison, Mrs. C. V. The Story of an Enthusiast, told by Himself. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Johonnot, J. Stories of Our Country. D. Appleton & Co.
Keller, O. Thiere des Classischen Alterthums in Culturgeschichtlicher Beziehung. Innsbruck: Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung.
Kluge, Prof. F. Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache. 4th ed. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner.
Lathbury, Mary A. Twelve Times One. Illustrations of Child Life. Worthington Co. $1.75.
Laughlin, J. L. The Elements of Political Economy. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Laughton, J. K. Studies in Naval History: Biographies. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.
Lea, H. C. History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages. In 3 vols. Vol. I. Harper & Brothers. $3.
Loew, W. N. Magyar Songs; or, Selections from Modern Hungarian Poets. Samisch & Goldmann.

Moncure D. Conway's

Pine and Palm.

16mo, LEISURE HOUR SERIES. $1.

"A novel singularly attractive both in subject matter and in the way of its relation. . . . A series of intensely interesting occurrences. . . . The plot is ingeniously worked out, and from beginning to end there is nothing but interest."—*Boston Post.*

The City of Sarras.

A Romance. By U. Ashworth Taylor. Cloth, $1; paper 30 cents.

Jean Monteith.

By Mr. G. McClelland. LEISURE HOUR SERIES. $1.

"A welcome proof that this new Southern novelist can fulfil the promise of her earlier story, 'Oblivion.' . . . The story is highly romantic with lines of pain and of passionate endeavor deep graven."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Southern Silhouettes.

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo, $1.25.

"All lovers of good American literature, and of a whole American people, will be glad to avail themselves of the pleasure and profit afforded by the perusal of this volume."—*Hartford Courant.*

Henry Holt & Co., New York.

RICHARD LEPSIUS.

A BIOGRAPHY.

BY GEORG EBERS.

From the German by ZOE DANA UNDERHILL.

With Frontispiece. One vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

WM. S. GOTTSBERGER,

PUBLISHER,

11 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

COMPLETE INDEX TO LITTELL'S Living Age. Number eleven (Vestries-Wortley) now ready, and sent as specimen to any address.

E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW STORY BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX. By F. Marion Crawford, author of 'Mr. Isaacs,' 'Dr. Claudius,' &c., &c. 12mo, $1.50.

"The workmanship of 'Marzio's Crucifix,' whether as a piece of narrative or a study of character, is remarkably strong. It is certainly one of the best of Mr. Crawford's writings."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"The story is one of the best this clever author has yet published, and it is one which will add to his already enviable reputation."—*Boston Courier.*

"There is no falling off in his narrative or his portraiture. The tale is one of Italian *bourgeois* life, but it seems to be Mr. Crawford's privilege to be able to invest commonplace surroundings with a halo of romance. The *dramatis personæ* are very few, and the scene contracted, and yet there is plenty of light and shade, sentiment and matter of fact, comedy and pathos in the working out of the plot. Mr. Crawford understands the art of suspense thoroughly, and the interest steadily mounts in intensity till the very close of the story."—*London Athenæum.*

"'Marzio's Crucifix' is one of Mr. Marion Crawford's best pieces of work, being a very careful and subtile study of character."—*London Academy.*

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'HOGAN, M. P.'

ISMAY'S CHILDREN. By the author of 'Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor,' 'Hogan, M. P.,' &c. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

"She has written the best novel that we have had for years—of its kind, we mean—with a truth which rivals that of Miss Edgeworth's Irish stories, as well as those of Carleton and the O'Hara Brothers, and with a literary grace and charm which theirs do not possess."—*Mail and Express.*

"The story is one that appeals at the outset to readers of educated taste, and is one of exceptional strength and brilliancy."—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

"A novel as delightfully sympathetic and as subtle and graceful as anything which came from the pen of Thackeray."—*Philadelphia Record.*

HITHERSEA MERE. By Lady Agusta Noel, author of 'Owen Gynnes's Great Work,' 'From Generation to Generation,' &c., &c. 12mo, $1.

The *Athenæum* says: "Lady Augusta Noel has the gift of romance, and involves all her characters in an atmosphere of pleasant illusion, which will be welcome to the majority of her readers. There is a quiet humor, too, in 'Hithersea Mere,' which adds to its charm."

A NEW HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN FOUR VOLUMES.

ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE. By George Saintsbury. Being Vol. 2 of 'A History of English Literature' in four volumes. $1.75. *Immediately.* Also a Students' Edition, on thinner paper, price $1.00.

LETTERS ON UNIONIST DELUSIONS. By A. V. Dicey, B. C. L., Barrister-at-Law. 16mo, 60 cents.

THE BROOK. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson, P. L., D. C. L. With Twenty Illustrations in Color. By A. Woodruff. Oblong 16mo, 75 cents.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE: its Advantages, Methods, and Difficulties. A Report of an Inquiry made for the Toynbee Trustees. By L. L. F. R. Price. 8vo, $1.50.

ESSAYS ON SOME OF THE MODERN GUIDES OF ENGLISH THOUGHT in Matters of Faith. By Richard Holt Hutton. Globe 8vo, $1.50.

PRINCE LUCIFER. By Alfred Austin, Author of 'Savonarola: a Tragedy,' 'Soliloquies in Song,' etc. 12mo, $2.00.

"Mr. Alfred Austin's poem will be prized by lovers of the highest form of imaginative literature."—*Scotsman.*

OUTLINES OF PHYSIOGRAPHY—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EARTH. By J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., Professor of Astronomical Physics in the Normal School of Science, etc. 12mo, pp., 60 cents.

GNOSTICISM AND AGNOSTICISM, and Other Sermons. By the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin. 12mo, $2.

"Apart from the authority which his name commands, the tone of his argument exhibits the best aspects of scientific thought. Two or three volumes of sermons, which we had previously published, were conspicuous examples of the introduction of this scientific tone into theological discussion."—*Quarterly Review.*

NON-MIRACULOUS CHRISTIANITY, and Other Sermons. By the same author. Second edition. 12mo, $1.75.

"Few sermons could be better adapted to confirm the faith of students and cultivated men. They are well considered and well reasoned, and display a thorough acquaintance with the most recent heterodox speculations, and a great facility in the defence of truth."—*London Quarterly Review.*

GREEK TESTAMENT, School Readings in the. Being the Outline of the Life of our Lord as given by St. Mark, with additions from the Text of the other Evangelists. Arranged and edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by the Rev. A. Calvert, M.A. 16mo, $1.10.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW VOLUME IN
THE BYRNES-HAWTHORNE SERIES.

AN AMERICAN PENMAN.

FROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Paper, 50 Cents. - Extra cloth, $1.00.

New Editions are now ready of

A TRAGIC MYSTERY

AND

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

Each Complete in One Volume, 16mo.
Paper Covers, 50 cents. - Extra cloth, $1.00.

Uniform with 'King Solomon's Mines,' etc.

DEAD MAN'S ROCK.

A Romance by "Q."

Cloth, 352 pages, price, 75 cents. Paper, 25 cents.

To any one who can enjoy an adventure of breathless interest, written in vivid, stirring, picturesque style, thorough enjoyment is in store.

A New Story of Adventure.

A QUEER RACE.

By W. WESTALL, author of 'The Phantom City.' 320 pages, crown 8vo, cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 25 cts.

Popular Edition of the

LIFE AND WORK OF THE SEVENTH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K. G.

By EDWIN HODDER. In one volume. With eight original illustrations executed for this edition. 800 pages. Extra crown 8vo, cloth. Price, $3.00.

PEN PORTRAITS OF LITERARY WOMEN.

By themselves and others. Edited by HELEN GRAY CONE and JEANNETTE L. GILDER, with biographical introduction by the former.
2 vols., 12mo, gilt top. Per set, $3.00.

IN REALMS OF GOLD.

Poems, by JAMES B. KENYON. 1 vol., 16mo, gilt top, $1.00.

MARTIN LUTHER.

The Man and His Work. By PETER BAYNE, LL. D. 1,040 pages. Extra cloth, 2 vols., per set, $5.00.

ELEMENTARY FLOWER PAINTING.

With eight colored plates and wood-engravings. Crown 4to, cloth, $2.50.

NEW VOLUMES IN

THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

A series of concise yet complete Biographies of the "Great World Workers" of recent times, in handy volumes of 128 pages each, bound in extra cloth. Per vol., 50 cents.

JUST READY.

THE SEVENTH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

By HENRY FRITH.

SARAH ROBINSON AND AGNES WESTERN.

THOMAS EDISON AND SAMUEL MORSE.

MRS. SOMERVILLE AND MARY CARPENTER.

☞ *Complete Catalogues Free on Application.*

Cassell & Company, Limited,

739 & 741 Broadway, N. Y.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

The Week.

JOHN SHERMAN has announced the platform on which he would have the Republicans contest the election of 1888 under a candidate whom modesty forbids him to mention. One plank is "A fair count of the vote in the Southern States," by which he explains that he means the assumption by Congress of control over all Federal elections in the South. This would be the revival and extension of a power which a Republican Congress refused to exercise so long ago as when the "Force Bill" was defeated in 1875, and which a Republican President definitively surrendered when Mr. Hayes removed the troops from the South and granted home rule in 1877. That Mr. Sherman should seriously make such a proposition ten years later seems almost incredible. But it is not much more absurd than his other plank, which is the maintenance of the present tariff, except for reduction or abolition of the sugar tax, to be compensated by a bounty; the return to the States of the direct tax; and the revival of that disastrous Distribution Act of 1837 for the purpose of apportioning $20,000,000 of the surplus among the States. Time was when John Sherman was presented as an eminently "safe" and conservative man for the Presidency, but nobody would suspect it to hear him talk in these days.

One of the most important cases that have yet come before the Inter-State Commerce Commission is that in which the Standard Oil Trust appears as the real defendant, although the nominal defendants are certain railroads around which it has thrown its tentacles. It is undoubtedly true that all the railroads, including the nominal defendants in the present hearing, would be happier if the Standard Oil Trust had never existed. Undoubtedly they would all be happier if that concern were removed out of the way by "the comet, the Turk, or the devil." The saying of Commodore Vanderbilt, that there was only one man in the world whom he was afraid of, and that one was the manager of the Standard Oil Company, is well remembered. All the railroad kings are afraid of the thing that the old Commodore was afraid of. They are in terror of the power that controls the distribution of oil in the United States. In the presence of this power they are not free moral agents. It is as useless to chide them for obeying the behests of the Standard Oil Trust as it would be to rail at Jupiter's satellites for revolving around their primary. They are simply obeying the law of gravitation. They will continue to rotate around Standard Oil until a stronger force—for example, the Government of the United States—comes into the field. Probably no case will ever come before the Commission which will excite deeper or more widespread interest. The counsel on both sides embrace the best legal talent, and it is evident that no stone will be left unturned by either side to secure a verdict. Fortunately the tribunal before whom the case is to be heard has acquired universal confidence by the prudent and conservative line of its decisions. While leaning, as it ought, in favor of the idea of non-discrimination, upon which the Commerce Act is founded, it has nevertheless shown the purpose to construe the law with the utmost fairness to vested interests, and to avoid as much as possible the upsetting of established business arrangements. It is safe to assume that the decision or decisions which may be reached will rest upon good legal as well as social and economical grounds.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at its recent Convention in Nashville, Tenn., adopted a resolution declaring that the principle underlying the internal-revenue tax on liquor is wrong, and advocating "the abolition of the internal revenue on alcoholic liquors and tobacco, for the reason that it operates to render more difficult the securing and enforcement of prohibitory laws, and so postpones the day of national deliverance." This is another of those performances by professed reformers which make one wonder that the cause which they advocate can make any progress under such auspices. No fact is more certain or obvious than that the tax upon liquors operates to raise the price and thus to diminish consumption. It is equally certain and obvious that if the Government surrenders the revenue of $90,000,000 a year which it now gets from the tax on liquors, it must keep $90,000,000 a year of unnecessary taxes upon the food and clothing of the people; in other words, that if it abolishes the tax on something which people can dispense with, it must maintain taxes on necessaries. In short, there is not a consideration of sound finance or good morals which is not outraged by the suggestion of repealing the liquor tax; and the spectacle of a convention of people who are devoted to the cause of temperance thus serving the cause of intemperance, is a most melancholy one.

The election on the question of putting prohibition into the Constitution of Oregon proves to have resulted in a majority of about 8,000 against the amendment. Fully two-thirds of this comes from Multnomah County, which includes Portland, where the heaviest vote ever cast stood almost exactly four to one against prohibition; and its friends, with apparent justice, attribute the result to the intelligent, candid, and vigorous opposition of the *Oregonian*, the chief newspaper of the State. The *Oregonian* expresses the belief that fully one-half of the affirmative votes were those of men who had been driven to that stand by the offensive course of the liquor-sellers in interfering in politics, and the question of prohibition was no sooner disposed of than it began an earnest advocacy of high license. The election in Oregon was the fourth State election of the year on the question of prohibition (Michigan, Texas, and Tennessee having preceded it), and there is no doubt that the dogma has lost strength ever since it came so near being incorporated in the Michigan Constitution last spring. The trend of public sentiment throughout the country is now unmistakably towards a combination of local option and high license. Florida is the latest State to try the policy of allowing each county thus to decide for itself whether or not liquor shall be sold, and in this way a large portion of the commonwealth has within a few weeks past established a sort of prohibition which the local sentiment of the communities involved will sustain and enforce. Dakota is also trying this system, and at the recent election more than three-fourths of the counties established prohibition under a local-option law.

The National Civil-Service Commission has adopted a new rule, which requires persons who vouch for a candidate for office to answer affirmatively the question, "Would you, yourself, trust him with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?" This is a terrible blow at the business of signing recommendations. Heretofore they have been largely signed because the signers would not themselves trust the persons whom they recommended, and hoped to get rid of any responsibility for them by saddling them upon the Government.

The protectionists have for some time past been making loud claims that they were gaining tremendously throughout the South, and especially in Georgia. A few weeks ago it was announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that they proposed to "show their power" by defeating for reëlection Senator Colquitt, a pronounced revenue reformer, whose term expires in 1889, and sending in his stead a Sam Randall sort of Democrat. But the scheme was no sooner broached than it became manifest that it would fail. Discussion has shown that the press of the State is well-nigh unanimous for Mr. Colquitt's reëlection, and there is no longer a question that he will be returned. Moreover, public sentiment has been shown to be so strongly against protection that it appears certain that the successor of Senator Brown, whose term expires in 1891, will also be a tariff reformer.

A current discussion in the Alabama press shows at once the growing prosperity of the South and the increasing absurdity of the plea that the South is still so "impoverished by the war" that special appropriations in its behalf must be made from the Federal Treasury. It appears that the taxable property of the State has increased more than 50 per cent. since 1880. The tax-rate was

eight mills a dozen years ago, but now has been reduced to five and a half, while it is to be cut down to five next October; and an agitation has already been started to have the next Legislature lower it to four. Some of the papers, however, point out that the State is abundantly able to stand the present rate, and that instead of cutting it down, it ought to be maintained, and the surplus be devoted to a needed increase of the school fund. It will certainly require a rare degree of assurance for any Alabamian longer to pretend that his State needs any outside aid for education or anything else.

A non-partisan movement is now under way in Iowa to secure the enactment by the next Legislature of a statute authorizing the establishment of what are called "Courts of Conciliation." Denmark has made the longest and most thorough trial of this system, and its success has been remarkable. Each local community is authorized to choose a tribunal called by this name, which consists generally of one judge and two assistants, selected with reference to their high standing in the public confidence and their qualifications for composing disputes. This tribunal has jurisdiction of every complaint upon which a civil action might be based, and no such action can be heard in any regular court until it has been laid before the Court of Conciliation and has resulted in a disagreement, so that every cause out of which an action might arise, except in criminal cases, comes first before this tribunal. The principals appear in person and tell their own stories; witnesses are called in if necessary, but no counsel are allowed; and if the decision is accepted by both parties, the dispute is ended and lawyers' fees are saved, while the judgment has the same force as a judgment of an ordinary court. That the decisions are accepted in the bulk of cases appears from the fact that during the first five years of the system 116,483 cases were brought before the "Courts of Conciliation," of which 74,742 were there settled, and during the next five years 190,836, of which 121,970 were settled, and only half of the remainder were ever carried to actual litigation.

Vermont not long ago appointed a forestry commission, but a paper published at the capital, whose editor has travelled a good deal over the State, says that there is not much for it to do. The Montpelier editor is of opinion that wood is now growing faster in Vermont than it is used, and he speaks of having visited many regions where acres upon acres which were cultivated only a few years ago are now growing up to wood. He thinks that there is no necessity for any special effort to secure the growth of wood, and even goes so far as to say that many farmers might cut more wood on their farms with profit. There is no apparent reason to doubt the soundness of these views so far as they relate to Vermont, but investigation on the other side of the Connecticut River would show the urgent necessity of severe restrictions upon the wholesale operations of the lumberers. In the White Mountain region the primeval forests are steadily and rapidly disappearing under the axe, and already the bad results are visible in the alternate droughts and floods in such beautiful streams as the Pemigewasset, and in a grave diminution of the attractions of the region. The summer-resort industry in New Hampshire, as in Maine, has become one of the greatest sources of revenue to the people, and scarcely any limit can be placed upon its possible development under wise management; but the Yankee will show that he has lost his traditional shrewdness if he does not soon perceive that he is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs when he destroys the forests of the State.

Dakota has at last done what ought to have been done years ago: she has held an election to decide whether her people prefer to come into the Union as one State or two. The politicians who had worked up the scheme for division and apportioned the prospective offices among themselves have always insisted that popular sentiment was overwhelmingly on their side, and the result shows a preponderance of sentiment in favor of division, though the estimated majority of only about 12,000 falls very far short of what the divisionists have claimed. However, it is only fair to treat the verdict as decisive, inasmuch as there are already people enough in the southern half of the Territory to constitute a State. But Congress ought never to admit that region under the name of South Dakota, with the application of North Dakota to the remainder, when so excellent and appropriate a name as Pembina is ready at hand for the northern half, leaving Dakota pure and simple for the southern half.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Maine has been making an inquiry into the cost of living in that State at the present time, as compared with five and ten years ago. Statistics have been collected from a number of families whose conditions are representative not only of the mode of life of the native-born Yankees, but also of the Canadian French, the Germans, and the English. From these statistics the Commissioner deduces the conclusion that the purchasing power of a dollar in Maine has increased appreciably within the last decade, and that as much food can now be bought for one dollar as cost $1.14 in 1882 and $1.17 in 1877. Of course it is absurd to give any partisan bias to such figures; but after the example which the Republicans so long set of attributing the prosperity of the country to the party in power at Washington, it will only be human nature for Democratic organs and stump speakers in Maine during the next Presidential campaign to cite these statistics, and ask workingmen why there should be a change.

The controversy over third-class mail matter which has been in progress for the past month is discreditable to the management of the Post-office Department. The trouble appears to come from the sudden revival and vigorous enforcement of a rule, which had long been a dead letter, forbidding the use on envelopes containing such mail matter of any endorsement as to the sender beyond his name and address, the claim being made that many people have fallen into the habit of printing advertisements of their business upon their envelopes. Very likely there is sufficient foundation for this claim, and it would have been eminently proper for the Department to insist upon a reform. But there is a right way and a wrong way of doing a proper thing. In this case the right way would have been for the Postmaster-General to give the public full notice of the fact that the Department proposed to make a change and rigorously enforce a law which few people knew to exist, and to explain exactly what could and what could not be printed upon envelopes and wrappers in any part of the country. The wrong way would have been to spring the matter suddenly upon the country, to give no general explanation of what the change really involved, and to leave postmasters all over the land to exercise their discretion in enforcing the rule, with the natural result that one allows what another forbids, and that nobody can feel the slightest assurance as to the treatment of any particular case. This latter method is the one which Postmaster-General Vilas chose to pursue.

From the days of Mr. Lincoln, when women were first given employment in the Washington departments, down to the days of Mr. Cleveland, the tenure by which they have held their positions has been, as a lawyer would say, *dum sola*. Until Mr. Vilas recently changed it, the rule that the marriage of a female clerk worked the forfeiture of her place, had been without an exception. This rule was not founded upon the idea that marriage unfitted a woman for clerical work, because it has been usual to give these positions to the wives of men who would not or could not support their families. It cannot be supposed that it was adopted and enforced in deference to what the female clerks themselves owed to morality and propriety, because it soon became an open secret that its natural result was the encouragement of clandestine marriages, and in some cases something worse. The truth is, that a woman was expected to give up her position as soon as she got a husband or some one else to support her, because the place was provided (in the few cases in which it was not considered a reward for partisan service) for those who could not otherwise make a living. The same principle has operated for years as respects the male clerks, also, causing them to refrain from accumulating their incomes, or at any rate from investing their earnings in real estate, or in anything which constitutes visible wealth. At one time it was almost as hazardous for a male clerk to be considered well-to-do as it was for a female clerk to be known as married. The Civil-Service Act having stripped our departments, to some extent at least, of their eleemosynary as well as their partisan features, this rule naturally falls to the ground. Nor

is there any longer a valid reason why a competent clerk should be dismissed the service, or refused entrance to it, because another member of his or her family happens also to be in the employment of the Government—the only limitation which this Administration feels called upon to regard.

The attempt to make a permanent political issue on the public-school question in Massachusetts appears to have failed already. Mr. Hugh O'Brien, present Mayor of Boston, and prospective Democratic candidate for re-election, an Irish-American and a Roman Catholic, came out in his speech at the old school-boys' banquet the other evening, and declared that the public schools must be protected. The Boston *Record*, Republican organ, is sure that Mr. O'Brien would not have taken this stand, just on the eve of an election, unless he knew that Irish-American Catholics generally agreed with him, and it declares its own belief that, if the question were made a direct issue, nine-tenths of them would support the common schools. No good citizen wants to see the public-school system made a political issue, and it is therefore, from every point of view, good news that no such issue can be made in a city where it has been thought possible.

The fact that an advanced copy of Swinburne's poem was in this city, and in the hands of a publisher who was offering it for sale at the newspaper offices, and had been refused one hundred dollars' worth of advertising for it by the *Tribune*, when the *Times* had it cabled over, makes the enterprise of the latter journal more incomprehensible than ever. In fact, it reduces the whole affair to an outlay of two or three thousand dollars for an advertisement. It is a pity that this could not have taken place, however, without committing piracy on poor Swinburne, and helping other pirates to plunder him more successfully hereafter. It would have been easy enough to have 18,000 words cabled without robbing anybody or encouraging robbery.

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club has withdrawn its notice of a challenge for the *America's* cup next year. The change in the deed of gift which deprives the foreign competitor of the benefit of a time allowance in case he sends a smaller yacht than the one which the Americans build to defend the cup, may bear somewhat heavily upon foreign competitors; but there can be no doubt that, in drawing this rule, the New York Yacht Club Committee had no other end in view than to make it certain that future contests should be only between the fastest types of yachts of the two countries. If the British yacht-builders do not wish to take the chance of having a small yacht of theirs met by a larger American one with no time allowance, all they have to do is to build a large one which will come up to the full limit set by the deed. Nobody wishes to see an end put to our international races, but neither does anybody wish to see those races lowered in the slightest degree from their past high standard.

What will come out of the present political muddle in France it is impossible to foresee. The most serious feature in the situation is to be found in the fact that the Rouvier Ministry, which has just been overthrown, was itself the result of a coalition which probably cannot be repeated. That is to say, when M. Rouvier took office, the Republican party apparently did not furnish materials for a Ministry that would command a majority in the Chambers. The votes needed to put and keep M. Rouvier in power were furnished by the Monarchists in a spasm of patriotism. That there is anybody else who would have equally good luck, nobody believes. The Republicans are hopelessly divided by the Boulanger incident first, and now by the Wilson incident. The Boulangerists are wild with delight over the Wilson exposure, and the Monarchists are chuckling over it and all its concomitants as an illustration of what a republican government always is, or must eventually come to. The latter will probably support no other ministry until they see whether the confusion bodes them any good. President Grévy is in the meantime the great centre of interest. He is over eighty years old, and, of course, somewhat shaken in nerves. The scandal in which his son-in-law is involved, while living under his own roof, is being used by nearly all parties to force his resignation. The Radicals want to oust him, partly because he has been too conservative, partly in order to strengthen their attack on Wilson, and partly in order to see what will happen after he is gone. The Conservatives would like him to go for the last reason mainly, but also to furnish a chance, however slight, of putting a royalist, if not a pretender, in the executive chair.

The difficulty with which even the most upright and well-meaning politicians have to contend at this juncture is, that everybody who tries his hand at either building up or pulling down a candidate has an ulterior object in view. Each of the three great parliamentary divisions is, in everything it does, manœuvring for position. Each is more anxious, in other words, to discredit the others than to establish anything permanent of its own. The Radical Republicans wish to discredit a Conservative Republic, the Conservatives to discredit both a Radical Republic and a Monarchy; while the Monarchists are equally anxious to discredit every kind of Republic. This state of things is, of course, inevitable in a country in which the existing form of the Government is not settled in the minds of all the voters as final. Frenchmen have seen so many changes of Government during the past century that they are naturally incredulous about the permanence of any Government. Nothing but the prolonged existence of the Republic will wear this incredulity out, and destroy the class of political speculators who are now constantly waiting for another revolution. No Government France has seen since 1789 has lasted more than twenty years. Until something turns up which lasts at least thirty—that is, lasts so long that the younger generation of voters remembers nothing else and thinks of nothing else as possible—French politics will continue to be the seething cauldron we now see it. The Republic is only in its seventeenth year. The fatal hour in which another experiment may be set on foot is, in the minds of many, near at hand. The spell will not be considered broken until about 1895.

We hope the London *Times* and other supporters of the English Ministry will not attempt to deduce from the friendly reception which Mr. Chamberlain is meeting with in this country any conclusion whatever as to the condition of public sentiment here on the Irish policy of his Government. Any attempt of this kind is sure to be promptly resented in some quarter on this side of the water, and the mere discussion of the subject to discredit Mr. Chamberlain's mission in a greater or less degree. Those in this country who are most anxious for the settlement of the fisheries question have been most careful to ignore Mr. Chamberlain's place in British politics, and to treat him simply as a messenger of peace and good-will, to be heard and treated with solely on his own merits and the merits of the special work intrusted to his hands. So do not let us have any insinuations or intimations that the welcome accorded him indicates what the American people think of the Coercion Bill, or the rent question, or O'Brien's imprisonment, or any other British topic. If anything of this kind comes over the water, there will be a row which will ruin the negotiations.

The reception given Sullivan in England is another illustration of the immense popularity of "sport" of every description in that country, and especially of everything of an amusing or entertaining kind that comes from America. The reception given to "Buffalo Bill" would hardly have been possible anywhere else. Sullivan's will probably not equal it, because he looks rather too much of a brute to be taken up by the ladies; but if he enjoys the hospitality of the Prince of Wales, as he is said to have done, or be about to do, there is no knowing what may happen. Fordham, the jockey, who recently died, had almost as fine a funeral as Fred Archer, the other jockey, who died a year ago, and was in as comfortable circumstances. Both of them had as much space given to their mourning in the newspapers and public gossip as any statesman, except perhaps Gladstone or Bright, would have. This tendency to the worship of the physical, or carnal, if any one likes the term better, is a very curious sign of the times. A recent writer in the *Saturday Review* treated it as a distinct indication of moral decay, and it certainly would be if other tendencies of a very different kind were not also very marked. The foul abuse heaped upon Gladstone by people to whom Buffalo Bill and Sullivan are honored guests is, however, a very curious phenomenon.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 16, to TUESDAY, November 22, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

AT noon on November 19 the members of the British Fisheries Commission were formally presented to the President. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Tupper were introduced by Secretary Bayard, and Sir Lionel S. West performed the same duty for the other members of the party. No addresses were made, and the occasion was devoid of all formality.

The Fisheries Commissioners held their first meeting in Washington on November 21.

On November 17 the President gave to the press his letter accepting the resignation of Land-Commissioner Sparks. The Commissioner resigned in consequence of a disagreement between himself and the Secretary of the Interior.

Col. Glover Perin, Assistant Surgeon-General, has been placed upon the retired list.

On November 18 George L. Rives of this city was appointed First Assistant Secretary of State. He was born in New York in 1849, and was graduated at Columbia College and the University of Cambridge, England.

The Treasury Department has again had occasion to decide that a plaster cast intended to be used as a model for the construction of a monument is entitled to free entry.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a gold life-saving medal to Capt. William Babb, and a silver one to each of his crew of six men, of Goderich, Ontario, for services rendered in saving the crew of the American schooner *A. C. Maxwell*, December 9, 1885.

Captain Bunce, of the new United States ship *Atlanta*, made a report to the Navy Department on the 18th in which he condemns the vessel as unseaworthy and worthless in its present condition.

At a special meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on November 18, Prof. S. P. Langley was elected Secretary of the Institution to succeed the late Prof. S. F. Baird. Prof. Langley was born in Roxbury, Mass., on August 22, 1834. In 1865 he entered the Harvard College Observatory as assistant, and was subsequently appointed assistant professor of mathematics in the United States Navy. In 1867 he took charge of the Allegheny Observatory near Pittsburgh. The uniform time service in the United States was instituted by him at the Allegheny Observatory in 1869. Prof. Langley has made a series of valuable researches in solar physics, the results of which have been published from time to time. In October, 1878, he announced his discovery of the "great A" group of the solar spectrum. He participated in the expedition sent out by the United States Coast Survey to observe the total eclipse of 1869.

The National Republican Committee will meet in Washington soon after the meeting of Congress to issue a call for the National Convention of that party next year.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell is quoted as saying that if the Republicans of New York would settle their differences and unite upon Mr. Conkling for their candidate for President, no candidate could be named who would be as likely to carry the Empire State as he.

An official list of the members of the next Federal House of Representatives shows that it will consist of 168 Democrats, 153 Republicans, and 4 Independents. The Independents are Anderson of Iowa, Nichols of North Carolina, Hopkins of Virginia, and Smith of Wisconsin.

United States Marshal Dyer, recently appointed receiver of a certain property belonging to the Mormon Church, on November 16 made a demand for the Temple Block in Salt Lake City, on which stand the Mormon Temple, Assembly Hall, and the Tabernacle. He also took possession of the parsonage, known as the Guard House, and the Church Historian's office, leaving men in charge.

Gen. F. M. Armstrong, Indian Inspector, who has been on the Crow Reservation since the trouble began which culminated in the death of Sword-Bearer, says that most of the mischief which led to the outbreak was done last spring, when Sitting Bull, with a party of Sioux warriors numbering about one hundred, went to the Crow Reservation, and, pitching his camp within almost a stone's throw of the Custer monument, began to harangue the Crows. He made a strong impression on the young men of the latter tribe, especially when he began to recount his exploits in his contests with the whites.

A résumé of the fisheries business for the year ending October, 1887, shows that the total number of vessels owned in the Gloucester District is 474, with a tonnage of 30,624, against 487 vessels last year, with a tonnage of 30,583. Seventeen vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,137 have been lost, with 127 men, who leave 60 widows and 61 fatherless children.

At the close of the meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Nashville, this week, banners were presented to State Unions which showed the largest increase of numbers during the year. The States which carried off the prizes are Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Minnesota, Michigan, and New Mexico.

On November 18, Gov. Hill appointed two women, Mrs. Charlotte S. Williams of Buffalo and Mrs. Caroline B. Stoddard of Rochester, to the Board of Managers of the State Insane Asylum in Buffalo.

On November 18, Gov. Hill appointed Michael Rickard of Utica Railroad Commissioner in place of John D. Kernan, resigned. Mr. Rickard is and has been for over thirty years in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the mechanical department. On the day he was appointed he left his locomotive and went to the Capitol to take the oath of office.

On November 16 Mayor Hewitt appointed the following School Commissioners for the terms of three years, beginning on January 1, 1888: Jacob D. Vermilye, J. Edward Simmons, W. J. Welch, De Witt J. Seligman, Robert M. Gallaway, Charles L. Holt, and Frederick W. Devoe.

On November 19 Mayor Hewitt appointed a committee of citizens to coöperate with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society in preparing for the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. The Mayor's committee consists of Daniel F. Tiemann, Smith Ely, jr., Edward Cooper, William H. Wickham, Franklin Edson, William R. Grace, Allan Campbell, Charles P. Daly, Stuyvesant Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, William G. Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and Philip Schuyler.

The New Brunswick Historical Society has decided to celebrate the centenary of the adoption of the Constitution by New Jersey with a public meeting, at which Dr. Austin Scott and Dr. Hammond, President of the State Historical Society, will deliver addresses.

Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City has vetoed a resolution of the Board of Public Works of that city giving the Pennsylvania Railroad Company authority to elevate its tracks within the city limits.

The managers of the Northern Pacific Railroad have refused to recognize the authority of the Railroad Commission of Minnesota, on the ground that, having its charters from Congress, it is not amenable to State control.

The round-house and other buildings of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at Ludlow, opposite Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire on November 17. Eight locomotives and 150 cars were ruined.

It is authoritatively said that at a recent conference of the Bessemer steel-rail manufacturers it was decided to suspend operations for an indefinite period, the suspension to take place probably about the first of December. The low price for rails is assigned as the cause for the shut-down.

A boycott was instituted on November 18 against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company by all the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite regions, because of its connection with coal-producing corporations against which a strike is in operation.

At a convention of the Union Labor party of Wisconsin, held in Fond du Lac on November 18, a resolution sympathizing with the late Chicago Anarchists was nearly unanimously rejected.

Herr Most, the leader of the Anarchists in New York, was arrested on November 17 for uttering incendiary language in a speech a day or two before, an indictment having been found against him.

The library of the New York Law Institute in the Post-office building was reopened on November 19, after having been closed since July.

The anonymous offer of $100,000 to go towards enlarging the scope of the New York Historical Society, on condition that a further sum of $300,000 be obtained not later than the close of the current year, has been modified by reducing the sum to be raised to $150,000 and extending the time one year.

Robert Bonner announces in this week's New York *Ledger* that he has retired from the management of that paper. The property and business he turns over absolutely to his three sons.

All the members of the Sophomore Class of Williams College who were engaged in the alleged hazing of George Choate have made a statement that no violence was used upon the young man, and that he was subjected to no treatment that could cause him physical injury. They invite Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the young man's father, to meet them and cross-question them upon their statement of the facts in the case.

The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened on November 21. There are 412 pictures on exhibition this year.

The bronze statue to the memory of John C. Breckinridge was unveiled at Lexington, Ky., on November 16, with elaborate ceremonies.

Mr. Edison says he will have 500 of his perfected phonographs ready for the market by the last of January. Those who have seen the instrument pronounce it practicable for the taking, retaining and reproducing of articulate speech.

The contractor who is building the new State-house in Austin, Texas, has entered a formal protest against going on with the work of erecting the tower, on the ground that the architect's design calls for a superstructure too heavy for the foundation.

The coroner's jury in the case of the falling of the school building in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street in New York on October 17, whereby seven persons were killed, rendered a verdict on November 19 attributing the disaster to faulty construction of the house. The verdict held Rev. Father Kirner, who was one of the victims, primarily responsible.

On the night of November 16 the Hotel Saratoga, in Chicago, was burned. The guests escaped in their night clothing.

At ten o'clock on Sunday night, November 20, the buildings at Bridgeport, Conn., in which P. T. Barnum had for many years kept his exhibition animals and the other accessories of his show, were totally destroyed by fire. A few of the animals escaped, but those in the central part of the main building all perished. They were zebras, ibexes, tapirs, wolves, hyenas, panthers, great serpents, and the like. Only four of the elephants were lost. One of them was known as the former consort of the famous Jumbo, who was killed in a railroad accident a few years ago. One of the elephants that escaped the fire wandered off into deep water and was drowned. The largest of the lions was rescued from the fire only to be shot and killed. The loss is estimated to be about $150,000.

The passengers of the ship *Alesia*, who had been detained at Quarantine for nearly two months on account of cholera, were landed in New York on November 17.

The shooting of William Shilling by Robert McCreary, son of ex-Gov. McCreary, at Richmond, Ky., last week, has been officially declared to have been done in self-defence.

John Chandler died in Concord, N. H., on November 16, at the age of 103.

Alfred A. Cohen, the attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, died on a Union Pacific train between Sidney and Cheyenne on November 16. He was ill when he left New York.

George M. Gill, aged eighty-five, the oldest and for years one of the most prominent lawyers of Baltimore, died suddenly in his office on November 18.

The Rev. Dr. Lucius H. King, pastor of the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, died on November 18.

Emma Lazarus, the well-known poetess, translator, and general writer for the magazines, died in this city on November 19, after a long illness.

FOREIGN.

Soon after the French Chamber met on November 19, the Extreme Left moved an interpellation of the Government on the question of its domestic policy. A motion was made by the Ministry to postpone the debate. This motion was rejected by a vote of 328 to 242. Prime Minister Rouvier immediately announced the resignation of the Cabinet.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived in Berlin at 11 o'clock on November 18. The Czar, clad in an elegant Russian uniform, drove with Prince William of Prussia through the streets from the railway station in an open carriage drawn by four horses. The Czarina followed in a closed carriage, accompanied by the Princess Victoria. The popular welcome to the distinguished guests was hearty, but there were no decorations on the buildings along their route through the city. Emperor William received them at the residence of the Russian Ambassador, and at a later hour the Czar returned his visit at the imperial palace. At noon a banquet was given in honor of the Czar. The gala performance, which originally formed a part of the programme of festivities, was dispensed with.

There is no permanent improvement in the health of the Crown Prince of Germany The throat difficulty from which he has for some time suffered does not yield to treatment except to give the patient occasional relief.

A statistical publication issued by the German Government deals with the time of year at which crimes are committed. The year taken is 1883, and of the 390,760 crimes of all kinds committed then, it is possible to fix the month of their occurrence in 317,404 cases. Dividing the year into four seasons—winter comprising December, January, and February; spring comprising March, April, and May; summer, June, July and August; and autumn, September, October, and November — it is found that 80,073 crimes fall to winter, 73,799 to spring, 81,262 to summer, and 82,270 to autumn. Thus spring is the most favorable season for public morality, and autumn the most unfavorable. As to the character of the crimes committed, it is found that in 1883 the offences against State, religion, and public order numbered 98 daily in winter, 93 in spring, 103 in summer, and 106 in autumn. Here summer far exceeded winter, as it did also in crimes with which violence and threats against officials, etc., were connected, the number for winter being 95 daily, and for summer 107. Of crimes against the person 82 fell to winter daily, 90 to spring, 102 to summer, and 108 to autumn; of crimes against morality 60 fell to winter and 146 to summer; of offences taking the character of slander 60 fell to winter and 119 to summer; and of assaults 158 fell to winter and 243 to summer. It would therefore appear that temperature has a great deal to do with inclination to crime. The daily number of petty robberies was 84 in summer and 122 in winter; of serious robberies 92 in summer and 115 in winter; while the cases of receiving stolen goods numbered 77 daily in summer and 132 in winter. The relation borne by offences against property was as follows: Summer 101 daily, autumn 102, winter 96.

Joseph Chamberlain's speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York was the subject of much favorable comment from the Gladstonian as well as the Unionist press in London.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter, says that the Mitchelstown shooting and the arrest of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had no connection with the crimes contemplated under the Coercion Act, and therefore the Government's action was illegal.

Mr. Gladstone is expected to spend the winter in the southern part of France.

Mr. Parnell has written a letter to a news agency stating that his health is slowly but steadily improving.

While the popular vote, so to call it, for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow stood 867 for Lord Rosebery and 845 for Lord Lytton, there was a tie of the national vote, two to two. The Chancellor of the University, the Earl of Stair, having the casting vote, gave Lord Lytton the preference and elected him.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has accepted the Persian Embassy.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton has retired from the British Army with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He has received a private letter from the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, complimenting him upon his able direction of the Canadian militia.

The Princess of Wales and her children returned to England on November 19, after a long visit to Denmark.

Lord Wolverton died on November 18.

Gen. Valentine Baker, who, in 1875, while holding the appointment of Assistant Quarter master-General at Aldershot, was compelled to leave the service on account of a misdemeanor, is dead. He was fifty-seven years old. His disease was fever, contracted at Port Saïd, while proceeding by steamer to Cairo.

Lord Tennyson has written a letter to Walt Whitman in which he says: "I thank you for your kind thought of me. I value your photograph, and much wish I could see not only the sun picture, but also the living original. May you still live and flourish for many years. The coming year should give new life to every American who has breathed the breath of that soul which inspired the great founders of the American Constitution, whose work you are to celebrate. Truly the mother country, pondering this, may feel that, how much soever the daughter owes her, she, the mother, has nevertheless something to learn from the daughter. Especially I would note the care taken to guard the noble Constitution from rash and unwise innovators."

London *Truth* says: "Mr. Pearsall Smith's suggestion for a copyright treaty with the United States is a most sensible one. Heretofore we have negotiated not so much for our authors as for our publishers. Mr. Smith proposes that we should ask the United States to assent to English authors being allowed a royalty on their works when published in America, with the same reciprocal advantage to American authors here. If agreed to, there would be no monopoly. Fifty American publishers might issue a work, and compete with each other in cheap editions, but the English author would get 10 per cent. upon the retail price of every copy sold. This would be paying by results in its most reasonable form. Mr. Smith's plan for insuring that the author would get his royalty is an exceedingly clever one."

The Royal Clyde Yacht Club has withdrawn its challenge for the *America's* cup, on the ground that the conditions of the new deed of gift are unjust and unsportsmanlike.

The Glasgow yachtsmen have united to give a prize, value £1,000, to be sailed for by yachts of all nations on the Clyde on the occasion of their annual regatta in July.

On November 19 the steamer *W. A. Scholten* left Rotterdam for New York, having on board very few saloon passengers, but about 180 in the steerage, and steamed towards the Straits of Dover in a fog. At ten o'clock that night, a few miles from the Admiralty pier at Dover, the *Rosa Mary*, a small screw steamer of Hartlepool, was at anchor, when the *Scholten*, running at low speed, ran into her, striking her on the port bow. The *Scholten* sank within twenty minutes after the collision, and it is estimated that about 130 lives were lost.

News received in Brussels on November 16 from the Congo was to the effect that Tippu Tib had failed to keep his promise to reinforce Stanley at Yambuya. It was also rumored that there had been fighting between the natives and the explorer, and that the rear guard of the latter had been cut off.

The Royal Labor Commission of Canada has decided to commence taking evidence in Toronto this week. From there the Commission will proceed to Hamilton, St. Catharines, Windsor, London, and Stratford. The following subjects will be inquired into: The effects of organized labor upon the working classes, strikes and their results, industrial schools, tenement-houses and workingmen's dwellings, factory laws, the proportionate profits of capital and labor, the cheapening of production by the use of machinery, Has the use of machinery lowered wages? the apprentice system, profit-sharing, iron-clad contracts, conspiracy laws and black-lists, convict labor, child and female labor, immigration, hours of labor and rates of wages, employers' liability, coöperation in manufacturing and distributing, arbitration, foreign contract labor, land and other rents, wages in Canada compared with those in Great Britain and the United States, and Sunday labor.

The Central Bank of Toronto suspended on November 16.

A division took place in the annual meeting of the International Base-Ball League in Toronto on November 16. The delegates from Toronto, Syracuse, Rochester and Hamilton seceded and organized a new league.

The contract between the Manitoba Government and the contractor for the completion of the Red River Valley Railroad has been ratified. The province is to endorse bonds to the amount of $550,000 for the company until the road is completed and has been in operation for six months.

All export duties imposed by the Argentine Republic will be abolished on January 1, 1888.

THE RIGHT OF MEETING IN PUBLIC SQUARES.

We have received from Mr. L. F. Austin, an English Liberal, a remonstrance against our comments on the suppression of the Trafalgar Square meeting on Sunday week. The general propositions laid down by Mr. Austin are sound, but it is true also that the public authorities must in every case take into consideration the surroundings and accompaniments of a public parade and a public meeting. They must see to it that the public peace is not disturbed. In order to judge whether it is likely to be disturbed, they must give heed to the teachings of recent experience as well as to particular present information. They may make mistakes, but in a free government they do so at the peril of being ousted. In other words, they must have discretion to prevent what appears to them likely to bring on tumult and disorder, using this discretion subject to the corrective power of public opinion. All this is in entire accord with Anglo-Saxon ideas and institutions. Discretion must be lodged somewhere, else there would be no power to stop another Hyndman procession and to prevent a new raid of the shop-windows in Piccadilly. If the London authorities exercised this discretion wrongly, it is for the Radical clubs and party to show this fact in Parliament, in the press, and on the platform, and to enforce their conclusions at the ballot-box. There is not the least danger that the British public will side with functionaries who cannot show good reasons for what they have done. If British public opinion is not to be depended upon, then indeed there is no help for this alleged wrong, or for any other.

Everything depends upon the facts in the case. An Orange procession might march through the streets of an American city without causing any disturbance, but it might also lead to riot, bloodshed, and conflagration. If the public authorities had reason to believe that the latter result would follow, it would be their duty (if they had the legal power) to prevent the procession from marching at all, since public thoroughfares are not maintained to vindicate freedom of opinion, but to promote convenience of movement and traffic. Mr. Gladstone evidently considers that the London police authorities were moved by other than partisan motives when they prevented the assembling in Trafalgar Square. If, as appears, he took into consideration not only the "sinews of Sunday's assemblage," the members of Radical clubs, but also the moppings of the street, the authorities were justified in doing so, and would have been recreant to their trust if they had not. If sincere considerations of the public safety entered into their dispositions, then, although they may have erred in judgment, they cannot be accused of a purpose to infringe the rights of political discussion.

The question whether the Crown can or ought to have any such "property" in a public square as to be able to forbid its use as a public meeting-ground is certainly, it seems to us, one to be settled in Parliament or in the courts. We sympathize thoroughly with those Englishmen who think there ought to be no such "property" either in the Crown or anybody else, that it ought not to be in anybody's power to deny arbitrarily, and out of his own head, on the ground that he may do what he likes with his own, the use of a public square or street in a large city to any body of citizens. But surely no civilized man ought to say that this is a matter to be settled by fighting with sticks and stones. Nothing can be easier than to bring up in the courts the validity of the Crown's title to Trafalgar Square. If the decision is adverse to the Radical claim, certainly the remedy is to be sought by legislation, and not by rioting.

Moreover, during the past few months the square has apparently been given up to frequent meetings and processions, all of them calculated to alarm people living or carrying on business in the immediate neighborhood. Is it fair to allow any square or public place to be used in this way, causing a marked depreciation in the value of surrounding property, without giving the owners compensation? We think not. Everybody who lives around Union Square in this city, for instance, is prepared for occasional orderly meetings in that open space. But suppose there were to be one every week ending in free fights and the issuing forth of marauding parties, and the police were to declare that there was no remedy for this—that it was an inevitable concomitant of free government, should we not be bound to indemnify the unfortunate property-owners who found their business ruined and their lives filled with terror?

Let us add that one has only to glance at the Tory journals in London to see how useful to them all disturbances all over the world are. Every row or riot that occurs, no matter where, is grist to their mill, and is made to bear in some manner or other on the Irish question. They made even the execution of the Anarchists in Chicago the other day a warning to the Gladstonians. Every mob in the London streets they treat as a justification of their Irish policy, as showing that the times call everywhere for the tightening of the bonds of authority and law. They are perfectly enchanted now whenever they hear of any shooting or hanging on a considerable scale. Consequently every Radical, as it seems to us, who fights with the police in the public streets about anything, strengthens their hands.

DECORATIONS.

The Paris scandal will probably do much towards sickening the French public with the "Legion of Honor," as something which, however well adapted to satisfy the cravings of French human nature, cannot be properly managed by a republican government. The "decoration" as a mark of distinction is a monarchical device. What it signified in the beginning, and in monarchical countries signifies to this day, is that the wearer has in some manner merited the special favor of the sovereign. It may mean more than this: it may mean that he has attained marked eminence in some field of human activity; but it means first and foremost, and may mean only, that the King or Emperor likes him, or at some time wished to gratify him. There are only three decorations in the world, we believe, which have to be won by actual achievement in war, the Victoria Cross in England, the Iron Cross in Germany, and the Cross of St. George in Russia. The man who wears one of these is sure to be a man who has performed some feat of skill or valor in the face of the enemy. It may be said of every one of them what *Punch* said of the Victoria Cross when it was first instituted :

"Not in the toys themselves lies their ennobling power,
But in the tales they tell of many a glorious hour,
Of deeds in field or trench, of crumbling fortress held,
When stoutest heart might blench and bravest hope be quell'd."

All other decorations are simply signs of the royal favor. The wearer may be a really illustrious man, but he may be utterly base or commonplace. The Order of the Garter in England has long been little else than a sign of high rank in the peerage, and is given as a compliment to nearly all foreign sovereigns. The Order of the Bath goes to nearly every military man who has seen any service or attained a certain grade, and is distributed more or less freely among civilians who have in some manner won the esteem of the court or distinguished themselves even slightly in connection with some public work or fête. The same thing may be said of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is reserved for thriving or useful people from the colonies.

The Legion of Honor was founded by the first Napoleon, and took the place of the old Order of the Holy Ghost, which was the chief reward of military merit under the Bourbon monarchy. The new order, although it was, under the First Empire, mainly a military distinction, was intended to be, and always has been, also a reward of civil merit. During the Napoleonic wars, however, when the whole force of France, both physical and mental, was given to preparation for the battlefield, it rewarded little else than martial prowess. It was the

"—— radiant and adored deceit
Which millions rushed in arms to greet."

Afterwards, as the times grew more peaceful, and French society became more industrial, it was distributed with increasing lavishness among civilians of nearly every calling. Even under the Second Empire it was so widely diffused that it was beginning to be said that in almost any company of Frenchmen it was a distinction not to have it. It was given for all sorts of reasons, and for no reason at all, except that the Emperor chose to honor somebody. It has been increasingly sought after ever since Louis Philippe's day by manufacturers, as an advertisement for their wares, by doctors, dentists, inventors, and, in fact, everybody who had the smallest reason for thinking himself in any way off the common. The red rosette in his button-hole marked him as something in some degree different from his neighbors. Even if he was not known to have earned it by some

achievement, it showed that he had in some manner secured the notice and condescension of the King or Emperor, and this was in itself a distinction. A monarchy is based on social inequality, and part of the monarchical business is the maintenance of inequalities among the people below the throne. This is what Blackstone means when he calls the King "the fountain of honor." As the fountain of honor, the sovereign is charged with the duty of raising some of his subjects above their fellows by outward and visible signs of his esteem; and as the fountain of honor, he is not bound to give reasons for honoring some more than others. His favor is an honor in itself, behind which it is indecent or disrespectful to go in search of reasons.

When the Republic came in, the Legion of Honor remained, but the proper machinery for the distribution of the cross was gone. There was no fountain of honor left—nobody whose mere dictum was accepted as a sufficient warrant for the bestowal of a decoration. Moreover, in a democratic republic all distinctions coming from the Government rapidly become either odious, or so common that they cease to be distinctions. Americans would probably have abolished the Legion of Honor after the Empire was overturned, as a childish device for rewarding merit. The French are not quite as democratic as that, but they have a great passion for equality. They kept the Order, but they think that everybody ought to have it. It is safe to say that one-half the male population of France to-day feel wronged because they are not decorated; not that they think they deserve it, but they think they deserve it as well as other people whom they see wearing it. There is nobody now whose judgment in the bestowal of it is considered final and unimpeachable. It is obtained from the minister of the day by "pressure" or intrigue, like petty places in the public offices. The worst of it is, however, now, that there is "money in it." For a manufacturer, or a shopkeeper with a patent shirt bosom, or the inventor of a new plough or clothes-wringer, it acts as an advertisement the like of which does not exist. It not only raises him above his neighbors and makes their wives feel badly, but it helps him to sell his goods. Consequently, the number of people who desire it has increased enormously, and the number who are ready to pay for it has increased enormously also, and hence "the traffic in decorations" which is to-day convulsing French society, and almost menacing the very existence of the Republic.

How extensive this traffic has been during the last fifteen years of course nobody knows. There is, however, much reason to believe that the recent revelations only touch the very surface of the sore. An abuse like this must have gone far and enjoyed much impunity and been very profitable, when general officers of high rank in a military nation are found engaged in it, and the very palace of the President of the Republic is found to be one of the sources whence the corruption flows. The effect of the scandal in lowering the value of the cross is well illustrated by a police case recently reported in one of the Paris papers. A wealthy manufacturer, who was erecting a house, quarrelled with his architect, and in the altercation which followed warned him that he was not the "premier venu," or an ordinary person; that he was a decorated man and not to be treated lightly. To this the architect sneeringly replied that doubtless he bought his decoration like the rest. The manufacturer thereupon seized him by the throat, and they rolled on the ground in a frantic struggle until the police arrived. Such occurrences will doubtless now be frequent. Every wearer of a rosette who has not performed some great feat will be looked on with suspicion, and will find his distinction do him least good when he most needs it. It will thus be less sought after, and the way prepared for its final abolition as something which democracy has found useless, or impossible to manage.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

THE German legislation for the insurance of workmen against sickness and accident (of which the details are summarized in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*) is in full working operation, and materials are accumulating for the judgment of its effects. It will be a long time before final judgment can be pronounced on so vast and complicated a scheme of social reform, beyond doubt the most remarkable experiment of the kind in this century, perhaps in any century. But it is worth while to note from time to time what we can of its operation.

One thing is clear: the administration of the acts is carried on in a spirit friendly to the workingmen; indeed, with a strong bias in their favor. Some such spirit must be shown if the direct practical object of Bismarck—a check to the rising tide of discontent and socialism—is to be attained. Yet there are indications that the mark has been overshot. Curious instances of this appear in the award of the indemnities which the act for insurance against accident secures to the workman. The principles on which these awards are to be made are fixed by the Imperial Insurance Bureau, which is the court of last resort in regard to them. It has been held by the Bureau that indemnities are to be paid not only for accidents occurring from causes connected directly with a business, but for all accidents that happen in it. Thus, when a mason was struck by lightning, his widow was granted an indemnity from the association of master masons, though his work had led in no way to the accident. In another case a factory hand amused himself, in violation of express orders, by gymnastics on a high partition, and had a bad fall and permanent injury. His employers were compelled to pay him a pension because the accident had occurred in the business; and this although the statute expressly refuses indemnity to persons who bring about an injury "intentionally." It must be remembered that the means for paying these indemnities come entirely from employers' contributions, and are supposed to provide against accidents occurring in the course of business. The consequence of this extension of the employers' liability, making them responsible, as it does, for injuries which they cannot possibly prevent, has been that in many factories the practice is adopted of making a medical examination of all applicants for employment, and of rejecting all who are weak and more likely to meet with any sort of accident. Still another curious decision by the Imperial Insurance Bureau is to the effect that it is immaterial, as regards indemnity, whether the particular person injured has lost in fact any of his earning power. A workman is injured, say, loses a finger or an arm, and gets a pension for partial disability from the employers' association. Then he finds employment elsewhere, and, perhaps, earns more than before the accident; yet it is held the pension must always be paid him. In fact, the Bureau, at its first public session, declared expressly that it would administer the act in a "fatherly spirit," since, after all, the legislation was but "the practical application of the golden rule."

In another aspect experience has shown that there are difficulties, not unforeseen, yet grave, in carrying out such paternal legislation. The danger of simulation of illness and injury by workmen who are to be benefited is obvious, and has not failed to show itself, notwithstanding an endeavor to secure strict medical counsel. It was hoped that some check to pretended injury would be found in the representation of workmen in the boards which are courts of appeal on the indemnities in case of accident; but it is not yet clear how far the arrangement has had the desired result. Beyond doubt frauds of this kind are not infrequent, as is shown both by scattered bits of testimony and by the statistics of the Berlin sick associations. Of these associations some have a very large membership and some a comparatively small membership. Obviously the check to fraud can be applied more effectively in the smaller bodies; and to this circumstance must be ascribed the comparatively small percentage of sickness for which their members get aid. The average number of days of sickness was about five per member per year for smaller associations, but was 6.8 days for those having between 5,000 and 16,000 members, and was as high as eight days in the largest body of all, which has 56,000 members.

In the same sense is a striking passage in the annual report of one of the *Berufsgenossenschaften* by which insurance against accident is carried. This body, which insures iron and steel workers in northeastern Germany, says: "We have had to face the regrettable experience that men who have received a pension for partial disability, and who, though unable to pursue their former calling, might do other work, seem to lose the wish and the will to turn to an occupation for which they are still qualified. Sure of a pension, however small, they gradually become unfitted by constant idleness for any work at all, and are entirely demoralized. Then the law leaves no course open to

the *Berufsgenossenschaft* except to consider them totally disabled, and to give them the maximum pension prescribed for total disability."

Facts of this kind point to the fundamental difficulty which must be faced by this scheme, and by all schemes which try to force an improvement in his condition on the average manual laborer. They may demoralize him, and make him in the end materially also worse off than he was before. In the language of the economists, they tend to remove the preventive checks to population and to lower the standard of living. It is by no means certain that the present German experiment will have this melancholy outcome—every one must hope that it may not; but it is here that the scheme has its weakest point. The higher the standard of self-restraint and self-help already is in a people, the more safely may humane aid be extended to them. Here, as so often in social phenomena, cause and effect interact. Those who see in the present high birth-rate and comparatively high death-rate of Germany a sign of a lack of providence in its population, will watch critically the slow development of the ultimate effect of the present insurance legislation.

A writer in the last issue of the *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung* has put in the plea that these measures are not really opposed to habits of self-restraint or inconsistent with self-help. They give no guarantee of work, and make no provision for the laborer who is out of work. The unaided struggle for existence remains, and continues to exercise its bracing effect. So much is undoubtedly true; and it is conceivable that insurance against occasional bitter need, even though not provided from the workmen's initiative, may raise rather than demoralize his character. But the facts to which reference was made in the preceding paragraphs show that we cannot be confident of the better effect, and that a long time must pass before the final result becomes clear.

MOMMSEN.

On the thirtieth of this month the historian Mommsen will celebrate a double anniversary—his seventieth birthday, and the completion of the thirtieth year of his professorship at Berlin. His countrymen, always felicitous in celebrations of this sort, will be prepared to render him due honor; among other things, a bust of him by Begas is to be presented to him. Other nations will not be behindhand in congratulations and homage to the man who has done more than any other living person to unlock the treasures of the past and make them the possession of the present generation.

It is hardly too much to say that our knowledge of the history of Rome, in everything but its most superficial facts, we owe to Theodor Mommsen. This we say without disparagement to the great name of Niebuhr, a man of equal genius, of equally profound and extensive scholarship, and who did a work without which that of Mommsen would have been impossible. Niebuhr cleared the ground for the master-builder, by putting an end for ever to the implicit faith which had until then prevailed in the traditionary history of Rome. His work was critical and destructive—he showed clearly what Roman history was not; but when it came to determining what it was, he necessarily failed, partly because the materials were inadequate, partly because it was not yet possible to see them in their true relation to each other. A generation had to pass in further investigation, criticism, and attempts at reconstruction on the basis of Niebuhr's work, before the early history of Rome could be seen in its true light. The scholars who performed this rather thankless task, who filled the gaps between Niebuhr and Mommsen—Göttling, Bekker, Walter, Huschke, Rubino, and others—rendered a great service to historical science, but, for the most part, rather in special points of detail than in fundamental principles. Moreover, all of them were antiquarians rather than historians. Rubino, indeed, one of the most philosophical and logical minds that have ever devoted themselves to historical study, developed a theory of the early Roman State which is essentially that upon which Mommsen has constructed his history; the distinguished historian is never slow to acknowledge his indebtedness to the obscure Marburg professor. But the work which remained to be done could be accomplished only by one who was at once an antiquarian like Bekker, a philosophical thinker like Rubino, and a man of constructive historical imagination.

It is the combination of these three qualities that has made Mommsen the foremost historian of his time, and enabled him to accomplish a work which will never have to be done over again. For we have no hesitation in saying, not that he is right in every particular, but that the conception of the history of Rome which he has made familiar will hold its place as the correct one. What this conception is it would take too long to define in its completeness; but perhaps the best tribute we can render to the great man is to point out its leading features—those in which his genius is most conspicuously seen.

In the busy field of scholarship it is rash to assert for any individual worker absolute originality in any particular part of his work. The merit of each consists largely in the skilful use of the results reached by others. But we think we are not wrong in claiming for Mommsen the credit of having been the first to apply to historical science the comparative method which had just been elaborated in the field of philology. Just here we find an especially interesting point of comparison with Niebuhr, for whom the comparative method was impossible, because, when he wrote, the science of comparative philology did not exist. One of Niebuhr's most plausible attempts at reconstruction—his famous Pelasgian theory—could never have been advanced after the relations of the Indo-European languages to one another had become established. Where Niebuhr begins with this fascinating but unsound theory, Mommsen opens with a discussion of the stages in civilization reached by the Italian nations and their ancestors at successive periods; his theory being based upon a comparison of languages somewhat similar to that upon which Niebuhr founded his hypothesis. These paragraphs may seem trite and inadequate at the present day; but they were the first attempt to arrive at historical truth by this method, and they display a degree of sobriety as well as ingenuity which are unusual in discussions of this kind.

The early institutions of Rome are represented by Mommsen from the point of view of primitive tribal society — a point of view familiar enough now, but then novel and imperfectly developed. If it may be said that it is just in these early institutions that Mommsen's theory has been most modified by later investigations, and just this part of his work that has come nearest to being superseded, it must not be forgotten that he was the pioneer in this field too, and that the subsequent advance has been made upon the lines traced by him. The general outlines of the political system firmly sketched in his first book remain unaltered, and it would be hard to give the substance of this matter more clearly and correctly than it is given there. The most that could be done would be to supplement it in certain respects and modify some details.

One theory of Mommsen's in relation to the foundation of Rome excited great discussion at the time of its appearance, and was very generally rejected, but is now tacitly assumed as a matter of course—the early commercial activity of Rome. It was upon this fact, first brought out by Mommsen, that Mr. Goldwin Smith's admirable article a few years ago in the *Contemporary Review* was based, and it forms the controlling idea in the treatment of the early Republic by Nitzsch, the writer who has, perhaps, more than any other supplemented Mommsen for this period.

The theories which we have spoken of above were presented in his first edition (in 1854) with as much fulness and definiteness as in the enlarged work familiar to the readers of the present day. When it comes to the sketch of the political constitution of the Monarchy and early Republic, on the other hand, we note a marked change. At first Mommsen was—as who at that time could fail to be?—very much under the influence of Niebuhr. But as the subject dwelt in his mind, he came by degrees to depart more and more from Niebuhr's view, and, after some slight modifications in successive editions, the fourth edition (1864) may almost be said to represent a revolution in the theory of Roman history. The publication of the fourth edition was the turning-point in his work as an historian. Since that time his attention has chiefly been given to the period of the Empire, and his labors have been principally in the nature of preparation for the continuation of his history. The successive editions of the published work have shown very little change.

It is, we suppose, generally believed that Mommsen is the most revolutionary and arbitrary of all historians of Rome. But this opinion comes from the fact of his radical departure from Niebuhr's views, which had got possession of the field, especially in England, and might, at the time that Mommsen wrote, be fairly regarded as the accepted views. But, as a matter of fact, Mommsen is conservative in a high degree, and his theories of Roman history, more than those of any of his rivals, rest upon positive statements of the ancients themselves, and not upon pure hypothesis. "If we cannot accept this statement," he says somewhere—we quote from memory—"we may as well give up concerning ourselves with historical inquiry at all." It is generally believed, too, that he presents his novel theories bluntly and arbitrarily, without informing the reader of the authority upon which they rest or the reasons for his changes of opinion. It is true they are so presented in his history; but in his numerous essays and monographs—the most important of which have been collected in a volume, under the title, 'Römische Forschungen'—detailed and substantial arguments can be found by those who choose to study the subject. His readers may at any rate be assured that even his most radical and startling positions rest upon solid foundations. We may not accept them all, but much the largest part of them appear to us established beyond question.

Among the new views advanced in the fourth

edition, along with the increased emphasis placed upon the aristocratic features of the primitive constitution (Mommsen associating in this himself distinctly with the school of Rubino) are the following: The admission of plebeians to the Senate upon the first establishment of the Republic, but with inferior powers, so that from this time the patrician Senators formed, as it were, a distinct body with special powers; the admission of the plebeians at the same date to the *curiæ;* and their tribal organization, on the basis of property in land, by the Publilian Law of 471. This last event he regards as the turning-point in their history; since now, for the first time, they formed a coherent, compact body, in which their natural leaders, the rich rural plebeians, occupied a controlling place. From this time begin their political aspirations and their contest for political equality. All of these views, familiar to students of the completed work, are not found, or are found only in the germ, in the earlier editions.

The most important feature of Mommsen's history of the early Republic is not, it is true, a novelty of the fourth edition, although it is more fully worked out there than elsewhere. It is, however, a stumbling-block to many, even at the present day; and for this reason, believing it, as we do, to rest upon a most profound insight into the character of early society and early institutions, we will draw especial attention to it. The early contests of the Roman Republic were not, he says, political, between patricians and plebeians, but social, between rich and poor. The plebeians had, as we have seen, obtained what, at the time, were considerable political privileges; but they inured to the benefit only of the rich and influential among them. But the poor, who were all plebeians, were exposed to great hardships and abuses, by reason of the severe military requirements and the harsh laws of debt. The tribunate was therefore designed, not to protect plebeians against patricians, but poor citizens against the abuses of magisterial power—for it is well known that patricians who needed it, as well as plebeians, could call upon the tribunes for assistance. It was not until the Publilian Law had reorganized the plebeiate upon a more aristocratic basis that it occurred to the rich plebeians to make of it an agency to obtain complete political equality.

In regard to the later history of the Republic, Mommsen is accused, perhaps rightly, of leaving too much to the side of power—of worshipping success. It is certain that he has a great, perhaps overweening, respect for efficiency; his heartiest contempt and condemnation are given to weak and inefficient governments. But he has a hearty respect, too, for free institutions—so they be genuine and really free. What he shows conclusively, in the last century of the Republic, is that there were no free institutions left—that it was a choice between different forms of despotism. The question of sympathy or approval hardly enters into consideration. It is the delineation of an historical situation, the narrative of an historical event. The Republic fell because it could no longer stand; and the Empire succeeded to it as a natural and necessary outgrowth of the situation.

The original publication, in three volumes, reached the fall of the Roman Republic, by the battle of Thapsus, in B. C. 46. Since that time—a period of thirty-six years—the author has been assiduously gathering materials and making preparations for its continuation, in the history of the Empire. It is true, the first ten years of this period were given in good part to revising the original work and bringing it to perfection; but even in those years in part, and since then chiefly, his work has lain in the field of the Empire—in the collection and editing of inscriptions, in countless special articles and treatises, and in the careful analysis of its fundamental principles of government. For it is plain that even in the most important single publication of these years—the 'Staatsrecht'—his chief interest was in the volume which treated of the Empire. When that was off his hands, he appears to have ceased to give attention to the subject; at least we see no signs of the important volume on the Senate and the assemblies. This long-continued and minute preparation is nothing new to him. His earliest treatise, on the Roman tribes, was a study of the most fundamental administrative institution of the Republic; his work on the South-Italian dialects gave him materials for the ethnology of Italy; his treatise on Roman coins helped elucidate at once the economic history and the municipal system of the Republic.

Mommsen is evidently approaching the term of his labors. The instalment of his history of the Empire published in 1885 as volume v. (known in the translation as 'The Provinces of the Roman Empire') is a sure sign that the history of the Empire itself is soon to follow. And in this work, standing, as it does, nominally as a fragment, but substantially as an independent treatise, the great historian has again done a work which will not need to be done over. His treatment of the Empire is as novel and original as that of the Republic, for he makes plain, what no one saw clearly before him, that the provinces were not a mere appendage of the city, but were the Empire itself. With the organization of the new Government, the history of Rome ends and that of the Empire begins. We call it the Roman Empire, but it was in truth the Empire of the World. Rome, from being a city-republic, sinks by degrees to the rank of a municipality—always supreme in dignity, always the seat of empire, but no longer the Empire itself.

It is not without some impatience and some apprehension that we see the historian reach his three-score years and ten, with his great task still unfinished. But every year that delays the work makes it more perfect. German scholars are a long-lived race, and if Ranke could be taken as a type, Mommsen would have still twenty working years before him. So we will trust and take courage.

THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA.—II.

PARIS, October 31.

WE left the Queen of Westphalia in Paris in November, 1809, with her husband, and expecting her father, the King of Würtemberg. Even in Paris she sent little notes to her father after his arrival; they were always written in French. On the point of going to the Trianon to see the Emperor, she writes: "All I know is that the Emperor *est d'une humeur de chien*, and that nobody can conceive why. I suppose you know the news of the day? The Queen of Holland has become the protectress of the houses of education for young girls." This is sarcastical, as Artemus Ward would say; the Queen of Holland was Queen Hortense—not exactly the best patron for young girls.

The King of Würtemberg returned to Stuttgart after a brief visit to Paris, and the Queen of Westphalia was again in Cassel in the beginning of 1810. She was obliged to return to France for the ceremonies of the marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise. Before the arrival of the Archduchess, she writes:

"You cannot imagine, my dear father, how Napoleon is in love with his future wife; his head is turned to a degree which I could not have imagined and which I can hardly express. Every day he sends one of his chamberlains, charged, like Mercury, with the missives of Jupiter. . . . I will not enumerate to you all the presents which he is preparing; I will only tell you that he said to me that, when he was married, he would give peace to the world, 'and the rest of his time to Zaïre' [a quotation from Voltaire's 'Zaïre']. . . . To prove to you how much the Emperor is occupied with his future wife, I will tell you that he has sent for tailor and shoemaker, so as to be dressed as well as possible, and is learning to waltz. You and I could not have imagined such things."

Napoleon ordered all the pictures which represented his victories over Austria to be removed from the gallery of Diana at Compiègne, where the court waited for the Empress. Queen Catharine and her husband were invited to follow Napoleon and his new wife to Laeken, near Brussels, and to Antwerp. The Emperor inspected this great port and came back to Paris, seeing on his way Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne. During this journey she became intimate with the Empress, and on her return to Paris was one of the witnesses of the catastrophe which ended a feast given by Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Ambassador. The ball-room was suddenly in flames; Jerome was able to save his wife; the Emperor took care of the Empress and dragged her out of the room.

The brothers whom Napoleon had placed on various thrones were treated by him as mere subjects. The King of Holland resigned. The King of Spain threatened to abdicate if Napoleon did not take his forces out of Catalonia and insisted on holding the left bank of the Ebro against the faith of treaties; to which the Emperor is said to have answered in these words: "If you cross the Pyrenees, I will have you shot." The Queen somewhat innocently adds: "It is to be hoped that such severe answers are exaggerated." The château of Cassel was completely destroyed by a fire in November, 1811, and the Queen could only save her diamonds. The King was nearly stifled by the smoke, and was found half dead. When he came to himself, he thought at first that there had been a conspiracy and an attempt to assassinate him. There was constant uneasiness in his mind. The Queen, speaking of her happiness, said: "Nothing could alter it if we lived in a more quiet time and in a docile country. You, my father, are infinitely more happy than we can be. You rule over the good Swabians attached to our house; our positions cannot be compared." The kingdoms of Napoleon were artificial creations, and Queen Catharine was better able to see this than anybody. The *grand écuyer* of the King was assassinated in December, 1811, by a man of the people. She was often afraid that Jerome himself would fall under the hand of an assassin.

A new war was preparing in 1812. "We are assured that Germany will not be its theatre, and in that case we shall remain quiet at Cassel." Jerome was summoned very unexpectedly on the 9th of March, and left the Queen; she did not even know why he was leaving her. "The most complete obscurity covers the present designs. The greatness of the preparations and the ignorance of the object puzzle the most clever politicians. . . . The soul gets really tired of this continual uncertainty, this impossibility of counting on to-morrow." Jerome made a journey incognito to Paris; Vandamme arrived at Cassel; Napoleon himself came to Dresden, and Queen Catharine had to go to that city. In the night of the 5th of April, Jerome left for Glogau, where he joined the army. During his absence his wife was made Regent of Westphalia. She asked Napoleon at Dresden: "Sire, will you not allow Jerome to come here, so that I can see him once more?" To

which he answered: "Oh, oh, you will see me derange one of my generals for a woman." This contempt for women, whom he considered inferior beings, was one of the characteristics of Napoleon. It was not incompatible with customary politeness, and often with amiability; but, at times and on important occasions, it was always cynically shown.

King Jerome did not take part in the Russian campaign; he only went as far as Poland, and returned. It is curious to see the tone of the letters of the Queen of Westphalia during this terrible campaign. She speaks of the victories of Napoleon as "our victories"; the Westphalians and the Würtembergers being a part of the "grande armée." When the terrible retreat took place, the Emperor Napoleon wrote to his brother Jerome these short lines (December 23, 1812): "There exists nothing more of the Westphalian army in the *grande armée*." The long letter written January 18, 1813, from Paris by Napoleon to King Frederic of Würtemberg is a most extraordinary production. Napoleon maintains that even after the retreat of his army and its almost complete annihilation, he has elements enough to recommence the struggle, but the treason of York and his thirty thousand Prussians has changed the situation. He warns the sovereigns against the spirit of revolution. "It is not only against the foreign enemy that they must guard themselves; there is a more dangerous enemy, the spirit of revolt and of anarchy; the Emperor of Russia has made Stein a minister of State." He warns the King of Würtemberg against the excesses of the press, the preaching of the universities. Speaking of the enemies of his tyranny, he says: "To create what they call a Germany is the object they have in view, and they intend to attain it by anarchy and by revolution." He conjures the King to allow no communication between his subjects and Russia, and to break up all the associations which, under color of patriotism, have only disorder for their object. The reply of the King of Würtemberg is equally characteristic. It is humble and almost servile. He answers for the fidelity of his people, and speaks of his devotion to Napoleon, and of the great sacrifices in men and money he has made for him.

Queen Catharine left Cassel and went to Paris in March, 1813; the Russians were advancing in Germany; they were already in Berlin. Napoleon gave her the château of Meudon to live in, the same in which afterwards the Princess of Savoy, wife of Prince Napoleon, the son of Jerome Bonaparte, took up her residence. The situation was becoming more and more critical, but "the Emperor kept all his presence of mind and the firmness of his great character" (April 14, 1813). During the campaign of 1813, Queen Catharine remained at Meudon, by order of Napoleon, waiting for the issue of events. Her husband was in a very critical position, surrounded by enemies on all sides. Her father wrote to her that his army was nearly annihilated. In October, Jerome was obliged to flee from Cassel, "with the clothes he wore; all he possessed is in the hands of the enemy." "For a long time the King has prophesied to the Emperor just what has happened, and has warned him of the bad spirit of the country, which makes of this war a war of opinion and of fanaticisms, this once happy people being exasperated by the treatment which it has received."

Bavaria allied herself openly with Austria in October, and the King of Würtemberg, the most faithful ally of Napoleon, was obliged to write to him: "In this state of things, all that remains to me, that I may not become guilty towards my subjects, and in hopes of averting from them the horrors of war, is to ask for an armistice and for the neutrality of my States." The correspondence of the father and daughter became tragical. "I have," said she, "the consolation to think that you will remain quietly at home, as quietly as these dreadful circumstances permit, while my husband and I shall be wandering, not knowing what our fate will be. Surely I do not regret greatness; I will bear bravely what is personal to me, but as for the King, I cannot look without fear on the future. I see no ray of hope there." Queen Catharine understood well the situation; she felt that the work of Napoleon had been too artificial to last—the end was coming. There was nothing to expect for the King of Westphalia. Germany was aroused, and Catharine was conscious that the German nation would triumph. The kingdom of Westphalia had been formed with the concurrence of Russia and Prussia, but it had no historical basis. Jerome and Catharine remained some time in the château of Compiègne. The Queen was with child. She found the place too cold, too expensive also, and they retired to Stains, with a very small surrounding. Correspondence with her father had become very difficult, but she took every opportunity to write to him. After the abdication of the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau, she writes from Blois: "We are awaiting here the events which will decide our fate." She says that her husband and herself are "sad victims of an unmeasured ambition, and of a monstrous policy." She hopes for some establishment in Germany. The King of Würtemberg begged her to come back to her own family; if he could not give her a crown, he could give her his affection and rest. He was in hopes to separate her from Jerome. He undertook the care of her daughter, and of the child which she was expecting, and he offered to attempt to obtain from the allies some compensation for King Jerome. "If King Jerome should refuse this proposition, or if my daughter should not accept it, I must declare here, with much regret, that I shall be unable to take in future any interest in their fate. I have charged Count Wintzingerode to bring this declaration to their knowledge" (April 11, 1814).

Queen Catharine refused positively to separate her fate from that of her husband; she understood her duties in a very different manner from Marie Louise. She stood by Jerome Bonaparte, and her resolution was irrevocable. She was of a proud character—she would not hear of any pension, any compensation in money for the kingdom of Westphalia which she had lost; she only wanted some small territory in Germany where she could remain independent. But the allied sovereigns had decided that none of the members of the Bonaparte family should receive any territorial compensations. "United to my husband by ties formed by politics, I will not recall the happiness which I have owed to him during seven years; but had he been the worst of husbands, if you will only consult, my father, what the true principles of honor dictate, you will see yourself that I cannot abandon him when he is unhappy, and especially as he is not the cause of his misfortune" (letter of April 17, 1814, written in Paris). In vain did her father write to her: "King Jerome will never be received by me: a Bonaparte shall never cross my frontiers." In vain did he write to her that Jerome had not been a model husband, that he had even been thinking of repudiating her, and had only been prevented from doing so by Napoleon: "It is to Napoleon alone that you owed, during the summer spent at Dresden, the continuance of your existence as his wife." She remained inflexible, and refused to return alone to her father.

Correspondence.

THE DANGER FROM SILVER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your editorial of the 17th you say; "We ventured some time since to express the belief that the manufacture of silver dollars on Government account would not of itself change the standard of value from gold to silver. We have not seen any argument controverting that position."

As this proposition is put in a somewhat interrogative form, I will endeavor to answer it. The way in which legal-tender paper makes itself inconvertible is by inflating prices. Inflated prices mean increase of imports and decrease of exports, and a balance which must be settled in cash till the drain of specie brings on suspension. This result may be hastened by panic, as at the outbreak of our war, or may be postponed by borrowing abroad. Silver dollars act in precisely the same way—or perhaps it would be more correct to say silver certificates—because, as long as the question was only of coined dollars, the public would not use them, and they were piled up in the Treasury. But silver certificates are just as available as gold certificates, greenbacks, or bank notes. The time will never come "when the country will be saturated with them and can absorb no more," because, being all legal tender, they act indefinitely to raise prices, just as pouring water into a pail half full simply raises the level of the whole. If you will look at the returns of foreign trade at New York for the last three years, you will see that imports have steadily increased, and exports diminished in value, while it is notorious that a flood of our securities has been going abroad so great as to overcome this adverse balance, and even to bring gold this way. When this state of things shall be reversed, especially if the issue of silver certificates continues, is only a question of time. It may be postponed for some years, or it may be precipitated by some event like the collapse of the Panama Canal or the outbreak of war; but when it comes, the only thing which can save us from a change of basis from gold to silver will be a crash which will leave sad wrecks of individual fortunes.

In fact, the inflation which, if we take bank credits into account, has been going on since the war, has been prevented from producing its natural effect by an almost prohibitory tariff, which acts like an artificial dam to keep the lake of our currency at a higher level than could possibly otherwise be maintained; and it is this which makes meddling with the tariff, though a crying necessity, so extremely dangerous.

The session of Congress is at hand, and the country is looking to its result with deep anxiety. What is there to be expected but chaos? No preparation of any kind, no possibility of a policy—wrangling committees, jarring interests, and a rampant lobby. Ah, if the Secretary of the Treasury could only stand up in the House as a centre and rallying-point for the friends of sound finance, and a fulcrum by the aid of which the leaden weight which presses upon the country could be lifted aside! G. B.

Boston, November 19, 1887.

[The difference between legal-tender inflation and what "G. B." calls silver inflation is that the former was an issue of paper put out to meet a Treasury deficit—*i. e.*, forced into circulation. There is no forcing of silver into circulation, nor can there be any

while the public receipts equal the public disbursements.

We do not understand how the present tariff "acts like an artificial dam to keep the lake of our currency at a higher level than could possibly otherwise be maintained." It is a safe rule in economic discussion to doubt everything that cannot be stated with precision and clearness. As a prelude to understanding the operation of the dam and the lake, it would be well to state exactly what we mean by inflation, to tell what it consists of, and how we are to know that it exists.—Ed. Nation.]

TRADUTTORE TRADITORE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I feel impelled to take for my text a passage from a recent number of the *Nation*, and to preach a little sermon on a kind of criticism that is as galling to the person criticised as it is, from my point of view, unjust. The text is this: "The two designs of Christ by Mowbray are simply caricatures of religious art, and, *even rendered as they are with the curious fidelity of Juengling's graver*, quite unworthy the book," etc. There is more of it, but this is enough for my purpose.

I make this my text rather than other passages in the same style because it is the nearest to hand. I have seen neither the engravings nor the originals, and can therefore discuss the abstract question of the justice of this kind of criticism on its merits and "entirely unbiassed by facts."

How does your critic know that Juengling's graver has been faithful? I can imagine the artist telling another story. Can you not imagine him saying, "Mr. Juengling's graver is brilliant, facile, vigorous, charming, what you will; but it is *not* faithful"? My own experience is that even our best engravers habitually destroy the most individual qualities of their originals. Most of them are not artists at all; those of them that are, are by that very individuality which makes them artists, prevented from rendering with fidelity the work of an artist of radically different temperament and methods from their own. Mr. Juengling is one of the most original and interesting of our engravers, and *on that account* his rendering of the drawing of another artist is not to be relied on.

The reasoning of the critic who writes in the way quoted (and such criticism is only too common) must be something like this: "The engraving is evidently excellent as engraving, consequently it must be faithful. The drawing is bad and the heads are vulgar; this must be the fault of the artist"; and then he writes a criticism in which the artist comes in for all the blame and the engraver for all the praise.

To see the fallacy of such reasoning one has only to apply it to the old-fashioned steel engravings after the old masters. Imagine a critic deciding on the merits of Raphael or Lionardo from one of Morghen's prints, and saying: "Morghen cuts a line on steel in a masterly manner and shows great knowledge of his profession, but the inane character of the heads and the insipidity of expression in his original are such as nothing less than his nobility of interpretation could save from hopeless vulgarity."

It is time it were said that *no* copyist improves upon his original, and that all interpretations and reproductions are deteriorations. I think most artists who have had the misfortune to work for reproduction long for the day when "process" shall reign supreme, and when the few engravers who are artists shall confine themselves to original work, and the many who are not shall "softly and silently vanish away" and trouble us no more. But as long as we have to endure the injury of having our work "translated" as much beyond recognition as *Bottom* ever was, let us at least be spared the added insult of finding all the merits of it attributed to the translator and only the faults left to our own poor share.

Kenyon Cox.

New York, November 18, 1887.

[Nevertheless, that adequate interpretation is attainable, we fully believe. We could cite a portrait head of Darwin executed on wood for *Harper's Magazine* after a photograph, and on an enlarged scale, which the great naturalist's family decidedly preferred to the sun picture, regarding it as a marvel of insight into the character of the subject. To Mr. Kruell, therefore, they applied for a fresh portrait under similar conditions for the new Life of Darwin. Those who have been privileged to see Mr. Cole's woodcuts after the old masters familiar both from line engravings and from photographs, will confess that they are revelations, and preferable to any reproduction short of color.—Ed. Nation.]

THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the last number of the *Nation*, a Washington correspondent, under the caption of "Some Things about the United States Supreme Court," quotes a speech made at the bar meeting commemorative of the late Mr. Justice Woods, and gives statistics to illustrate two statements made in that speech, viz.: "That no full Chief Justice had, before his elevation, filled any judicial position whatever," and that "it was also true, as a rule, that the associate justices were taken untried from the bar."

Statements so wide of the truth, supported by a series of instances so inaccurate, so different from the facts, may not be allowed to stand unchallenged in the columns of the *Nation*.

It is strange that any lawyer should have made the first statement, and stranger still that any one should have repeated it on paper. Both Jay and Ellsworth had held positions upon the benches of their respective States, as had also Rutledge, whom, however, having failed of confirmation, your correspondent may not consider to have been a "full" Chief Justice. Jay was the first Chief Justice of New York under the Constitution of 1777, and held that office until 1779, when he was appointed to the Spanish Mission. Ellsworth was a Justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut from 1784 to 1789. Rutledge, who, "R." says, had not "previously been a judge," served on the Chancery Bench of South Carolina from 1784 to 1791. (See 'The Lives of the Chief Justices,' by Flanders, or by Van Santvoord.) It thus appears that one-third of the Chief Justices had seen judicial service before their elevation to the Supreme Bench.

As to the associates, of whom "R." says "but fourteen or fifteen had previously filled judicial positions," twenty-five or twenty-six had sat upon State or Federal benches before they donned the silk robe at Washington. Besides Rutledge, the following are among those whom "R." avers to have been "taken untried from the ranks of the bar": Alfred Moore, who was taken directly from the North Carolina bench; Thomas Todd, who, as associate and Chief Justice, had served upon the appellate court of Kentucky from 1801 to 1807, and was thence transferred to Washington by Jefferson; Robert Trimble, who followed in the steps of Todd, and who also, I believe, was a District Judge immediately before his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States; William Strong, who served with distinction in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1857 to 1868. Others whom "R." has not credited with previous judicial service are: James M. Wayne, who was a Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia from 1824 to 1829; Levi Woodbury, who served upon the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in the second decade of the century; David Davis, who presided over the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois for fourteen years previous to his appointment to the Supreme Court by Lincoln; Stephen J. Field, who had seen over ten years' judicial service as Alcalde of Marysville and Justice and Chief Justice of California. Ward Hunt was taken from the New York Court of Errors and Appeals, and Stanley Matthews, I have somewhere seen written, was once a Common Pleas Judge in Hamilton County, Ohio. A reference to the State reports and any American biographical dictionary will confirm these statements.

It is thus seen that more than one-half of the men who have worn the ermine of the Capitol have served a judicial apprenticeship; and the rule stated by the "senior lawyer" is no rule.

J. S. A.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1887.

[Another correspondent, after repeating the facts concerning Jay and Ellsworth, continues:]

It might also be added that William Cushing, who was appointed and confirmed as Chief Justice, and received his commission, which he held about a week before resigning, had been previously a County Judge of Probate in Massachusetts, Judge of the Superior Court, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. (Van Santvoord, p. 245, note.)

The case of Chief-Justice Cushing would also seem to form an exception to the statement quoted by your correspondent, that "It was, perhaps, a law of the court that no associate should be promoted" to the Chief Justiceship.

AGE OF THE SEQUOIAS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: At various times interesting discussions have arisen as to the age of the "Big Trees" in the famous Calaveras Grove. When I was there in the autumn of 1880, I came to the conclusion that it was absurd to suppose that those trees were more than a thousand years old.

From the volume called 'The First Holiday,' published on my return, p. 362, I extract the following from an account of my visit to Berkeley University:

"In talking of the Big Trees and comparing the bark of the sequoia with that of the redwood, I told Prof. Jackson that I felt sure the age of the sequoia had not been properly estimated. In a climate which produces two or three crops a year of most vegetables, there is nothing to prevent the formation of more than one ring in twelve months, and I wished the age of some recently planted sequoias could be tested by cutting down one known to be about twenty years old. Prof. Jackson thought there was a good deal to sustain my view. He said he had found crowded and obscure rings interposed between the well-defined growths."

So far as I know, this was the first time that this theory had been broached. I was led to my conclusion, first, by the existence of the "crowd-

ed rings" alluded to by Prof. Jackson in the fallen trees, and next, by the rapid growth of those lately planted. There is a common opinion that there are no young sequoias; that the tree is perishing off the face of the earth—is, in short, an accidental survival of a prehistoric growth. This is by no means so. The trees have been destroyed by fire; the ground where they grow is covered with fallen timber and choked with other growths; but so many young trees are thriving well that one may be certain that there is nothing to prevent the formation of fresh groves, unless it is the absence of inclination to plant them. A few persons listened, like Prof. Jackson, to my suggestion, but many more were merely amused by it, perhaps because I had said something quite similar in regard to certain (supposed) prehistoric geological deposits which were discovered that same year in the process of manufacture—if one may use such a phrase—in the quicksilver mines of California.

It was therefore with great pleasure that I found the following passage on page 259 of Du Charnay's 'Ruined Cities of Central America.' It records, so far as I know, the first positive test of the theory I proposed exactly seven years ago. Du Charnay has done what I wanted the proprietors of the young sequoias to do, and has, I think, proved my proposition.

"The roofs, the walls, the courts of the palaces are so well hidden, under the thick vegetation which covers them, that a stranger might pass them a few yards away and never suspect their existence. The size of the trees growing over these structures has been adduced as a conclusive proof of the age of these monuments. Waldeck calculated it to be 2,000 years or more. Lorainzar decided that these monuments must be 1,700 years old at least, reckoning by the rings in a single piece of mahogany taken from these ruins. His reasoning was based on the erroneous notion that each of the concentric circles represents a year's growth; whereas, I have ascertained that in a tropical country nature never rests; for, chancing to cut a twig some eighteen months old, I counted no less than eighteen circles. To assure myself that this was not an isolated case, I cut branches and trees of every size and description, and found the phenomena the same.

"In my first expedition to Palenque in 1859, I had the eastern side of the palace cleared of its dense vegetation. The trees now on that spot cannot be more than twenty-two years old. One of the cuttings, measuring some two feet in diameter, was formed of more than two hundred and thirty rings—that is, at the rate of one a month, or even less. It follows that the seventeen centuries of Lorainzar must be reduced to 150 or 200 years.

"Stephens mentions a ceiba twenty-two years old, six feet and ten inches in diameter; and I observed in Mexico some eucalyptus measuring six feet nine inches in diameter, which was only eighteen years old. Could such trunks have only eighteen or twenty rings?"

The paging of the above extract refers to the English translation of the 'Ancient Cities'; but as the rendering is very bad, I have not followed it. CAROLINE H. DALL.

1603 O Street, Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1887.

PURITY OF THE BENCH VINDICATED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of August 25 you published a communication giving the details of the shameful deal in offices between the Republican and Greenback parties of Schuylkill County, Pa., whereby the latter organization were allowed to nominate as the fusion candidate for additional Law Judge a person whose intellectual attainments, legal knowledge and experience, and social, religious, and political opinions totally disqualified him for that high office. Since then the election has occurred, and your readers should be informed that while a portion of the fusion ticket was successful, the section most directly involved in the deal—viz., the Judge and Commissioner—was defeated; the latter by some 600, the former by over 2,600. The Republican members of the bar took the initiative in opposing the fusion judicial nominee (seven-eighths of them voting against him), and, in conjunction with all the Democratic and Prohibition members, issued an address to the people in behalf of the reëlection of the Hon. O. P. Bechtel, a Democrat who is just ending a very satisfactory ten-years' term on the bench. The address took the ground that as the doctrine of the non-partisanship of the local judiciary had been successfully asserted in 1881 in the case of Judge D. B. Green, a Republican who owed his reëlection to independent Democratic support, and again in 1882, when President Judge Cyrus L. Pershing, a Democrat, was reëlected by Republican and independent Democratic voters, it must therefore be applied in the present case. A most savage attack was made upon the members of the bar, and especially upon the Republican members, by the fusion organs, and the epithets of "corporation lawyers," "traitors to the party," and "enemies of the workingmen," were freely bestowed, but all without avail, and some 2,000 of the more intelligent of the Republican voters repudiated the fusion judicial nominee at the polls, and thus for the third time in six years in Schuylkill County vindicated the principle that faithful, experienced local judges are entitled to reëlection without regard to their political opinions. REPUBLICAN.

PARTISANSHIP OF WESTERN LAW STUDENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It is disheartening to an Independent who is in sympathy with the Administration of President Cleveland to be repeatedly told, "He is a Democrat." While the writer does not resent this as a slanderous imputation, nevertheless it is somewhat dampening to the enthusiasm of one who has Republican antecedents, and who does not regard as sustainable the position of the Democratic party on all questions. A marked instance of this occurred lately within the writer's observation.

Resolutions were presented by the undersigned in a club organized among the students of the Cincinnati Law School, endorsing President Cleveland's Administration and demanding his reëlection. These resolutions the writer strenuously advocated, not as a Democrat, but as a believer in the sincerity and thoroughness of President Cleveland's actions. Especially did he dwell upon the fact that President Cleveland was superior to the restraints of party trammels, and carried himself as the President, not of a party, but of the people. His position was immediately assailed by both Democrats and Republicans alike. The first supported the resolutions, indeed, but only because President Cleveland would be the nominee of the Democratic party. The latter opposed them, not because of any sin of omission or commission on the part of the President, but because they endorsed, as was claimed, the Democratic party. My position was entirely ignored. If I was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, I was nothing and had no right to argue.

The debate degenerated into a heated partisan discussion on the merits of the two parties. Sectional issues were exhumed and "licked into shape" by these embryo statesmen, with as much avidity as ever our esteemed Governor performed the act. The one poor "Mugwump" and his opinions were entirely slighted; and, amid the uproar raised by his resolutions, he must, perforce, be content to be regarded as a Democrat, and see the resolutions voted down as dangerous ebullitions of the old Confederate spirit.

Yours, N. HEINSHEIMER.

Cincinnati, November 16, 1887.

ANARCHISM AND CITIZENSHIP.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Although in general the expression of opinions, however distasteful to the rest of the community, is not a crime, yet there appears to be no doubt that many of the utterances of the Anarchists inciting to murder and other crimes are within the criminal law. Now, does not this afford us a means of getting rid of a very undesirable element of our population? These Anarchists are almost without exception foreigners. Why not provide by law that any alien who commits this sort of crime shall be sent out of the country and punished if he comes back? We are under no obligation to furnish an asylum to such people.

Also, our law provides that no person who is not well disposed to the principles of our Constitution shall be naturalized. Why not, then, further provide that if a naturalized citizen commits such a crime—his act amounting to an actual crime for which he might now be punished—and the utterance is such as to show that he is not well disposed to those principles, his naturalization shall be cancelled and he be treated as an alien?—Respectfully yours, H. T. T.

New York, November 15, 1887.

CAVENDISH ON WHIST.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have just received from a local dealer a copy of Cavendish on Whist, whose title-page tells me that it is a fifth edition, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1887. The book contains ninety-six pages. In what year the original fifth edition appeared in England I do not know, but I feel sure that if a copy of it can be found to-day, its age would admit it to this country free of duty. The preface to the *eighth* edition is dated January, 1868; the *tenth* edition appeared in 1874, and a *twelfth* edition, a plump volume of 279 pages, was issued at least as far back as 1880. Is it possible that the publishers have been imposed on by some joker's palming off on them an antiquated work for reprint? P.

Ann Arbor, Mich., November 12, 1887.

[We are informed that the current English edition of Cavendish is the sixteenth, and that the Messrs. Appleton's edition of 1864 was designated a "fifth edition."—Ed. Nation.]

TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: If teachers' agencies are what your correspondent of November 10th would imply—mere mediums for furnishing addresses of candidates to the head master of a school, without regard to the fitness of such candidates for the position—then, indeed, the educational world can well do without them. But an agency is supposed to be something more than this. A reliable agency is informed as to the peculiar advantages of candidates, and holds such recommendations and references as a teacher may be able to furnish. One seeking a teacher is, therefore, much more likely to find a suitable candidate through an agency than through individual advertisements, as in the former instance he is at once thrown into correspondence with one who has some claim to fitness, while in the latter case he might answer twenty indi-

vidual advertisements before finding a candidate of promise.

Your correspondent asserts that whether a teacher is employed through an agency or not is a "matter of no consequence to the head of the school, who pays nothing in either case." I am glad to note an exception to the above statement in the case of a certain school board, who, several years since, made an engagement with the writer, through one of the agencies advertised in the *Nation*, and, upon renewing the engagement for a second year, generously handed her the amount of the commission on the first year's salary; and it is altogether probable that the average employer would be willing to pay, if not the whole, at least half of the commission, for the sake of securing a teacher who would not only give satisfaction, but who would promise something of permanency—a quality comparatively rare, especially among the thousands of "sweet girl graduates" who are yearly added to the ranks. C.

November 15, 1887.

ZOLA'S IDEALISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: May I suggest, in relation to Mr. H. D. Traill's characterization of É. Zola as an idealist (see the *Nation*, November 10), that M. J. Lemaitre, in his 'Contemporains,' long ago made the same remark? Comparing him with A. Daudet, who *is*, according to him, the genuine "naturalistic" novelist, M. Lemaitre said: "Zola imagines more than he really observes; he is a true poet in the etymological (though somewhat crude) sense of the word, and an idealistic poet, if the customary meaning of this term be reversed." ("M. Zola invente beaucoup plus qu'il n'observe; il est vraiment poète si l'on prend le mot au sens étymologique, qui est un peu grossier, et poète idéaliste, si l'on prend le mot au rebours de son sens habituel.")

I shall take the liberty to add that this conclusion to which M. J. Lemaitre leads his readers with his well-known analytic penetration, does perhaps more real justice to the author of 'Les Rougon-Macquart' than the wholesale slaughter in which M. Brunetière has indulged of late in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and in which systematic, or rather idiosyncratic, contempt seems, I am sorry to say, to prevail over equitable criticism.

A. Du Four.

Washington, D. C., November 19, 1887.

THE RAINFALL ON THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Recently there have been two contributions to an interesting discussion, that of the increased rainfall which, it is alleged, has taken place of late years in what was formerly called the "Great American Desert," or the region lying west of the Missouri and between the river and the base of the Rocky Mountains. Ex-Senator Dorsey's article in the *North American Review* forms one of these contributions, while the other is the address of Gen. Morrow before the Cheyenne County Fair at Sidney, near the eastern boundary line of Colorado. Gen. Morrow claims that there has been a decided increase in the rainfall; Mr. Dorsey takes the other view of the matter.

As the result of a number of years of continued, though not scientific, observation of the region in question, I am inclined to concur with Gen. Morrow in his conclusions rather than with Mr. Dorsey. But my own explanation of the increased rainfall, and the causes of the increase, is somewhat different from that given by Gen. Morrow. As the subject is one of interest to a large number of people, I venture to present it.

The whole region in question is a gentle slope stretching for about 600 miles east and west, north and south. It is drained by a number of rivers which receive contributions from small streams, in the nature almost of gutters or ditches, most of which, as you go west, are dry for the larger portion of the year. The region is not like any which is found east of the Missouri River, but it rises to a considerable altitude only in its western portion. This vast territory, from a time so far remote as to be almost incalculable, was regularly burned over by fire, and during certain periods of the year was grazed over and trampled by countless herds of buffalo. Never being broken by the plough, its surface gradually assumed a brick-like consistency. It was impervious to water. Upon this brick-like surface there grew a mossy vegetation known as "buffalo grass." Water flowed off from this surface much as it would off from the roof of a house. It passed into the ditches or gutters above referred to, and was slowly carried down into the Missouri. In fact, the whole country was literally one vast tile-roofed water-shed, of which the Rocky Mountains were a species of rude ridge-pole.

It followed, of course, that the rainfall of the country, instead of sinking into the soil and in some form remaining in the country, was carried off to the Gulf of Mexico. As population advanced, all this changed. The brick or tile-like surface was broken, the water percolated into the soil and was held there, the moss-like buffalo grass gave place to growing crops, and consequently all the meteorological conditions were changed. Before this took place there was no more evaporation from that country during the greater portion of the year than there is from the roof of a church. After the soil was broken regular evaporation began. Consequently both soil and atmosphere became impregnated with a moisture unknown before, which lasted all through the year.

This seems a natural explanation of the alleged increase of rainfall, which has unquestionably taken place. Neither is there any safe ground for believing that the climatic changes have yet reached their limit. As the soil is broken further west to the base of the Rocky Mountains, there can hardly be any question that the atmospheric conditions will change correspondingly. Water which formerly poured away will be held, first in the soil, and then in the atmosphere, returning again to the soil in the form of rain. Consequently, there seems no good reason for doubting that the entire area of country west of the Missouri and east of the Rockies will within a few years enjoy a rainfall sufficient to admit of raising crops without any considerable degree of artificial irrigation; the general breaking up of the present tile-like, impervious surface of the soil being the single condition precedent.

The question is not only one of scientific interest, but it is of vital importance to all the companies now building railroads through that region, and any explanation of it derived from observation and experience can hardly be otherwise than of value. I am, etc.,

Charles Francis Adams.

Boston, November 14.

Notes.

A work that will mark an epoch is the volume entitled 'Engravings on Wood by Members of the Society of American Wood-Engravers,' to be published this week by the Messrs. Harper. It will show in a conspicuous way the present attainment of the American school. An introduction treats of the art, and a brief text describes the several illustrations. An *édition de luxe* at $100 each has been already taken up. The popular edition, however, will consist of plate proofs.

A limited large-paper edition of Mr. Stedman's 'Victorian Poets,' with eleven portraits, is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., together with a dollar edition of Bayard Taylor's translation of the First Part of 'Faust,' and a 'Life of Franklin,' by Prof. J. B. McMaster, in the American Men of Letters series.

J. W. Bouton will have ready for delivery in December 'The Salon of Paris, 1887,' illustrated by one hundred photogravures printed in various colors, after the best pictures exhibited, and by a number of etched head and tail-pieces. There will be two editions of this handsome work—a large 8vo—with a slight difference in the cost.

Townsend MacCoun, 150 Nassau Street, will have ready December 1 a plate showing the results of the latest explorations of the Acropolis of Athens. It has been drawn by S. B. P. Trowbridge of the American School, assisted by Dr. Dörpfeld of the German and Dr. Penrose of the English. The size will be 22x15 inches.

'Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches,' by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"); and 'A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago,' being the memorials of Eliza Bowne, of which specimens have already appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*, are about to be brought out by the Messrs. Scribner. They have also in preparation a new and cheaper edition of Mr. R. H. Stoddard's 'Bric-à-Brac Series.'

'Patriotic Addresses [and Articles],' by Henry Ward Beecher, compiled by John R. Howard, is in the press of Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., still pursuing their Russian "lead," promise translations of 'The Vagrant, and Other Tales,' by Vladimir Korolénko, and 'A Russian Proprietor, and Other Stories,' by Count Leo Tolstoi.

J. B. Lippincott Co. will shortly republish in this country 'Too Curious,' a novel, by E. J. Goodman.

Worthington Co. publish directly 'The Vanderheyde Manor House,' by Miss M. Cruger.

An annotated edition of Wordsworth's 'Prelude,' by Prof. A. J. George of Boston University, will be issued by D. C. Heath & Co.

An edition of Shakspere, cared for by Henry Irving and Frank A. Marshall, is set down for immediate publication in London by Blackie & Son. The "combination" is taking.

We learn that the Danish translation of Prof. R. B. Anderson's 'Norse Mythology' will probably be out by Christmas; an Italian translation, by Tommaso Cannizzaro of Messina, will appear in the spring, and Richter of Hamburg is printing a German version; a French appeared last year, and is about to pass to a second edition. Prof. Anderson's 'America Not Discovered by Columbus' has been brought out in German at Munich. His next undertaking will be a translation of the 'Elder Edda' in two volumes.

A new volume by the poet Jean Richepin is announced by Maurice Dreyfous. It is a continuation of 'Les Blasphèmes,' and will be called 'Le Paradis du Diable.'

The first volume of the 'Mémoires et Correspondance du Comte de Villèle' is announced for immediate publication by Perrin. The work is to consist of four octavo volumes when completed, the remaining three to be issued at short intervals. For any one interested in the political or social history of the first half of the pre-

sent century in France, the correspondence of the famous minister of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. promises much.

A second edition of the first two volumes of M. Paul Thureau-Dangin's 'Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet' (Plon & Nourrit) has been issued. It is not a mere reprint, the two volumes being enlarged by more than two hundred pages, and portions being entirely rewritten. The present edition has been prepared with the assistance of important unpublished documents which have been communicated to the author since these volumes were first issued in 1884.

The second volume of Rudolph Rényi's 'History of Italian Poetry' ('Itália Költészetének Története') is announced for publication at Budapest. The first volume, issued early in the year, comprises the period ending with the great names of the Trecento. Chapter i. treats of the destructive corruptions of the Latin language in Italy, and of the rise of the new speech; ii.-iii. are devoted to the troubadours, Provençal and Italian; iv.-vi. to the predecessors of Dante, from Folco of Calabria to Guido Cavalcanti; vii.-viii. to Dante; ix.-xii. to Petrarch; xii. to Boccaccio; xiii. to the early drama; and the text closes with an elaborate and instructive essay on the beginnings of humanism, and its rapid and renovating development. The notes fill nearly forty pages, citing all the authorities, and displaying the wide range of the author's researches. The book is worthy of Dr. Rényi's high reputation, and promises, when complete, to be not only an important addition to Magyar literature, but the really best manual of the subject, in a compact form, in any language. It is published under the auspices of the Hungarian Academy.

Engelmann of Leipsic is publishing, in parts, an important botanical work on the natural orders of plants ('Die natürlichen Planzenfamilien'), under the editorship of Profs. Engler and Prantl. Various botanists take separate families—Drude the Palms, which are already finished in 100 pages; Hackel the Grasses, Engler the Liliaceæ, etc., and the lamented Eichler did the Cycadaceæ and Coniferæ, aided at the last by the editors. As the contributors write independently, and publish in separate fascicles, the work gets on rather rapidly. Twelve fascicles, each of 48 pages, imperial octavo, have already been issued. The subscription price is only a mark and a half per fascicle—very cheap, indeed, considering that the treatment extends to the genera and that the letterpress abounds with excellent figures.

The Dunlap Society begins its second year with nearly one hundred and forty members, and recruits continue to come in. It proposes to issue three books this year, as it did last. The first of these is now ready for delivery; it is a reprint of Dunlap's 'André,' with a portrait of André from a drawing by himself, and with an introduction by Mr. Brander Matthews considering chronologically all the Arnold and André plays. The second book will be a biography of Thomas A. Cooper, by Mr. Joseph N. Ireland, author of the 'Records of the New York Stage.'

We have already praised the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series of classics issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and we can now approve the extension of the idea to Irving's belles-lettres works in a portable little library of twelve volumes. This "Tappan-Zee Edition" includes 'Knickerbocker's History of New York,' 'The Sketch-Book,' 'The Alhambra,' 'Tales of a Traveller,' 'Crayon Miscellany,' 'Bracebridge Hall,' and 'Wolfert's Roost.' The seasonableness of its appearance will be appreciated. We may add on the publishers' behalf that their editions of Irving are the only ones based upon the author's latest revisions.

Mr. Lynds E. Jones's 'The Best Reading' (Putnams) covers in its third series the five years ending December 1, 1886. It thus overlaps the last issue of the 'American Catalogue,' and partly bridges the interval before the next issue. It is a "priced and classified bibliography, for easy reference, of the more important English and American publications." Its utility to the student is obvious, and at this season one must think also of the book-giver who will be convenienced by it.

Still another volume of the Pocket Thackeray (Lippincott) contains the 'Roundabout Papers' and many minor sketches.

Burns's "Mountain Daisy," Bryant's "Waterfowl," Longfellow's "Sunrise on the Hills," Hood's "I Remember," and some sea pictures from Tennyson have been made the subject of decorative illustration on a tiny scale by Wm. J. Whittemore (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). The printing is on one side of the cardboard, and the whole is bound together with silken cord. Mr. Whittemore's little dabs of color appear on inspection to be in sympathy with the several poems to which they are attached, and sometimes are fairly to be called felicitous, as in the first Longfellow vignette. They never offend, and that is saying a great deal in the case of holiday souvenirs of this sort.

The biographical section of the Index to the first hundred volumes of *Littell's Living Age* which Mr. Edward Roth publishes slowly at No. 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is near its end. Part 11 extends from Vestris to Wortley.

A list of printed maps of California has been issued in the ninth bulletin of the Library of the University of California. The earliest bears date of 1844, reference for all those which preceded it being made to sundry accessible sources. The second on the list is dated 1846, and then there is a gap till 1860 is reached, so that the twenty-nine pages cover really only the last three decades. The list may be had of the Librarian for the postage — two cents.

The Department of Agriculture pays Prof. A. S. Packard of Brown University the compliment of printing a list of his entomological writings in its Bulletin No. 16. A sketch of Dr. Packard's scientific career is prefixed, and in an appendix is given a systematic list of the new names proposed by him.

The more old-fashioned of us have often had occasion to lament the deterioration apparent in the handwriting of the present generation as compared with that of an earlier date. Whether there is already a true ground for this lament may be questioned, perhaps, but the introduction of type-writers will, if continued at the rate of the last few years, soon leave an influential proportion of the community with nothing but a signature when they "take a pen in hand." Now this chirographic atrophy is descending from the counting-room to the college. The instructions lately issued for the preparation of forensics at Harvard contain the significant paragraph, "Type-writing will be acceptable." The examination system is already responsible for much bad writing, for very few students do more than scramble over their pages when writing hurried answers to hard questions. The formal exercises in written English might, as long as they were handwritten, serve as antidotes to the examinations in this respect, but now this protection is to go. We may freely sympathize with the instructors who have to read over badly written themes and forensics, but we must protest against a movement whose visible end is the supply of type-writer desks to the primary schools.

The *Art Review* of this city comes in a triple number, September–November, and contains ten articles, a large amount of notes and news, and sixteen full-page photogravures. The leading essays are by well-known writers, of whom only one, however, is an artist, and none is an art critic. All have an air of no-time-in-particular or one-time-as-good-as-another, and the *Review* seems devoid of both life and unity. The illustrations—from oils, water color, or plaster—are for the most part rather ordinary in treatment; the best falling short of distinction.

The well-known African traveller, Mr. H. H. Johnston, in the November *Nineteenth Century*, takes up the cudgels in defence of the British missionaries against the recent attacks made upon them, notably by Dr. Oscar Lenz. He pictures, with much force and pathos, the reception of an explorer by the missionary and his wife, and graphically describes his station, home, and occupations. He acknowledges that he is often narrow-minded, and that his converts are few in number and of a low type not merely of Christians, but of men, as compared with many of the heathen negroes. He goes so far as to say of the missions in general, that, "judged from a purely Christian point of view, they have not been successful." He argues, however, that it is not reasonable to judge of what they may accomplish by their present condition. "The arrival of the first missionary with many of these new nations," he justly observes, "may be the first historical event in their annals." There can be no question, he urges, that the missionaries have exerted a great civilizing influence, and have added to the resources of the natives by the introduction of valuable trees and plants. They have also contributed more than any others to our knowledge of the botany, zoölogy, and anthropology of these regions, while by their labors "nearly two hundred African languages and dialects," some of which are now extinct, have been illustrated by grammars, dictionaries, vocabularies, and translations of the Bible and other religious works. There are nine British missionary societies now laboring in Africa, with an aggregate annual expenditure of $1,000,000.

The *Nouvelle Revue* for November contains an account of the city of Marocco during the illness of the Emperor in 1878. The writer, M. Jules Erckmann, was there at the time, on a special mission to the court. At the first report of the Emperor's illness there was an intense excitement, and the "day of Mohammed," Friday, when he was accustomed to go to the mosque, was anxiously awaited. At the appointed time the streets were thronged with an expectant multitude, who, when the Emperor failed to appear, rushed to the shops to buy powder, the price of which doubled in a few hours. The Jews hastened to their homes to hide their valuables, and troops were despatched in various directions to hold in check the neighboring turbulent tribes. For three weeks they lived on the brink of a volcano which might at any instant burst forth. Precisely the same condition of things exists now, he writes, with this difference, that then the sons of the Emperor were too young to succeed him, but he had a grand vizier. Now his sons are old enough, but there is no vizier. Incidentally, M. Erckmann, referring to the fact that there is no feeling of nationality uniting the various tribes, says that there is no reason, if Muley-Hassan has not designated his successor, why the three kingdoms of Fez, Marocco, and Tafilet should not each nominate a monarch. He also tells the story of the present Emperor's accession, as told to him by a renegade Frenchman, Baron Saint-Julien, who had an official position at the court. In this case Sidi-Mohammed's death was con-

cealed for some time in order to permit Muley-Hassan, who was a younger son, to gather force enough to overcome all opposition to his claims.

—Those who are interested in the administration of a scientific bureau of the Government should look over the report on the organization, business methods, and work of the United States Geological Survey, prepared by the Director, Maj. J. W. Powell, in response to a circular from Senator Cockrell, chairman of a select committee of the Senate. The report has lately been published, and presents a most detailed account of the scientific and business organization, including even samples of the vouchers, invoices, receipts, and circular letters by means of which the work of the Survey is transacted, checked, and simplified, as well as outlines of the principles regulating the divisions of geography, topography, paleontology, publication, illustration, and so on. The method of recording the distribution of publications is remarkably specific: every volume sent from the Geological Office can be traced at any time, and the applicant for it, the date of sending, and the receipt are all recorded. Most of the publications are properly technical, but some have a general interest—for example, "Bulletin 13. Boundaries of the United States and of the several States and Territories. 1885. 8vo, 135 pp., price 10 cents." This little monograph, prepared by the Chief Geographer of the Survey, in the course of his work in constructing maps for the Survey's needs, should be within reach of all students of our history. Of more importance than the distribution is the preparation of these documents. This is supervised by an editorial division, to secure uniformity in various desired respects, and by an illustration division, to insure correct and artistic plates and figures. The material to be printed is carefully scrutinized. "The reports prepared by chiefs of divisions are submitted to the Director for approval, and are generally discussed at length by the author and Director, and sometimes by other officers of the Survey, before they are transmitted to the editorial department." This prevents the appearance of crude and immature statements, and is one of the best and most characteristic features of the administration of the Survey.

—We have received from the publishers, Maisonneuve & Lechevalier of Paris, the second number of the *Annuaire de la Société des Traditions populaires* (8vo, pp. xxx, 180). The Society now has an official existence, being recognized by the Government, and having its seat in the Palace of the Trocadéro. The publications of the Society consist of a monthly review and an annual. The number for 1887 contains the statutes of the Society (the subscription to which is fifteen francs a year), list of members, and bibliography for 1886, besides an interesting miscellany. The Secretary, P. Sébillot, contributes minute directions for the collection of folk-lore, and an extensive series of questions covering the physical world, the supernatural world; man and human life; the professions, traditions, and superstitions of a large city; folk-lore law; medicine; legends, beliefs, and superstitions of the sea, and customs and beliefs of fishermen. The other contents consist of folk-songs with the music, and popular tales and customs of various peoples. Among these is a Louisiana variant of one of Uncle Remus's stories ("Mr. Rabbit finds his match at last"), in which a tortoise races with a roebuck. It is interesting to see that the favorite artist Bouguereau has been for twenty years the subject of a somewhat irreverent legend. Intending purchasers of Parisian bonnets will take notice of a custom probably new to them, mentioned on page 80, from which it appears that spitting in the crown of the hat by the maker insures the acceptance of the goods. The *Annuaire* is beautifully printed, with ornamental initials and tail-pieces, and will afford pleasant reading for others than the professional *folk-loristes*.

—The approaching election to fill the vacancy in the French Academy made by the death of M. Caro in July last was already beginning to be talked about, although its date will not be fixed until after the next reception (that of M. Gréard, in December), when two other deaths among the Academicians occurred. The first of these, October 5, was that of Baron Louis de Viel-Castel at the age of eighty-seven. This long life was divided between the duties of a diplomatist and official and the pleasures of an author, the great work of his life being his 'Histoire de la Restauration' in twenty volumes, to which he owed his admission to the Academy in 1873, though at that time only fourteen volumes had been published. M. de Viel-Castel has been reproached for the extreme calmness of the tone in which he has written, which his critics have not hesitated to call coldness, and which even his friends admit to be impartiality carried to an excess that neither truth nor justice absolutely required; but all alike bear witness to his unfailing knowledge of the men and events of the period. The author of the 'Histoire de la Restauration' was singularly well placed for such a work. Entering the diplomatic service in 1818, he was Secretary of the French Embassy at Madrid, and afterwards at Vienna. Returning to Paris in 1829, he became first *sous-directeur* and afterwards *directeur politique* in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, positions in which all the diplomatic correspondence of the Government passed under his observation, and the most intimate political association connected him with the men of note of the time. It is said that from his entrance into public life he made it his habit to note daily the events which occurred, and the opinions he heard expressed around him, as well as his own impressions of the moment, and that these notes have contributed much towards making his work, if not one of the most interesting narratives, certainly one of the most valuable diplomatic and political histories of the century. After the 2d of December, 1851, M. de Viel-Castel withdrew from public life, and devoted himself to the publication of his history.

—A third vacancy in the French Academy was made by the death, October 18, of M. Cuvillier-Fleury. He was almost eighty-six years old, and he was, like M. de Viel-Castel when he died, the oldest of the Academicians. He was also for more than fifty years one of the most active collaborators of the *Journal des Débats*, in which his first articles appeared in 1834, at the time when that paper had undertaken the advocacy of parliamentary government for France. M. Cuvillier-Fleury always remained faithful to his early political opinions, having been all his life what is called in France a constitutional or parliamentary Liberal. His active but anonymous political collaboration in the *Débats* continued until the Revolution of 1848, and during this time his almost daily articles were attributed in turn to Guizot, De Sacy, and others of the most prominent Liberals of the time. Under the Empire, when direct political writing became impossible, M. Cuvillier-Fleury began a series of literary and critical articles in the *Journal des Débats* which he continued as long as he was able to write at all. These were afterwards collected and published in volumes between 1851 and 1878, and were the ostensible cause of his election to the Academy in 1866. No one who was in the habit of reading the *Débats* twenty-five years ago can recall without delight the charm of these articles, in which, as has been so well said of them, the author seemed to possess the art of letting everything be understood, at a period when it was impossible to say anything. The caprice of events placed M. Cuvillier-Fleury in peculiarly intimate relations with two of the reigning families of France. He began life at eighteen as secretary to the ex-King of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, the father of the Emperor Napoleon III. This was in 1820 and 1821, when the prince was living in exile in Italy. Later, in 1827, Louis Philippe, then only Duke of Orleans, appointed him *précepteur* to his fourth son, the Duc d'Aumale, a position which he retained until 1839, remaining with the young prince as secretary for several years after he was no longer needed as a tutor. The most affectionate attachment always existed between the former master and pupil, the first of whom was happy to consider the other "the best of all his works," while the second was proud to acknowledge his indebtedness to the old friend who directed his youth. It was to M. Cuvillier-Fleury that the French Academy assigned the duty of officially receiving the Duc d'Aumale when he was elected a member of that body in 1871. And later, when the aged Academician became blind, in the last years of his life, it was generally the Duc d'Aumale who guided him to his seat when he came to attend the sessions of the Academy.

—Almost a personal feud has broken out in Copenhagen between two no less well-known writers than Björnstjerne Björnson and the critic and literary historian George Brandes, who once made Berlin his home. The controversy involves not merely literary reputations, but social and moral questions, and it is the more remarkable since it was through Brandes that the fame of the Norwegian novelist was extended to Germany. In Björnson's play "The Glove," he lays a thrilling emphasis upon moral purity in man, which he insists should be as fully demanded of him as of woman. The discussion of social questions is now rife in Copenhagen, and Ibsen's powerful work, 'The Ghosts,' of which an admirable summary was given by a correspondent of the *Nation* on its first production in Germany, has affected every class in questions touching family life and domestic chastity. The subject of Björnson's play was discussed in an address given by a Danish lady in Copenhagen before a woman's association. *Politics*, the organ of the brothers Brandes, in an article headed "Angels," reviewed sarcastically this address and those who hold its views. Björnson thereupon sought to defend himself against innuendoes which he thinks are directed against him and require him to take part in the strife. "As regards Dr. George Brandes, I consider his attacks the more unworthy since he knows by dearly purchased experience how much prejudice and scorn every new undertaking must encounter." Brandes answers this with an abusive attack, which does not touch the merits of the question involved, but is directly personal, upon Björnson, whose rhetoric, he says, has become noticeably feminine; who is half a lay tribune of the people and half a lay preacher; who is the son of a preacher and has a penchant for preaching; whose pathos as well as his anger always wears the white necktie of the preacher. Björnson's views of France at different times are cited to injure him; he writes for the gallery, etc. The views of Brandes, so far as he reveals them, are a violent rupture with accepted traditions and standards. All his former aggressiveness, which has been less mani-

fested of late, appears, in this controversy, unchecked and as tumultuous as in his earlier years.

DARWIN'S LIFE AND LETTERS—II.

Life and Letters of Charles Darwin. With an autobiographic chapter by Francis Darwin. London: John Murray. 3 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 2 vols.

THE American edition of the 'Life and Letters of Charles Darwin' is in two volumes; the English edition, from which we cite, is in three. A French and a German translation appear simultaneously. The editorial labor of love and filial duty is well done. The letters, partly arranged according to topics, so far as regards certain lines of investigation and publication, are left to tell their own story, with some few explanatory paragraphs and terse biographical foot-notes upon persons mentioned or who take part in the correspondence, supplying just the information which general readers would desire and might not otherwise readily obtain. One might say that more letters are printed than is needful for the complete exposition of the writer's work, life, and character; but perhaps none is superfluous, and there is not a tedious one. They were written with absolute *abandon*, without the slightest notion that any one would ever gather and print them, nor even think it worth while to preserve them. They bubble over with *bonhomie*, and have all the life and naturalness of unrestrained conversation. Hence their charm and their value.

The letters in the latter half of the first volume come down to the spring of 1854, to the close of Darwin's work on the Cirripedia. In the autumn of that year he writes that he has "been frittering away the time for several weeks in a wearisome manner, partly idleness and odds and ends, and sending ten thousand barnacles out of the house and all over the world," but that he shall now in a day or two begin to look over his old notes on species. This subject was ever in his mind throughout his prolonged study of Cirripedes, in the midst of which he replied to a near friend, who had asked what "ornamental poultry had to do with barnacles," "Do not flatter yourself that I shall not live to finish the barnacles, and then make a fool of myself on the subject of species, under which head ornamental poultry are very interesting."

The second volume is specially devoted to his work on the 'Origin of Species' and to the correspondence of the period, from 1843 to 1862. It has a preliminary chapter by the editor on the foundations of the theory, with an account of the early sketch written in 1844. There is, moreover, a chapter by Prof. Huxley on the reception of the book—an historical and critical essay, very interesting and very characteristic, very provocative of citation, only one would not know how and when to stop. Excellent and true is his statement of the condition of mind of the leading philosophical naturalists when "the publication of the Darwin and Wallace papers in 1858, and still more of the 'Origin' in 1859, had the effect upon them of the flash of light which, to a man who has lost himself in a dark night, suddenly reveals a road which, whether it takes him straight home or not, certainly goes his way." Again:

"My reflection, when I first made myself master of the central idea of the 'Origin,' was, How very stupid not to have thought of that. With any and every critical doubt which my sceptical ingenuity could suggest, the Darwinian hypothesis remained incomparably more probable than the creation hypothesis. . . . The only rational course for those who had no other object than the attainment of truth was to accept Darwinianism as a working hypothesis, and see what could be made of it. Either it would prove its capacity to elucidate the facts of organic life, or it would break down under the strain. This was surely the dictate of common sense; and, for once, common sense carried the day. The result has been that complete *volte-face* of the whole scientific world which must seem so surprising to the present generation."

Huxley takes the present occasion to reaffirm his early declaration that "perhaps the most remarkable service to the philosophy of Biology rendered by Mr. Darwin is the reconciliation of Teleology and Morphology, and the explanation of the facts of both"; that "the teleological and the mechanical views of nature are not, necessarily, mutually exclusive." He now adds:

"The acute champion of Teleology, Paley, saw no difficulty in admitting that the 'production of things' may be the result of trains of mechanical dispositions fixed beforehand by intelligent appointment, and kept in action by a power at the centre. That is to say, he proleptically accepted the modern doctrine of Evolution; and his successors might do well to follow their leader, or at any rate to attend to his weighty reasonings, before rushing into an antagonism which has no reasonable foundation."

"Not a solitary problem presents itself to the philosophical theist, at the present day, which has not existed from the time that philosophers began to think out the logical grounds and the logical consequences of theism. All the real or imaginary perplexities which flow from the conception of the universe as a determinate mechanism, are equally involved in the assumption of an Eternal, Omnipotent and Omniscient Deity. The theological equivalent of the scientific conception of order is Providence; and the doctrine of determinism follows as surely from the attributes of foreknowledge assumed by the theologian, as from the universality of natural causation assumed by the man of science."

Nevertheless, the "outpouring of angry nonsense" to which Darwin's work gave rise "is sad to think upon," and equally so the cooler misconceptions of many who, with opposing prejudices, either deprecated or welcomed the new views. Darwin's own noble bearing is seen in his letters through this trying period, which give great interest to the second volume. His sensitive nature is seen to respond joyfully to praise, and hardly less so to all just criticism, while unfair or contumelious criticism does not disturb his equanimity or provoke a censorious remark.

The third volume takes up his work in the year 1863, when he was engaged upon the 'Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication,' to be followed by the 'Descent of Man' and 'Expression of the Emotions,' and by the various biological investigations, chiefly upon plants, which most pleasantly occupied the later years of his life. It was a great satisfaction to his family and friends that his health improved during the last ten years, so that he could work more steadily and, if not enjoyably, yet with less distress and discomfort. Naturally there was a certain loss of physical vigor as the end drew near. His letters to his friends perhaps grow less vivacious, but not less interesting. He writes in the last year: "I have not the heart or strength to begin any investigation lasting years, which is the only thing I enjoy, and I have no little jobs which I can do." The close came on the 19th of April, 1882. The editor concludes the record of his father's life with a note which the latter added to his autobiography two years before:

"As for myself, I believe that I have acted rightly in steadily following and devoting my life to science. I feel no remorse from having committed any great sin, but have often and often regretted that I have not done more direct good to my fellow-creatures."

Darwin's letters, which form the staple of these volumes, are mainly selected from those written to personal friends; perhaps a full half of them are to Sir Joseph Hooker, and an almost equal proportion was to Lyell, while he lived. There are not very many letters from his correspondents; indeed, more of them would have been desirable; but we understand that, except in late years, Darwin from time to time destroyed most old correspondence. It is well that his friends acted differently. Almost all the letters are on scientific subjects or have a scientific substratum, and were written to elicit some information, or to return effusive thanks for the same. But incidentally they reflect the writer's sentiments upon various topics of the day, and are thoroughly illustrative of character. Of family letters there are hardly any. Here is an idyllic bit of one of them, written to Mrs. Darwin when, after working too hard upon the 'Origin of Species' book, he was obliged to go down for a while, in the spring of 1858, to a water-cure:

"The weather is quite delicious. Yesterday, after writing to you, I strolled a little beyond the glade for an hour and a half, and enjoyed myself—the fresh yet dark green of the grand Scotch firs, the brown of the catkins of the old birches, with their white stems, and a fringe of distant green from the larches, made an excessively pretty view. At last I fell fast asleep on the grass, and awoke with a chorus of birds singing around me, and squirrels running up the trees, and some woodpeckers laughing, and it was as pleasant and rural a scene as ever I saw, and I did not care one penny how any of the beasts or birds had been formed" (ii., p. 114).

Readers cannot all be naturalists, nor care very much how the birds and beasts may have been formed; they may care more for Darwin's sentiments regarding human interests. His horror of cruelty to animals, his remonstrance against needless or merely curious vivisection, and his abomination of slavery, even in its least repulsive forms, are well known, and are here and there exemplified in these volumes. Most readers may recall his description of the Fuegians in his 'Journal of Researches,' and his mention of them in the first volume of these letters is equally unhopeful. In 1870, at the close of a friendly letter to his shipmate, Admiral Sulivan, who was a lieutenant on board the *Beagle*, he writes:

"I had never heard a word about the success of the Tierra del Fuego Mission. It is most wonderful, and shames me, as I always prophesied utter failure. It is a grand success. I shall feel proud if your committee think fit to elect me an honorary member of your society."

The following statement by Admiral Sulivan was printed in 1885, namely that—

"Mr. Darwin had often expressed to me his conviction that it was utterly useless to send missionaries to such a set of savages as the Fuegians, probably the very lowest of the human race. I had always replied that I did not believe any human beings existed too low to comprehend the simple message of the Gospel of Christ. After many years, I think about 1867, but I cannot find the letter, he wrote to me that the recent accounts of the mission proved to him that he had been wrong and I right in our estimates of the native character and the possibility of doing them good through missionaries; and he requested me to forward to the Society an enclosed check for five pounds, as a testimony of the interest he took in their good work. On June 6, 1874, he wrote: 'I am very glad to hear so good an account of the Fuegians, and it is wonderful.' On June 10, 1879: 'The progress of the Fuegians is wonderful, and had it not occurred, would have been to me quite incredible.' On January 3, 1880: 'Your extracts [from a journal] about the Fuegians are extremely curious, and have interested me much. I have often said that the progress of Japan was the greatest wonder in the world, but I declare that the progress of Fuegia is almost equally wonderful.' On March 20th, 1881: 'The account of the Fuegians interested not only me, but all my family. It is truly wonderful what you have heard from Mr. Bridges about their honesty and their language. I certainly should have predicted that not all the mission-

aries in the world could have done what has been done.' On December 1st, 1881, sending me his annual subscription to the Orphanage at the Mission Station, he wrote: 'Judging from the *Missionary Journal*, the mission in Tierra del Fuego seems going on quite wonderfully well.'"

In our war for the Union, Darwin was much stirred by conflicting emotions. To an American correspondent he wrote, in June, 1861: "North America does not do England justice. I have not seen or heard of a soul who is not with the North. Some few, and I am one of them, even wish to God, though at the loss of millions of lives, the North would proclaim a crusade against slavery. . . . Massachusetts seems to show noble enthusiasm." A few months after came the Mason-Slidell imbroglio, and he writes:

"What a thing it is that, when you receive this, we may be at war, and we two be bound as good patriots to hate each other, though I shall find this hating you very hard work. How curious it is to see two countries, just like two angry and silly men, taking so opposite a view of the same transaction! I fear there is no shadow of doubt we shall fight if the two Southern rogues are not given up. And what a wretched thing it will be if we fight on the side of slavery. No doubt it will be said that we fight to get cotton; but I fully believe that this has not entered into the motive in the least. Well, thank Heaven, we private individuals have nothing to do with so awful a responsibility. Again, how curious it is that you seem to think that you can conquer the South; and I never meet a soul, even those who would most wish it, who thinks it possible—that is, to conquer and retain it. I do not suppose the mass of people in your country will believe it, but I feel sure if we do go to war it will be with the utmost reluctance by all classes, Ministers of Government and all. Time will show, and it is no use writing or thinking about it.

"With respect to Design, I feel more inclined to show a white flag than to fire my usual long-range shot. I like to try and ask you a puzzling question, but when you return the compliment I have great doubts whether it is a fair way of arguing."

It was in January, 1862, while the trying question (not of the design of Providence, but the less profound design of the United States Government in respect to Wilkes's captives) was still pending, that Darwin wrote to a friend at home:

"I thought it best to make a clean breast to ——, and told him that the Boston dinner, etc., had quite turned my stomach, and that I almost thought it would be good for the peace of the world if the United States were split up. On the other hand, I said that I groaned to think of the slaveholders being triumphant, and that the difficulties of making a line of separation would be fearful. . . . Certainly I agree with you that the present American row has a very Torifying influence on us all."

Two months later, when that crisis had passed, he wrote to his American correspondent:

"Thanks for the newspapers (though they did contain digs at England), and for your note. It is really almost a pleasure to receive stabs from so smooth, polished, and sharp a dagger as your pen. I heartily wish I could sympathize more fully with you, instead of merely hating the South. We canot enter into your feelings; if Scotland were to rebel, I presume we should be very wrath, but I do not think we should care a penny what other nations thought."

Again, in February, 1863:

"I read Cairnes's excellent Lecture, which shows so well how your quarrel arose from slavery. It made me for a time wish honestly for the North; but I could never help, though I tried, all the time thinking how we should be bullied and forced into a war by you, when you were triumphant. But I do most truly think it dreadful that the South, with its accursed slavery, should triumph, and spread the evil. I think if I had power, which, thank God, I have not, I would let you conquer the border States, and all west of the Mississippi, and then force you to acknowledge the cotton States. For do you not now begin to doubt whether you can conquer and hold them? . . .

"The *Times* is getting more detestable (but that is too weak a word) than ever. My good wife wishes to give it up, but I tell her that is a pitch of heroism to which only a woman is equal. To give up the 'Bloody Old *Times*,' as Cobbett used to call it, would be to give up meat, drink, and air."

In another letter some hope dawns: "I hope and think it not unlikely that we English are wrong in concluding that it will take a long time for prosperity to return to you." Happily, he lived to see the returning prosperity and reunion, and to rejoice in them.

If we were to touch upon the scientific topics which in some form or other make up the staple of these volumes, we should have to fill pages. Let such matters be relegated to the scientific journals. Nor may we venture now to cull from the livelier and more personal portions, and the charming exhibitions of good feeling, which light up the pages as with sunshine. Darwin's thanks for every service, and his praise of other people's contributions or elucidations are truly profuse. Disparagement he reserves for himself, and if he criticises, there is never an ill-natured word for the weak points of others. Yet playful hits abound. He was experimenting laboriously as to how long seeds would retain vitality under exposure to ocean water when he wrote: "Have not some men a nice notion of experimenting? I have had a letter telling me that seeds *must* have *great* power of resisting salt water, for, otherwise, how could they get to islands? This is the true way to solve a problem!" Nor will he allow "a good joke" at his own expense to be lost: "H. C. Watson, who I fancy and hope is going to review the new edition of the 'Origin,' says that in the first four paragraphs the words I, me, and my occur forty-three times! I was dimly conscious of the accursed fact. He says it can be explained phrenologically, which, I suppose, civilly means that I am the most egotistically self-sufficient man alive. Perhaps so. I wonder whether he will print this pleasing fact." A postscript adds: "Do not spread this pleasing joke; it is rather too biting." Of his almost single case of "writing in newspapers" he says:

"I have been gnashing my teeth at my own folly; and this not caused by ——'s sneers, which were so good that I almost enjoyed them. I have written once again to own to a certain extent of truth in what he says, and then if I am ever such a fool again, have no mercy on me. I have read the squib in *Public Opinion;* it is capital; if there is more, and you have a copy, do lend it. It shows well that a scientific man had better be trampled in dirt than squabble."

Certainly he was "the quietest of the set"; and as to the squib, our readers may enjoy it as much as Darwin did. It is—

"A lively account of a police case, in which the quarrels of scientific men are satirized. Mr. John Bull gives evidence that—

"'The whole neighborhood was unsettled by their disputes; Huxley quarrelled with Owen, Owen with Darwin, Lyell with Owen, Falconer and Prestwich with Lyell, and Gray, the menagerie man, with everybody. He had pleasure, however, in stating that Darwin was the quietest of the set. They were always picking bones with each other and fighting over their gains. If either of the gravel sifters or stone breakers found anything, he was obliged to conceal it immediately, or one of the old bone collectors would be sure to appropriate it first and deny the theft afterwards, and the consequent wranglings and disputes were as endless as they were wearisome.'

"Lord Mayor—'Probably the clergyman of the parish might exert some influence over them?'

"The gentleman smiled, shook his head, and stated that he regretted to say that no class of men paid so little attention to the opinions of the clergy as that to which these unhappy men belonged."

This little anecdote of Lyell it can do no harm to repeat; it is in a letter of the year 1854:

"Lyell told me that he was so delighted with one of Agassiz's lectures on progressive development, etc., that he went to him afterwards and told him that it was so delightful that he could not all the time help wishing it was true. I seldom see a zoölogical paper from North America without observing the impress of Agassiz's doctrines—another proof, by the way, of how great a man he is."

We have said that these volumes are admirably edited. We have found only one oversight. It is in the sentence on page 258 of the third volume: "Although, according to Dr. Gray, Brown, in common with the rest of the world, looked on Sprengel's ideas as fantastic, yet it was at his recommendation that my father in 1841 read his now celebrated 'Secret of Nature Displayed.'" The article from *Nature* (1874, p. 80) here referred to says, on the contrary, that Brown "looked upon Sprengel's ideas as *far from fantastic.*" The authority for the statement seems to have been Darwin himself, who, in a foot-note on page 271 of the 'Fertilization of Orchids,' says: "Many years ago Robert Brown, to whose judgment all botanists defer, spoke highly of it (Sprengel's book) to me, and remarked that only those who knew little of the subject would laugh at him."

Here we drop these most interesting volumes, of which, after all, we have given only a partial and desultory account.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Mr. John Dimitry's idea of excerpting from Rabelais the simple incidents of the lives of Grandgousier, Gargantua, and Pantagruel, for children, seems to us almost as fantastic as the humor of the original. 'Three Good Giants' is what he calls the handsome little book that results (Boston: Ticknor & Co.), but how this gluttonous and slaughtering trio can attach themselves to any notion of *good* in the infant mind, we cannot guess; much less how their history can inspire goodness. In fact, with all his exclusions, Mr. Dimitry has opened an unredeemed vista of gross animal living and brutal ferocity. We cannot think that it is a gain to the nursery library to put within reach the killing of Loupgarou, or Panurge's trickery, or the most of the moral examples here brought together with more than usual painstaking and literary skill. We suspect that the desire to save for children the grotesque designs of Doré and Robida weighed more with the compiler than he was himself aware in undertaking his task. Exceptions to Mr. Dimitry's punctiliousness are noticeable in his occasional misuse of shall and will, and he has more than once connived at the proof-reader's "Nôtre Dâme" and "Montpelier."

Classic in every sense, Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales' will contribute to the delectation of the young for generations yet to come. The guise in which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have now put it forth will be grateful to the children who receive it. A better child's book, with its admirable print and paper, it is not easy to name. Mr. Geo. Wharton Edwards's illustrations, if not even as sound, archæologically, as the pictures of Alma Tadema, or in all cases conformed to the text, are, perhaps, as well suited to children's minds as if they were severely correct. The readers for whom the stories were intended are not critical as to classical consistency, and the exaggerated giants and monsters of Mr. Edwards will impress the juvenile imagination more than something less suggestive of Gulliver and Brobdingnag. But why the artist should have

Theseus kill the Minotaur with such an absurd and impossible action it is difficult to see, when the story gives clearly the *modus operandi* thus: "But Theseus by this time had leaped up [having been floored] and caught the monster off his guard. Fetching a sword-stroke at him with all his force, he hit him fair upon the neck, and made his bull-head skip six yards from his human body," etc. The artist makes Theseus lift the Minotaur off the ground, and hold him up with one arm while he stabs him in the throat with an upward thrust which at best could only penetrate to his brain. Then he puts Talus, the bronze giant, standing on the water, for which there is no suggestion in the story; on the contrary, he is represented as in the attitude of the Colossus of Rhodes, "with a foot firmly planted on each headland." These are contradictions of the story which, to children, are serious matters, and which are evidence of reprehensible want of that study of his text which is the first and simplest duty of every illustrator, though Mr. Edwards has in various particulars shown himself indifferent to it. The process reproductions of washed drawings are curiously felicitous, and the printing of them in every respect admirable.

Mr. Howard Pyle's 'Wonder Clock' (Harper & Bros.) is an effective reprint of a series of stories, of the goblin and magical order, from *Harper's Young People*, and one of the best emulations of the German popular fairy story thus far achieved. It is not easy to dig in the furrows of those old workers in fiction—the simplicity and pithiness of the popular creation is hardly attainable by the educated literary mind; but the author of the 'Wonder Clock' has so deeply imbued himself with the character of the literature collected by the Grimms and their successors, that to most children these stories will have as great interest as their prototypes. It is unnecessary to say that it often happens that old material appears *en bloc* in the new structure; but this was inevitable, and occurs equally in the old stories. The illustrations are effective, quite happily wedded to the stories, and thoroughly artistic.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder gives us another grouping of some of the best-known fairy tales, such as "Tom Thumb," "The Three Bears," "The White Cat." He calls it 'The Book of Folk Stories' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), and he has rewritten the various stories with very simple words and phrases, in order to suit the capacity of children no older than eight years. He hopes that the book may not only give pleasure, but be useful as a reader for little scholars.

The character of the heroine in 'Esther: a Book for Girls,' by Rosa Nonchette Carey (Lippincott), is meant to be an unusually strong as well as sweet one. But what becomes of the loveliness of a young woman who tells elaborately the story of her own virtues? The third person should have been used. The moral contradiction arising from employment of the first person is insufferable; and religious phraseology does not mend matters.

A still more liberal use of this phraseology is noticeable in the latest of Martha Finley's well-known "Elsie Books," entitled 'Elsie's Friends at Woodburn' (Dodd, Mead & Co.). And still more apparent, also, is the advocacy of highly developed religious self-consciousness. The orthodox formulas in which this is described will naturally recommend the story to persons who cherish those formulas, but not even such persons should forget the dangers which await a mental vision that turns too often inward. Common sense forbids stimulating the youthful mind, either in real life or in fiction, to excited religious introspection. There is a good deal that is pleasant in the affectionate relation of the father to his children in Martha Finley's book, but the sentiment is too effusive for good taste, and much of the talk is stiff, priggish, and overstrained. In a word, the tone of neither of these volumes at all comes up to our ideal of a healthy one in reading for the young.

It would be hard to find a better gift for a young girl fond of using her fingers and of pleasing her friends than 'The American Girls' Handy-Book,' by Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard (Scribners). It covers some of the ground of 'The American Girls' Home-Book of Work and Play,' published a few years ago, but is superior to that in respect of the novelty and variety of information given as to making fancy and useful articles. The chapters on "Furniture, Old and New," and on "Sea-Side Cottage Decoration," are specially charming. The authors must be among the most ingenious of their sex. Their instructions are clear, and accompanied by a great many excellent wood-cuts, which at once embellish the text and aid much the reader's comprehension. We also find suggestions for pastimes and pleasures for every season of the year, and some of the games described embody unusual novelty. The hints given for Thanksgiving and Christmas merriment are capital. Then, too, the different kinds of topics are nicely intermingled, so that weariness is avoided. Some of the matter contained in this attractive book has appeared previously in different magazines for the young—as is, with too rare candor, stated in the preface; but this will not prevent its being most acceptable to many a bright and diligent maiden.

'Storied Holidays: a Cycle of Red-Letter Days,' is the title of a pleasant book by E. S. Brooks (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.). Among the holidays which are here associated with stories of the olden time are Christmas, New Year's, St. Valentine's Day, and others as familiar, while some, such as Michaelmas and All-Hallowe'en, are more famous on the other than on this side of the water. "The Daughter of Daicles" carries us back to Greek festival days, to the Olympiad of 480 B. C. "When George the Third was King" tells about our first Independence Day, and states some interesting facts regarding it which will be new to most readers, young or old. The general character of the book is sketchy and fragmentary, there being so little material on which to found the stories. But they are interesting for the most part, and will be very useful in helping to fix historical remembrance. They do not all appear for the first time. Each tale has a full-page illustration.

'Jack Hall,' by Robert Grant (Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co.), is intended to be a reminder of the immortal 'Tom Brown,' through showing both contrast and likeness to an English boy's experience in 'The School Days of an American Boy'; and it is spirited and interesting, though hardly likely to rival its transatlantic predecessor. The accounts of the snow-ball fights in Boston streets, and of the base-ball game and boat-races, are graphic and animated. Surely the author must have been in them all himself. Indeed, one can hardly escape the impression that the book was written chiefly for the pleasure of describing boys' fun and the athletic sports of the day. Much is said about the latter's not being rightly the first object in life, but the *set* of the book is against this sensible idea. Talk about religion, of which there is a good deal in 'Tom Brown,' gives place in 'Jack Hall' to sound moral advice. It is a mistake, however, not to point out clearly the wickedness of attempts to inspire terror in practical joking. The amount and variety of slang introduced into both narrative and conversation, though a serious blemish from more than one point of view, will, of course, make the book only the more attractive to boys. We must concede that it helps to render the story life-like—how without it could base-ball be described? The illustrations, by Attwood, appear to have suffered in the hands of the engraver.

'The Boy Travellers on the Congo' (Harpers), by Thomas W. Knox, is simply an abridgment of Stanley's 'Through the Dark Continent,' and we are unable to see why this fact was not more clearly indicated on the title-page. The 'Boy Travellers,' who must be well on towards manhood by this time, do not go to the Congo, as the reader is naturally led to expect, but read aloud portions of Stanley's work. These are printed verbatim, the editor's part consisting merely of brief introductions and occasional condensations in the various chapters, together with a short account in the closing pages of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition and of Masai Land. Like the other books of this series, it is profusely illustrated, and has some serviceable maps on the insides of the covers.

The scene of 'Ran Away from the Dutch' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), translated and adapted from the work of M. T. H. Perelaer, is laid in Borneo. Four soldiers desert from a fort in the southern part of the island, and, after numerous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, succeed in reaching Sarawak. Much useful information about the country, the people, their homes, and manner of life is brought into the story, but it is rather clumsily told, and there is an unnecessary and wearisome use of native words to express common things. It was a mistake, also, in a book intended partially for instruction, to assert that "it is really a positive fact, which many savants have accepted," that there are "tailed-people" in Borneo; nor should the travellers have been made to see a glacier-clad mountain. The book is very attractive in its outward appearance.

'On Special Service' (A. C. Armstrong & Son), by Gordon Stables, is a sea-story in which scenes in the life of a midshipman on an English man-of-war are pictured by one who is evidently very familiar with it. Though incidents are not wanting, and some are decidedly sensational, like the capture of the slaver and the negro fort on the Gold Coast and the fight with the pirate in the Indian Ocean, yet the story lacks life and "go." It is entirely unobjectionable, however, and possesses this negative merit in addition, that it will probably never make any boy reader restless and anxious to become a sailor.

In the 'Making of the Great West' (Chas. Scribner's Sons), Mr. S. A. Drake tells in outline the story of the discovery and settlement of that part of our country lying to the west of the Mississippi. He has succeeded in his task—easy so far as relates to the collection of the historical materials, difficult in making them into a connected and lively story—very well, both in his arrangement and manner of narration. Young persons who may find the earlier chapters somewhat dry reading cannot fail to be interested in those describing the events of the past eighty years. Since the author desires to have this and its companion volumes used by school-children, as in our judgment they are very well fitted to be, we will call his attention, for future correction if possible, to a verbal error on page 94, where "from Quebec to the Saint Lawrence" should read "from Quebec to the Mississippi." The quotation from Victor Hugo on page 79 is not only irrelevant, but curiously incorrect. The statement is that Henrietta, widow of Charles I., "died at Cologne, in the house where, sixty-five years before, Ru-

bens, her painter, was born." The facts are, that Rubens was born at Siegen in 1577, and Queen Henrietta died in 1666 at Colombe, near Paris. The book would have been more valuable had there been two general maps of the region treated, the one so shaded as to show the original possessions of the Spaniards, French, and English; the other showing the present political divisions. Some of the numerous illustrations are very good, but others, as that, for instance, on page 309, are simply execrable. There is an excellent index.

Self-reliance and the right use of one's time and opportunities are the lessons which are taught young people in the works of "Jak." The heroes of this author's previous stories have been boys, but in 'Who Saved the Ship?' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), it is a girl who is the rescuer, a boy who fails and is literally shipwrecked. A second and much longer story in this volume is "The Man of the Family," in which are told the successful efforts of a fatherless lad of sixteen to make a home for his family. The pictures of Western frontier life are well drawn and very interesting. Those which seem to be overdrawn —the charming home which a college professor and his young bride have made in a "dug-out," as well as the incidents of the shipwreck—the author assures us are "truthful narrations." From the same writer and publishers comes 'The Giant Dwarf,' a story of German peasant life. A boy runs away from home in order to escape from its sordid and hopeless surroundings, and finds employment with a cripple, a man of high motives and great intelligence, a maker of toys and clocks. Under his influence the boy develops, and even the stagnant little village itself is gradually transformed. The story, which is suited to both young and old, is told very easily and is full of local color, with incidents sufficient to maintain the reader's interest from the beginning to the end.

'Afloat in a Great City' (Cassell & Co.), by Frank A. Munsey, is a story of the "dime novel" order. The scene is laid partly in New York and partly at sea, the hero being a young ragpicker, who, by some very remarkable coincidences, comes into the possession of a large fortune. There is some picturesqueness in the author's style, but the book is carelessly written, and, though there is nothing really objectionable in it, we cannot recommend it.

'Bonnie Prince Charlie' (Scribner & Welford), by G. A. Henty, is not so much the hero of this story as young Ronald Leslie and his faithful friend and servant, the old soldier, Malcom. They have numerous adventures of an exciting and, we must say, improbable character, which always end happily. The incidents of the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and of the Pretender's romantic march from the Highlands to Derby and the defeat at Culloden, are told with much spirit. The scenes laid in France give a very good idea of the lawlessness prevailing in that country during the middle of the last century. The book is thoroughly interesting, and the historical portions are more skilfully interwoven with the narrative than has been the case in some of this author's previous stories.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.—II.

The Land of Sleepy Hollow and the Home of Washington Irving. A series of photogravure representations, with descriptive letter-press by J. L. Williams, together with Irving's 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' etc. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated, engraved, and printed under the supervision of George T. Andrew; drawings by Edmund H. Garrett and Chas. Copeland. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Ballads of Romance and History. By Susan Coolidge, Adeline D. T. Whitney, Sarah O. Jewett, Margaret Sidney, Nora Perry, Celia Thaxter, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Margaret J. Preston, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Lucy Larcom, Kate Putnam Osgood, S. M. B. Piatt. Illustrated by Geo. Foster Barnes, Edmund H. Garrett, Harry Sandham, F. Childe Hassam, W. L. Taylor. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.

A Bunch of Violets. Gathered by Irene E. Jerome. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Bridal of Triermain. By Sir Walter Scott. With fourteen illustrations by Percy Macquoid, R.I. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Count of Monte-Cristo. By Alexander Dumas. With nearly 500 illustrations. In 5 vols. Geo. Routledge & Sons.

THE sound policy of selecting our American classics whose permanent interest is assured, for the lavish illustration and decoration which are becoming the vogue among publishers, is amply justified by the admirable book for which the material is furnished by Irving and Irving's home. As a work of pure illustration it is unique. Besides the reproduction of some of Darley's familiar outlines, the volume is illustrated by about thirty landscapes, mostly double, from the "Land of Sleepy Hollow"—all photographed from nature, and, with few exceptions, so well chosen and treated as to be unequalled by any similar collection produced on this side of the Atlantic. For the photogravures, not even this qualification need be made. There is, in some of the views, the too common fault, in negatives made for process prints, of insufficient exposure. This leaves the shadows in an undistinguishing blackness, which is a defect in any photograph, and which in all forms of process printing is much worse than in silver prints on albumenized paper from the same negative. In the frontispiece, for instance, and the views following pages 35, 50, and 64, and those before pages 57, 59, the landscape suffers by a needless loss of detail and meaning, and by blackness in all the deeper shadows, the photographer not having learned that what makes a good silver print does not always make a good photogravure, and that for the latter the higher limit of exposure should always be given. On the other hand, the views opposite pages 2, 10 (the larger), 26 (both), 48, 52 (especially fine as subject and photograph), 65, and 72, are of the very best class of photographic work. Several of these are gems of their kind, and will surprise even photographers who are not fully conversant with the recent advance in that branch of engraving in which the Photogravure Co. stands unsurpassed now, when it is a question of dealing with negatives from nature. When we add to this that the make-up of the volume is superb as to typography, paper, printing, and binding, and that the edition is limited to 600 copies, we have said all that is needful.

The make-up of Messrs. Dutton & Co.'s 'Enoch Arden' is luxurious. Each page—text on one side of the leaf and illustration on the other—is prepared for the imprint by various watered decorative designs, and the illustrations, thoughtfully if not always equally conceived, are cut with all the care characteristic of our school of wood-engravers. Some of the last designs are rather lackadaisical, but when forty-four designs have to be invented for a poem of the length of 'Enoch Arden,' it is certain that some will be, if only by comparison, weak. Moreover, the poem does not lend itself so well as most of Tennyson's to illustration. The landscapes are particularly good, which is perhaps hardly complimentary to a poem of especial sentimental and human interest, but, judged from any point of view, the book must be admitted to be one of the best illustrated publications of the year. Of course, as a rule, poems by the masters of verse can only be adequately illustrated by a corresponding intellectual power, and in general publishers consider book illustration as a kind of art which may be done by anybody who can draw. To follow out and embody the ideals of a great poet requires in some sort a sympathetic mind, but the illustrator, like the poet, *nascitur non fit*, and all that we can do is to get the best our generation gives us, and, in conscience and devotion, get it to do its best. There is no excuse for careless and frivolous, much less for impertinent designing, and thoughtful illustration is indispensable even if the art be not of the best. When this is not the case, it is generally the fault of the publisher.

The Authors' Club had once the idea to undertake a work similar to the 'Ballads of Romance and History,' but it still remains a project. The present volume, which to a certain extent realizes the dream of the Club, leaves the triumph of successful union of pen and pencil in a harmonious league something still to be accomplished. The verses seem too lame, the designs are too unequal, and the general make-up falls short. One can only say what might have been with more polish in the first, more conscience and study in the second, and more outlay in the third. Of the series of ballads that with the truest ring, "York Garrison," is fortunately wedded to the most appreciative design; the illustrations of Mr. Taylor in this case being admirable and in full sympathy with the text. Of the other illustrations not so much can be said, the most flimsy and irrelevant being those of Mr. Hassam, who evidently does not trouble his brains much with his text, and brings no compensation in the artistic quality of his drawings. The really pathetic ballad, despite some carelessness of form, "The Tenement House Fire," Mr. Hassam professes to have "decorated," but it is doubtful if decorated is any more proper term in this case than "illustrated." Both terms imply an addition of something—decorous in one case and explanatory in the other—and it can hardly be said of his work that it is either.

The collecting of poems and extracts relating to violets might have led, with a little art and enterprise, to the making of an excellent Christmas book, but in the case of 'A Bunch of Violets' it has produced indifferent results. The designs are commonplace, and the wood-engraving far below the American standard. When so much admirable wood-cutting and thoughtful designing is given us by the illustrated monthlies, and even by the weeklies, works like 'A Bunch of Violets' can hardly expect commendation for their art.

An English designer is responsible for the drawings made to accompany the 'Bridal of Triermain,' and reproduced by some form of heliotype. They are mostly figure studies, though one or two landscape views are much the most meritorious of the series. The paucity of imagination and the defects of draughtmanship are little short of amusing, and presumption is the sole word befitting the artist's undertaking. The text is clearly and even handsomely printed on an oblong page; but the binding in its general conception is worthy of the illustrations; and the whole performance must be ranked as fourth or fifth-rate.

The Messrs. Routledge's edition of 'The Count of Monte-Cristo' does not, like the foregoing works, exist for the sake of its pictures, plenti-

ful as these are. It is a library edition for the shelf, not the centre-table—five large and solid octavos, printed (and beautifully printed, by the De Vinne Press) on highly calendered paper, and simply bound in olive-green cloth. It takes its place beside the 'Misérables' issued by the same house. We have need here to speak only of the illustrations, which are of French origin. We cannot vouch for the exact date of their production, but they are as much out of the mode of the present day as the story itself—we were going to say, but Mr. Haggard's 'She' comes to mind. This leaves them, however, in harmony with the text, Romantic both, and both landmarks in the history of popular literature. We can turn readily to better art for household and every-day delight—better design, better wood-engraving. There is a mass of fiction which is more to our taste than Dumas's famous melodrama. All we can say is that they are here well mated, and that those who read English, and not French, have in this edition the comeliest embodiment of them known to us.

The Life and Times of John Jay, Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and First Chief Justice of the United States. By William Whitelock. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The first impression on handling this book is of excessive weight, out of all proportion to its size; and one finds on examination that this is due to very heavy and costly paper—a fair return for the price, doubtless, in the eyes of those persons who cannot conceive that paper can be too heavy, margins too wide, engravings too costly, and the like. In one of the most attractive pages of the 'Autocrat,' Dr. Holmes says: "The teaspoon should be of white silver, solid, but not brutally heavy, as people in the green stage of millionism will have them"—and the rule holds with book paper.

As with the raw material, so with the cookery. This 'Life of Jay' is made big and weighty by the addition of chapters, and parts of chapters, which are good enough as far as the thought and, if we use a little charity, the style goes. But they are pure padding, commonplace and needless. The author says: "It may be thought that the following work is of too historical a nature for a biography; but for a full understanding of the causes which led to the independence of the colonies, and Jay's consequent participation in national affairs, it has proved necessary to go back and trace events prior to the Revolution." And so we proceed to chapter after chapter, one, for instance, on "Taxation," and one on "Tea," which do not add a valuable word to what any school pupil can get in a reasonably good United States history. Really, any person who wishes to read the life of John Jay at all, might be supposed to know something. The author appeals for a precedent to Marshall's 'Washington.' Is he not aware that the later editions of that driest of books discarded two whole volumes of matter on the general subject of colonial history, which had proved effectually the truth of dear old Hesiod's line:

"Fools! who know not how half is more than all"?

There has rarely been a great man that deserved so little to be confounded with "his times" in this manner as John Jay. There was a peculiar personality about him, that deserves to be tracked, if possible, to its most secret springs in private life, as distinct from the sources that were supplying all minds of the day. He had an inborn probity, a genius for virtue, which makes Madison and Adams, much more Franklin and Jefferson, appear defective, and ranks him with Washington, with Greene, with Wilberforce, with Malesherbes—men who could not do wrong if they tried—those good men, for whom, as St. Paul says, "one might even dare to die." It is now considered the duty of a biographer, in writing the lives of such men as Hamilton, or Erskine, or Nelson, to suppress and even laud their vices. Perhaps "men's charitable speeches" demand so much; let Jay's personal virtue, in which he exceeded such men as Epaminondas and Russell, be set out in detail. For, if a foreigner or a child should ask for the saint of our Revolution—not the hero, or the philosopher, or the orator, or the financier, but the best man who gave his services to his country—what name would rise to our lips sooner than John Jay? He was "Chief Justice" by nature as by office.

It will be inferred from what has been said that we do not think Mr. Whitelock's book is worthy of his subject. "'I have no doubt he means well, my dear,' said Mr. Micawber, 'but I have not yet found that he carries out his meaning in any particular direction whatever.'" He has not the penetration or the grasp of mind adequate for entering into Jay's character and setting it in its right position. His own methods desert him at critical points. It is his object, for instance, to vindicate Jay's character as the author of the famous "Treaty." As this document is much more talked about than known, it would have been an excellent thing to print it in full in an appendix. Mr. Whitelock has so inserted two other state papers of Jay's, valuable, but not by any means so identified with Jay's name as is the treaty. But no treaty do we find in the appendix.

There is another obvious flaw in the author's historical method. He appears to have read English history solely as a supplement to American history, and not for its own sake. This is a very common fault with American historians, even such distinguished ones as Dr. Palfrey and Mr. Bancroft. Their elaborate chapters on events in England are, not merely in their pages but in their minds, only episodes in the grand sequence of American events, like the battle of Preston Pans in 'Waverley.' Yet those men at least have been forced, by the amount of European history they have read, to acquire some independent conception of it, however their intense nationality acts to sink it to a place below its intrinsic importance. But what are we to think of a writer who again and again writes "Townsend" and "Lucerne" for "Townshend" and "Luzerne"? We are sure Mr. Whitelock would be disgusted with "Ticonderago" or "Massachussets"—both very common in English historians; yet he rivals such authors.

To close with praise after censure, let us say that we regard the author's defence of the principles and temper of the Federalists against those of their opponents from 1800 till the present time as excellently done—a piece of manly, spirited, truthful writing; much the best thing in the book.

Victorian Poets. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Revised and extended, by a supplementary chapter, to the fiftieth year of the period under review. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

On the first appearance of Mr. Stedman's 'Victorian Poets' we gladly pointed out its great merit as a hand-book of English poetry during the Victorian period, while we felt called on to demur mildly at its claim as "an essay in philosophical criticism." It now appears in a fourteenth edition, with a supplementary chapter of some seventy pages, extending the range of examination up to the end of the fiftieth year of the Queen's reign. In this Appendix the critical element is necessarily smaller and the hand-book quality more marked than in the main work; indeed, one examines it with almost a sensation of pity for the labor of eyesight required in making such a catalogue of microscopic authors. Some of them are on a scale so small that the recorder has been unable to ascertain their birthdays, so that they appear in the margin, with melancholy vagueness, as having been born in 18—. But it is far better, after all, to be too comprehensive than the reverse; and the humblest of these bards may, at any moment, appear among us in person, ready and anxious to lecture Americans on any conceivable theme, in words of one syllable. Mr. Stedman, in his additional chapter, takes occasion to restate, with some modifications, his earlier judgment on certain leading poets; especially in the case of Browning, whom he now pronounces the "leader-elect" of the immediate future, as was Tennyson of the time just gone by. He is perhaps a little too sarcastic upon the Browning societies, which in this country have passed their period of effervescence and settled down upon simple and creditable work. One of the most valuable portions of Mr. Stedman's volume is the analytic index, which is reconstructed and made to include both parts of the book—a work which is, after all, so carefully and thoroughly done that it will fill in every library a place that must otherwise have remained empty.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alden, Mrs. G. R. The Pansy: Stories of Child Life, at Home and Abroad, and of Modern and Ancient History. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.25.
Allen, W. B. The Northern Cross; or, Randolph's Last Year at the Boston Latin School. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.
Baker, G. M. The Humorous Speaker. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.
Bruce, Prof. A. B. The Humiliation of Christ, in its Physical, Ethical, and Official Aspects. 2d ed. A. C. Armstrong & Co. $2.50.
Bryce, L. S. Paradise: A Novel. Funk & Wagnalls. 25 cents.
Carrington, Dean H. Translations from the Poems of Victor Hugo. Thomas Whittaker.
Coxe, Bishop A. C. Institutes of Christian History. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
De Omnibus Rebus. An Old Man's Discursive Ramblings on the Road of Every-Day Life. By the Author of 'Flemish Interiors.' Illustrated. London: John C. Nimmo.
Dolbear, Prof. A. E. The Art of Projecting: A Manual of Experimentation in Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History with the Porte Lumière and Magic Lantern. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.
Doran, Dr. Annals of the English Stage, from Betterton to Edmund Kean. Edited and Revised by R. W. Lowe. Illustrated. In 3 vols. London: John C. Nimmo.
Dumas, A. The Count of Monte-Christo. In 5 vols. Illustrated. George Routledge & Sons. $15.
For Her Daily Bread. With preface by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.
Geikie, Rev. C. The Holy Land and the Bible. In 2 vols. James Pott & Co.
Gerry, C. F. Meadow Melodies. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.75.
Grier, Sarah A. A Few Hints About Cooking, with Remarks on Many Other Subjects. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.
Irving, W. Belles-Lettres Works. Tappan Zee Edition. 12 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $12.
Jesup, Rev. H. G. Edward Jessup of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., and his Descendants. Cambridge: John Wilson & Son.
Jones, L. E. The Best Reading: Bibliography of the More Important English and American Publications for the Five Years ending December 7, 1886. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Kirby, E. N. Vocal and Action-Language, Culture and Expression. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
Lakeman, Mary. Faith's Festivals. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.
Leander, R. German Fantasies by French Firesides. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Mathews, W. Men, Places, and Things. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.
Mowry, W. A. Studies in Civil Government. Boston: Silver, Rogers & Co.
Ogden, Ruth. His Little Royal Highness. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.
O'Meara, Kathleen. Narka, the Nihilist. Harper & Brothers.
O'Rell, M. Friend McDonald and the Land of the Mounseer. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Our Little Men and Women: Illustrated Stories and Poems for Youngest Readers. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Proctor, R. A. Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus. Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.
Proctor, R. A. First Steps in Geometry. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
Proctor, R. A. Half-Hours with the Stars: A Plain and Easy Guide to the Constellations, specially prepared for American Students. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Renan, E. Histoire du Peuple d'Israël. Vol. I. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Richardson, Dr. B. W. The Health of Nations: A Review of the Works of Edwin Chadwick. In 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.
Rowbotham, J. F. The Death of Roland: An Epic Poem. London: Trübner & Co.
Saunders, F. The Story of Some Famous Books. A. C. Armstrong & Co. $1.25.
Scott, Sir W. Rob Roy. Boston: Ginn & Co.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887.

The Week.

THE *Sun*, in trying to be an organ again, said on Wednesday of last week:

"In writing the famous Fellows letter, declaring himself distinctly in favor of the election of the celebrated Democratic candidate for District Attorney of this city, Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly made a conspicuous concession to the Democratic political Machine on the spoils basis—that is to say, to the United Democracy of New York. This at once excited a remarkable degree of disgust and distrust among the Mugwumps; and they have condemned and criticised and even reviled Brother Cleveland in a loud, active, and bitter fashion."

This is as near the truth as the *Sun* ordinarily comes in discussing such matters. But it is to be observed that, although the Mugwumps still condemn and criticise the President's letter, as a most unfortunate piece of interference in a municipal election on behalf of a bad candidate, they have not condemned or criticised it nearly so severely since they learned that the President recalled the letter on hearing what kind of candidate Fellows was, and that if its publication had been delayed a few hours longer, it would never have seen the light. In other words, he could not and would not have written it about a man who borrowed money from Tweed while that scoundrel was under indictment, and who pleaded public morals in a suit for a gambling debt. He knows very well, of course, that the chances are all against such a man's proving a fit public prosecutor in a large commercial city, and that the very worst service he could render his party would be to help it to elect him.

Mr. F. J. Babson, President of the Fishery Union, employs two columns of the *Tribune* in a learned refutation of Adam Smith and in the defence of duties on fish, showing conclusively that the whole dispute which is now putting in peril the peace of the two English-speaking nations is a matter of about $500,000 a year, which the fishermen want to levy on the consumers of cod and mackerel in the United States. Mr. Babson is very sure that his Association will never consent to reciprocity with Canada, and here he is undoubtedly correct. But there are signs in the political firmament that the fish duties may be abolished along with some other iniquitous and unnecessary taxes without any reciprocity treaty, or any treaty of any kind. When a particular and very small interest happens to bring the country into a foreign complication which everybody else would like to avoid, and when the matter in controversy is an insignificant item in the tariff, common sense would dictate that it be brushed out of the way by a simple and short act of Congress; and this might be done without the least injustice, since the duty on fish is not one of those which a particular interest has been long accustomed to, and may therefore say that it needs, to keep itself alive, but is a novelty and innovation of only two years' standing.

The question what our fishermen want in their quarrel with Canada has received a great many different answers—so many, indeed, that we were thinking that no new one could be thought of. But in this we were clearly mistaken, for Mr. O. B. Whitten, Secretary of the Fish Exchange at Portland, supplies the *Tribune* an entirely new one, and one which, if generally concurred in by the fishing interest, would end all trouble at once and send Mr. Chamberlain and his associates home forthwith, besides relieving Mr. Bayard of a great deal of anxiety. "I do not want it [the Commission] to do anything," says Mr. Whitten. "It is my opinion that the New England fisherman is far better off when he *stays at home*, and prosecutes his work on his own shores, than when he goes within the Canadian shore limits. There is nothing within those limits that is of profit to him, because the water is so shallow that his expensive seines are in danger of great damage. You cannot find one owner between here and Gloucester who would pay a cent for the chance of fishing there." There has been an opinion prevailing in the country generally that what our fishermen want is Canadian shore privileges; that they want to buy bait and supplies, and to ship seamen from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—in short, to fish from British territory; and that they claim the right to do this under the concurrent legislation and proclamations of 1830. But if Mr. Whitten is right, this is a mistake, or at all events a miscalculation of true American interests. What they want is to "stay at home." Well, nothing can be easier. We hope that Mr. Whitten may persuade the Gloucester men to share his views.

The Postmaster-General's answer to the criticisms on the recent circular touching the printing on the covers of third-class matter is, that when the new edition of the 'Postal Laws and Regulations' was recently prepared, it was discovered that the provisions of the statute of 1879 had been long overlooked, and therefore disregarded; and that he had, therefore, as soon as the violation of the law was discovered, no choice but to enforce it. Our reply to this would be that the Post-office exists as a convenience for the public rather than as an illustration of the power and supremacy of the law; that the unconscious and innocent violation of the law is a very common thing in all civilized countries, and so is the falling of laws into desuetude through oversight on the part of persons charged with their execution; that when the discovery of such oversight is made, it is the duty of administrators to revive the laws with the smallest possible amount of annoyance or detriment to the public, for whose benefit and commodity the law exists; and that the very first duty of the administrator in such case is to give as full notice as possible of the impending change in the practice of his office, so that no ordinarily careful person will suffer in property or convenience therefrom. Mr. Vilas knows very well that under civilized governments no officer is expected to enforce the law under all circumstances and at any cost. He is bound to use judgment about it in all unforeseen emergencies and crises, and trust for indemnity to the Legislature in case he has had to violate or suspend a statute. It is only under Oriental governments that the law is carried out without regard to the lives and property or convenience of the people who live under it. The Post-office, in short, is made for man, not man for the Post-office. If people have been led into mistakes in the conduct of their business by the oversight or neglect of the Post-office officials, they ought undoubtedly to be called on to correct them; but ample time should be given them for this purpose, even if the violation of the statute, after having continued for seven years, should continue for seven weeks longer. What would happen if it did? It would not be the first time that a United States statute has been temporarily disregarded, and neither plague, pestilence, nor famine has followed; and we who say this, yield to nobody in reverence for law.

The situation of the Commissioners of Emigration is an anomaly that falls little short of being disgraceful, not to them, but to the State and the nation. In the first place, they serve without pay or compensation of any kind. In the second place, they are State officers, responsible to the Governor, and the property under their control belongs partly to the State and partly to the city of New York. In the third place, the fund out of which the expenses are paid comes through the Treasury at Washington, being collected as "head-money" from the steamship companies that bring the immigrants. The State has no longer any interest in keeping its buildings in repair or keeping them insured, since they are only nominally the property of the State. They were paid for out of the "head-money" at the time when the State collected that fund—that is, before the courts decided that Congress only could impose a tax on foreign immigration. This was a correct decision, undoubtedly, but it ought to have been followed by a complete transfer of the responsibility of the Bureau of Emigration to the general Government, so that control over the funds and control over the persons disbursing the same should be lodged in the same place.

Much lamentation seems to have been caused by the granting of a subsidy of $80,000 a year by the Argentine Government to an English company for a line of steamers to run between Buenos Ayres and New York. We should suppose that this would be the occasion of great rejoicing among those

who have been worrying all these years about the smallness of our South American trade. Have they not told us all the time that what we needed to put new life into this trade was direct steam communication with South American ports? But now that this boon is supplied without a dollar of expense to us, we hear nothing but dismal forebodings of the result, because, forsooth, the subsidy did not come from our Treasury and go to an American company. Was it the subsidy that they wanted rather than the trade? So it would appear from the tone of the protectionist newspapers.

Protection has found a new peril in a Treasury regulation which permits druggists to import oil of peppermint in sixteen-ounce bottles and reëxport it in twenty-one-ounce bottles without paying the duty of 25 per cent. which our tariff levies on that worthy drug. The farmers of Wayne County, N. Y., are said to be in a high state of excitement over it, since their peppermint has acquired great fame in the world, and it is feared that the repacking of peppermint oil in American ports and in American bottles will take away their foreign markets. A telegram from Lyons, N. Y., says that "the effect is to materially reduce the price to the producers in Wayne County, for it practically annuls the customs duties, and enables the exporters to buy in Japan at low prices instead of looking to American cultivators for their supply. The farmers here, irrespective of party, are indignant at the Administration for thus establishing free trade in a direction coming home to their own interests, and are bringing influences to bear to have the decision reversed." It is not alleged that an ounce of peppermint oil can get into the hands of American consumers without paying the duty, but merely that the oil touches our shores before going to foreign markets. In so far as this amounts to a deception it is a wrong, of course, but it is difficult to see how the Treasury Department is to prescribe the size of bottles that peppermint oil shall be packed in for foreign consumers. It is easy to see, however, that if packing in bond in New York is not permitted, it will only be necessary for the free-traders to send their bottles to Japan instead of bringing their peppermint here. We hope that this crisis may be met somehow before the next election. We do not want a peppermint issue to be added to the Southern question, the fishery dispute, the Anarchist trouble, the surplus, and all the other perplexities of the political situation.

The protection issue is rapidly becoming a hard thing for the Republicans to handle. The trouble is that the farmers of the West are weary of a high tariff, and insist upon a change. Republican newspapers in that part of the country find the sentiment in favor of tariff revision too strong to be withstood. A third of the Republican State Convention in Nebraska a few weeks ago voted for what is generally called a free-trade plank in the platform, and the Omaha *Bee*, a representative party newspaper, keeps publishing such editorial paragraphs as this: "Under the existing tariff system a duty of 92 per cent. is exacted on the cheaper cloths, and 57½ on the more expensive ones. As the poorer classes have to buy the former, and the rich mainly purchase the latter, the injustice of this arrangement is manifest." The Chicago *Tribune* goes a step further, and flatly charges that the Republican defeat in New York was due to the stupid blunder of the managers in pushing forward the high-tariff issue. The only hope which the *Tribune* of Chicago can see for the future of the party is in a change of base on this question and the adoption of the Western view, which the *Tribune* of New York, the *Press* of Philadelphia, and other such Eastern organs are wont to denounce as "the free-trade heresy."

In floundering around after an issue of some sort, Republican organs are trying desperately to make something out of the Dakota question. It is charged that the settlers of Dakota have been robbed of their rights because a Democratic House has hitherto refused to admit the southern half of that Territory as a State, and there is loud talk about "the crime against the people of that Territory" involved in this attitude of Congress. This is all nonsense. Up to the present time the case about Dakota has been simply this: A lot of politicians in the southern part, who had divided among themselves the senatorships and other offices of the prospective State, have vigorously asserted that an overwhelming majority of the people of the whole Territory wanted to have it divided, and the lower half at once admitted as a State. But they would never consent to an election which would decide whether or not their claim was well founded. At last an election has been held, and although the first reports represented that there was a large majority in favor of division, full returns show that all but three counties in the northern half voted against division, that no less than fifteen in the southern half voted the same way, and that the majority for division does not exceed 3,000 in a total vote of about 70,000. This certainly proves that at present there is no unanimity of feeling for division, and that if there ever was a strong sentiment of that sort, the growth of population and the development of common interests have operated to diminish it. The hesitation of Congress is abundantly justified, and it is still a question whether, with the population so evenly divided now, and apparently drifting more and more towards union, it should not exercise its authority to insist upon the Territory coming in as a single State.

It seems rather a melancholy thing that a regular "Professor of Journalism" in one of our universities, such as the Hon. Charles E. Fitch, editor of the Rochester *Democrat*, is, should have to apply for the place of clerk to the State Senate in order to secure "a vacation from the wearing duties of his present [editorial] position." Yet such is the tale told us by his friend the Ogdensburg *Daily Journal*. In the first place, it is rather odd that service in the Senate clerkship should be to all intents and purposes a vacation, for it draws a salary, and professors of journalism ought not to take a salary for taking a vacation. In the next place, we should think Mr. Fitch might secure the needed rest from "the treadmill of editorial work" in his professorial labors at Cornell. These would give him change of occupation, and change of occupation often means rest. In fact, we can imagine nothing more soothing and refreshing to an intellectual man than the delivery of a course of lectures this winter on the journalistic art, illustrated by the writings of those illustrious practitioners, "Judas," "Ananias," and "the Bilk" of this city. To lead the young Cornell mind through the various phases of a controversy carried on by these gentlemen, mingling instruction with criticism on the way, would surely be far more recreative, as well as far more interesting, than doing the mechanical drudgery of the Senate clerkship.

Among the topics which a university lecturer on "Journalism" would, we should think, treat, would be: "The Choice or Invention of Opprobrious Names for a Hostile Contemporary"; "The Proper Treatment of a Mortgage on a Contemporary's Buildings or Plant"; "The Discovery and Discussion of Disagreeable Occurrences in a Contemporary's Past Life"; "Circulation Boasting"; "On Swearing to Circulation"; "On Challenges to Rivals to Come and Examine One's Books under a Penalty"; "On the Proper Mode of Avoiding Retraction or Apology"; "On the Various Modes of Belittling Corrections by a Correspondent"; "On the Making of Fresh Charges Against a Man who Denies One Already Made"; "On the Manufacture of Bogus Despatches"; "On the Collection and Arrangement of Scandal"; "On the Funny Treatment of Executions and Crimes." This would make a nice and improving course of twelve lectures.

Why the *Herald* has raised its price to three cents we do not know, nor does it make much difference what are its motives in making the change. That it is a change in the right direction few intelligent observers will deny, and that all its competitors will speedily follow its example, every one who cares about the moral or intellectual influence of the press must sincerely hope. The lowering of the price of the morning papers to two cents in this city has, in fact, been little short of a public calamity. There was abundant commercial justification for it in the case of one paper, as long as the others maintained their old price. When the *Sun*, for instance, was selling at two cents, and the other morning papers at three or four, it had abundant room to grow in circulation at their expense. Its possible market consisted of all people who were paying three cents for their morning paper, and would be glad to get it for less. But when all the morning papers except the *Tribune* came down, this advantage

was lost. All became competitors in exactly the same field. When it was found, as might have been expected, that the number of newspaper readers could not be increased by any lowering of the price, and that few would buy more newspapers than they were accustomed to buy, because they had become cheap, there was nothing for it but to try to wrest circulation from each other. This meant outdoing each other in provision for what were supposed to be the tastes of the largest reading class in the city, or, in other words, by the daily accumulation of the largest possible amount of scandal, and by the elaboration of crimes, and offences, and vicious adventures, into ornate, diffuse, and highly sensational narratives. Of course, this could not be done successfully without a corresponding sacrifice of the serious and really interesting things of life—the politics, and art, and literature, and economy of the civilized world. We think we can appeal with confidence to all who can remember the New York press since the establishment of the *Tribune* and *Times*, to say whether in that interval there has ever been so little attention to the graver concerns of the community, and so much to its foulnesses, and follies, and sillinesses, as during the two-cent period.

The crisis in French politics has come at a bad time for M. de Lesseps, who had applied to the Rouvier Ministry for an authorization to issue a lottery loan for 565,000,000 francs, and eventually for a further sum to take up old loans. This application, coming simultaneously with the abandonment for the present of the sea-level canal and the substitution of locks at the Culebra section, caused a decline of 70 francs in Panama shares, and a corresponding drop in the bonds of all classes—the 1,000 franc 3 per cents that were issued last year at 450 falling to 360.

The French protectionists have got into a deplorable squabble about the drawback on pig-iron. Under the customs regulations, any manufacturer of iron for exportation can import pig free of duty by giving a bond that it shall be reëxported after conversion into other forms. But it was found inconvenient and wasteful to carry the iron from a seaport to the interior to be worked up and then carry it back to the seaport to be exported. So a practice grew up of importing the pig and selling it at the seaport duty free, using the equivalent amount of French iron in the manufacture, under Government supervision. This has caused an accumulation of pig at and near the seaports, and led to an outcry from the iron producers in the North and Northeast. So they have prevailed upon the Government to rescind the regulations, and require that all pig imported duty free shall be transported under Government escort to the place where it is to be manufactured. This beautiful arrangement, it is said, will throw out of employment 10,000 workmen in the central departments. The danger on that side has become so imminent that at the last moment the Government suspended the new order, and is now trying to reconcile protection to itself.

M. Barodet and sixty other Radicals in the French Chamber have brought in a bill restricting the Legion of Honor hereafter to military and naval men, and forbidding its bestowal on civilians. It appears there are 34,260 persons in France who wear this decoration to-day, of whom only three-fifths are soldiers or sailors. The rest are civilians, of all sorts of occupations, who have got the honors in all sorts of ways, largely, it is said, through electioneering services to the Ministry of the day. But the Barodet bill is for this reason not likely to be passed. The *Journal des Débats* discusses it jeeringly, and asks what would become of the principle of equality, of which Frenchmen are so fond, if nobody could have the decoration but people who had risked their lives in battle? If, for instance, it was refused to a chief clerk in a Government office who opened letters all day, or to a successful grocer, and given to a man who had been under fire in twenty actions, would it not be a gross outrage on the principle?

It would appear as if the destruction of the Salisbury Ministry was after all to come not from the Irish question, dangerous as it is, but from attempts at dealing with English questions, in lieu of or in precedence of the Irish question. When the Conservative Congress, 1,000 strong, met the other day, the "fair trade" fanatics broke loose, and seem to have had the majority with them. They all want to tax something foreign, but cannot agree on what it ought to be. The farmers want to tax foreign grain and beef, but in order to do this there must be something done to compensate the artisans in the manufacturing districts for putting up the price of their food. What this should be, no one is able to tell. Hardly any foreign manufacturers compete with English goods in the English markets. What English trade and industry is suffering from is foreign competition in foreign markets. For this there is no remedy in English legislation which would not resemble the excision of one's nose to spite one's face. So all is confusion, and old John Bright, who is tired of cursing the "Irish rebels," appears on the scene to curse his new allies. He says with his accustomed frankness that they "return like a dog to his vomit," and that "they are all in confusion, and know not what they ask." This is true, but it is true of the Tory mind about other things than free trade.

Canon Taylor's much-talked-of Wolverhampton address on the progress of Mohammedanism and its relation to the civilization of Africa appears, at first sight, to have found an unexpected and most remarkable confirmation in a book just published by Dr. E. W. Blyden of Liberia. The latter is himself a full-blooded negro, and a professor in the negro College of Liberia. His testimony, therefore, to the comparative failure of Christian missions to do anything for the uplifting of his race, and his belief, Christian that he is, that more is to be hoped for from Mohammedanism than Christianity, have naturally been regarded as of the highest significance. But an able reviewer of his book in the London *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for November picks it to pieces in a fashion that robs it of nearly all of its authority—at least on the point of the blessings which, it maintains, have been wrought by Mohammedanism in Africa. He shows, in the first place, that Dr. Blyden confines his attention to but a limited area on the west coast, and that his surprising assertion that the introduction of Islam has "been the most important if not the sole preservative against the desolations of the slave-trade" is made in complete oversight of the mass of testimony proving that, certainly to the east of Lake Chad, Mohammedans are the most energetic of slave-traders, finding their markets in Mohammedan Egypt and Arabia. Similar havoc does the reviewer make of Dr. Blyden's claim of superior sobriety, chastity, and truthfulness for the Mohammedanized negroes. Travellers, early and late, Christian and indifferent, from Landor to Schweinfurth, are summoned as witnesses on the other side, and their rebutting evidence is of the strongest character. In fact, Dr. Blyden, like Canon Taylor, seems to have been treating of an ideal Islam, and to have argued from altogether too narrow premises. That the former is a good deal of a visionary is recognized by Mr. A. H. Sayce in the London *Athenæum*, and is certainly implied by his gravely cherishing the fancy that the negroes of the United States might easily be induced to return to Africa as evangelists and civilizers. We had supposed that such ideas had expired with the Colonization Society.

Thanks to the good offices of the German Minister to Central America, the difficulties between Guatemala and Mexico, which at one time promised a grave issue, are in a fair way to be adjusted. On the 18th of September a convention was signed by the Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State of Guatemala, providing for the negotiation, at the earliest day possible, of a treaty between the two countries, which is to look to the establishment of a mixed commission to try all cases arising out of claims against either Government. The convention also calls for a modification of the tariff laws so that the raw materials of either country may be imported free of duty into the other. This amicable agreement was followed by a formal apology, on the part of Guatemala, for the failure of justice in the case of the assaulted attaché of the Mexican Legation; and thus all causes of ill-feeling would seem to be removed. It is of interest to note, in this connection, that President Barillas, who proclaimed the Dictatorship on the 26th of last June, almost immediately summoned a constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution and consult for the best interests of Guatemala. That body opened its sessions on the first of October, when it listened to a long message from President Barillas, justifying his course and recounting the measures adopted by him during the time of his absolute power.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 23, to TUESDAY, November 29, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Fisheries Commissioners held their second formal meeting in Washington on November 28. Among the publications on the subject of the fisheries that have recently come into the possession of the American negotiators is the Canadian book of despatches containing correspondence between the Canadian and English Governments, which was to a certain extent unknown to the Department of State, and is expected to prove of value in the pending negotiations.

Secretary Bayard entertained a company of gentlemen on Saturday evening, at dinner, to meet Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The other guests were Senator Ingalls, Secretary Fairchild, Secretary Lamar, Postmaster-General Vilas, Mr. Putnam, Sir Lionel S. West, the British Minister; Sir Charles Tupper, Gen. Cameron, Messrs. Thompson, Bergne, Winter, Moore, Graham, Senators Edmunds and Sherman, and Mr. Angell. Later, Minister West gave a reception to Mr. Chamberlain.

The report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for the last fiscal year shows that the total ordinary postal revenue of the year was $48,118,272; revenue from money-order business, $719,836; total, $48,837,609; total expenditures, $53,133,252. The receipts of the year were 11.1 per cent. greater than those of the previous year; the increase of expenditures was at a ratio of but 3.4 per cent.

Secretary Lamar, in his annual report, will recommend that the Inter-State Commerce Commission be made independent of the authority or supervision of the Interior Department, and that it be made directly responsible to Congress or to the President.

The friends of the Naval War College at Newport are greatly disturbed by a project, which is said to be under consideration, for transferring it to Annapolis.

The number of disasters to documented vessels reported within the field of station operations of the Life-Saving Service during the last year was 332. On board these vessels were 6,327 persons, of whom 6,272 were saved and 55 lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at stations was 737, to whom 1,894 days' relief in the aggregate was afforded.

On Saturday evening a largely attended meeting was held in Chickering Hall, New York, by the friends and advocates of international arbitration. Mayor Hewitt presided, and addresses were made by Sir George Campbell, Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Halley Stewart, M. P., and W. R. Cremer, M. P. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five persons to urge upon the United States Government the advisability of effecting a treaty of arbitration with England, and to formally request Congress to call a convention of the nations of North and South America, for the purpose of forming an International Court of Arbitration.

A. G. Menocal, civil engineer in the United States Navy, and Chief Engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, says that, of the various plans suggested, the company has decided to reëxamine two, in which the canal from the port of Brito, on the Pacific, to Lake Nicaragua, the navigation across the lake, and slack-water navigation in the River San Juan as far as Ochoa, are common to both, the difference between them being confined to that portion of the routes from the dam across the San Juan River at Ochoa to Greytown. One plan contemplates following the general direction of the River San Juan from the dam to the vicinity of Punta Petaca, just above the outlet of the San Juanillo, and thence by an almost straight line to Greytown. The other involves the same dam at Ochoa, and, by retaining an uninterrupted level through some three miles of the canal and across the basin of the stream San Francisco, which it is proposed to flood and convert into an artificial lake by the construction of an embankment just before it empties into the San Juan, the summit level is extended to the eastern slope of the dividing ridge between the basin of the San Francisco and the valley of the lower San Juan, a distance of 144 miles from the upper lock on the west side of the lake. A lock of 53-feet lift has been proposed at the eastern terminus of the summit level, and thence to Greytown, a distance of 17 miles, the canal follows first the valley of the brook Deseado to Laguna Benard, and then across the flat alluvial plain of the San Juan River to Greytown.

The discouraging outlook for the Northwestern stock business, as it appeared last spring, proves to have been unwarranted. The Northern Pacific has hauled East from Montana and western Dakota this season 72,450 head of beef cattle, against 80,950 in 1886, a decrease of only 7,500 head. Last year 2,280 head of cattle were shipped East from Washington Territory, but on account of the coast demand being greater this year, none were shipped. The shortage from Montana and western Dakota is only 6,220 head. The number of Northern Pacific was 99,648 head, against 110,525 head last year, a decrease of 10,895. These figures show a decrease in the stock movement of only 10 per cent.

Monday, November 28, was extremely cold in the Northwest. In some places the mercury fell lower than it had ever been known to fall so early in the season. In St. Paul it touched 16°, at Fort Buford 28°, at Bismarck 24°, at La Crosse 20°, at Galena 10°, and at Waterloo, Iowa, 38°, all below zero. In Chicago the lowest point touched was 2° above zero.

A welcome rain fell throughout the northern part of Texas on November 24. It was the first of any importance in three months.

Some of the opponents of James G. Blaine are endeavoring to induce the Republican National Committee to select New York city as the place for holding the National Convention.

Senators Cameron and Quay are exerting themselves in Washington to induce the Republican National Committee to call the National Convention of their party in Philadelphia.

Prominent Republicans in Michigan met in Detroit on November 24 to take action with reference to the meeting of Republican clubs in New York on December 15.

Gen. Lew Wallace, author of 'Ben Hur,' was one of the new names mentioned in the papers last week for the second place on the Republican ticket.

Senator Blackburn favors the nomination or Gen. John C. Black for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket.

About 200 people attended the Minnesota State Prohibition Convention held in St. Paul on November 22. Plans for the next campaign, which were adopted, include a thorough organization of the party throughout the State. A State Central Committee of fifteen was elected.

On November 26 an exciting election was held at Atlanta, Ga., to determine whether the sale of liquor should be prohibited in that city. The Prohibitionists were defeated, the majority against them being comparatively small.

The Mayor of Toronto, Mr. William H. Howland, has been invited to deliver an address on the subject of Sunday liquor-selling and temperance at a meeting of citizens in Steinway Hall on the evening of December 13.

Returns from nearly all the counties in Dakota show that the majority for a division of the Territory will not exceed 3,000, the total vote being about 70,000.

The official returns from the election in Virginia show a Democratic majority of 426.

The citizens of New Haven will vote next Tuesday on the question of disposing of the old State-house.

Nathaniel J. Bradlee has been nominated as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Boston.

The Jersey City Board of Works on Monday passed, over Mayor Cleveland's veto, the resolution permitting the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

On November 29 the Court of Appeals at Albany rendered a decision in the case of Jacob Sharp, convicted in the Supreme Court of bribing the New York Aldermen of 1884 to grant the right of way for a horse railroad in Broadway. The question before the highest court was as to the rulings of the lower court. The decision reverses the judgment of conviction, thus opening the way for a new trial. The main point of the elaborate opinion, which was written by Judges Danforth and Peckham, is that error was committed by the trial court in permitting the prisoner's evidence against himself to be received, such evidence having been obtained by the Committee of the State Senate on an investigation of the charges of bribery.

The Reading Railroad property was, by an order of the court, on November 23, taken from the hands of the receiver and turned over to the company, the order to take effect on January 2, 1888.

On November 24 the Lehigh Railroad employees and miners at Pottsville appointed a committee to confer with the employers on the subject of the prevailing strike. The statement is made that the condition of the strikers is such as to compel them to go to work.

An investigation into the management of the Indiana Reformatory for women, by Gov. Grey, shows that shocking cruelty has for a long time been inflicted upon inmates. The management is wholly in the hands of women.

Cardinal Gibbons last week sent to Pope Leo XIII. a letter from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, congratulating the Holy Father upon the attainment of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Prof. Langley, the new Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, says he does not intend to begin his administration with radical changes in methods. If new questions come up, he will act on his judgment; precedent will, however, be generally followed.

Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth College visited the Connecticut River fossil-beds near Northampton last week and obtained some valuable specimen bird-tracks for the museum. Some curious footprints, apparently human, were discovered for the first time.

The Catalogue of the College of New Jersey for 1887-88 was issued last week. It forms a 16mo of 176 pages, and represents the institution in the 141st year of its existence. The Faculty includes 40 professors and tutors. The Academic Department embraces 90 Seniors, 79 Juniors, 116 Sophomores, 113 Freshmen, and 30 specials. The Scientific School contains 95. Besides these there are 10 fellows and 78 graduate students; making a total of 611, or rather 603, 8 names being repeated. This is an increase of 44 over the number of students last year.

The football match between Yale and Harvard, on the Polo Grounds on Thanksgiving Day, resulted in a victory for Yale

by a score of 17 to 8. In the morning on the same grounds, Wesleyan defeated the University of Pennsylvania at football by a score of 10 to 4. Yale thus wins the College championship.

The third annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education was held on November 25 in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: William Blaikie of this city, President; Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard University, Prof. E. P. Thwing of Brooklyn, and Prof. H. C. Putnam of Vassar College, Vice-Presidents; Dr. W. G. Anderson, Secretary; Prof. E. M. Hartwell of Johns Hopkins University, Treasurer, and Dr. C. McIntire and Prof. E. Hitchcock, jr., Counsellors.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Children's Aid Society, which was made at a meeting of the Society on November 22, shows that in the thirty-five years of its existence the Society has saved 83,169 persons from want. Over 100,000 girls and 155,000 boys were taught in its industrial schools. There are now 21 industrial schools, 14 night schools, 6 lodging-houses, 2 seaside houses, and 1 mission for sick children under the care of the Society.

The observance of Evacuation Day, November 25, was less marked than usual. The veterans of 1812, now reduced in numbers to four, paraded in the Bowery and Broome Street, and partook of their annual dinner. They were under command of Gen. Abraham Dally, who is now ninety-one years old. The other three are George Crygier, eighty-eight years old, Henry Morris, eighty, and Elijah P. Jenks, eighty-seven. In the evening fireworks were discharged at Madison Square.

On November 22 the *Thetis* arrived at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and sailed thence for Alaska.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn was damaged by fire on November 27 to the extent of $25,000.

A report from Bridgeport is to the effect that Mr. Barnum will rebuild at that place the winter quarters for his show.

Mme. Etelka Gerster reappeared in concert in New York last week, after an absence of four years. Her voice had so far deteriorated as to render it advisable for her to abstain from further effort for the present.

Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who was dismissed from his congregation at Savannah, Ga., has been presented by his friends with a costly gold watch and chain. His daughter was presented with a check for a large amount. He preached his farewell sermon to the Independent Presbyterian congregation on November 27. After the morning services five of the seven elders resigned.

A disagreeable sequel attends upon the recent eulogy by Dr. Joseph Parker, the English clergyman who is making a lecturing tour in this country, in Brooklyn upon the late Henry Ward Beecher. The friends of Mr. Beecher claim that they understood that the address was to be given without pecuniary consideration. Maj. Pond, who has Dr. Parker's business affairs in charge, says he had to pay for the eulogy, thereby greatly reducing the amount realized from the admission fees for the monument fund.

The throat difficulty with which Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been more or less troubled is declared by his physician, Dr. Morgan, not to be a cancer.

A lot containing 3,600 square feet of land was selected in the Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago, on November 24, as the burial place of the executed Anarchists.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Randolph B. Marcy died at Orange, N. J., on November 22. He was seventy-six years of age. He was brevetted Brigadier-General on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war of the rebellion, and was retired at his own request on January 2, 1881, after over forty years of service.

A. W. Hendricks, a cousin of the late Vice-President Hendricks, was found dead in his bed in Indianapolis on November 24.

On November 25 Elias Warner Leavenworth died in Syracuse, at the age of eighty-four. He had been a Representative in Congress, Secretary of State of New York, a member of the Legislature, Mayor of Syracuse, and had held various other less important offices. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., entered Williams College in 1820, and was graduated at Yale in 1824. He was a law student in William Cullen Bryant's office while the latter was in the practice of the profession of law. In 1872 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College.

Jacques Wissler, who engraved nearly all the plates from which the money and bonds of the Confederate States of America were printed, died on November 25, at his home in Camden, N. J., aged eighty-four.

Edward M. Davis, formerly a leading silk merchant in Philadelphia, and prominent for the past half-century in philanthropic causes, particularly abolition, died in Boston on November 26, in the 77th year of his age.

On November 28 two nephews of the late C. K. Garrison, named C. B. and C. K. Garrison, were killed in a lead mine in southwestern Missouri, by the falling of the bucket in which they were ascending after an inspection of the mine.

FOREIGN.

A Paris despatch on November 26 says: MM. Lockroy and Granet joined M. Montjou in advising M. Grévy not to resign. They tried to persuade M. Grévy that they were able to form a Cabinet, as there were numerous friends in the Chamber ready to shield him. The Rouvier Cabinet, however, pointed out that MM. Lockroy and Granet only wanted, conjointly, perhaps, with Gen. Boulanger, to form a Cabinet in order to seize the direction of Congress. M. Grévy thereupon abandoned the idea of a combination under M. Lockroy.

At seven o'clock on the evening of November 24 M. Grévy handed his resignation of the Presidency of the French Republic to M. Rouvier. The text of M. Grévy's message is to the effect that he finds it impossible to continue to govern the country.

Thirteen Deputies and Senators assured President Grévy on November 29 that they would unite to form a Cabinet if he would reconsider his purpose to resign the Presidency.

A Paris despatch on November 28 announced the illness of Lord Lyons, paralysis having fallen upon his left side.

Lord and Lady Dalhousie died in Havre, France, on November 26, within a few hours of each other. They were on their way to their home in England from America.

Five years ago the increase of wolves in France had become so serious that the Government found it necessary to raise the awards for killing them. In 1882 423 wolves were killed, in 1883 1,316, in 1884 1,035, in 1885 900, and in 1886 760. The awards are now 200 francs for the killing of a wolf which has attacked human beings, 150 francs for one in young, 100 francs for a male wolf, and 40 francs for a cub.

A Pesth despatch, November 26, says: "The *Pesther Lloyd* says the interview between Prince Bismarck and the Czar was a dramatic one. Prince Bismarck was scarcely able to restrain his passion. The Czar assured the German Chancellor that he desired peace, and did not intend to attack Germany, or to take part in any coalition against her. Prince Bismarck declared that whosoever wished peace must not attack Germany's allies. He presented the *casus fœderis* clearly to the Czar, who admitted that Prince Bismarck's views were not new to him, and added that his declarations regarding Germany applied equally to Austria. The passion shown by Prince Bismarck in his interview with the Czar was on account of his learning of the receipt by the Russian Government of forged letters, purporting to be signed by himself, in regard to the relations between the two Governments."

All the editors of St. Petersburg have been summoned by the press censor and instructed to adopt a moderate tone regarding Germany.

Mr. Pendleton, American Minister to Germany, in a Thanksgiving speech in Berlin, referred in very feeling terms to the Crown Prince. At the instance of Mr. Chapman Coleman, first Secretary of the American Legation, it was unanimously resolved to send the following telegram to the Crown Prince: "The Americans in Berlin offer their most heartfelt sympathy with the Crown Prince in his sufferings, and their best wishes for his early return, restored in health, to his people and their hospitable capital city."

Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Pinafore" was produced in Berlin on November 27 for the first time.

An attempt made in Limerick on Sunday to hold a demonstration in honor of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, was suppressed by the police. The unveiling of a statue to commemorate the hanging of the men was set down as a portion of the programme. Fearing interference with the statue, a guard surrounded it during the night. Mr. McInerney of New York, who had been chosen to preside at the demonstration, was on the ground and addressed the people. The police then drew their bâtons and made an onslaught upon the crowd. This was answered by stone throwing. The crowd was dispersed. Subsequently, wherever groups were found assembling, the police charged upon them and seized their flags.

The prospectus for the World's Fair at Glasgow in 1888 has been issued. The guarantee fund already amounts to £250,000. The exhibition is opened to the world, and all branches of industry will be represented. The whole arrangements are in charge of the Executive Council, of which the Lord Provost of Glasgow is Chairman.

The search for the British gunboat *Wasp*, which is supposed to have been lost in a cyclone several weeks ago, has been abandoned.

Of the 214 passengers on the wrecked steamer *Scholten*, 102 are known to have been saved.

The Government of Newfoundland are constructing three steamers to be placed on the coast to prevent smuggling on the part of French fishermen.

The Quebec Provincial Board of Health, at Montreal, November 25, adopted a resolution favoring the establishing of uniform quarantine regulations by the United States and Canada.

On November 25 the sculling race at Sydney, New South Wales, for the world's championship, was won by Beach against Hanlan.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has arranged for a loan of 6,000,000 taels at 5½ per cent. for 20 years with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank. It is probable that Nankin will be opened as a treaty port.

The Argentine Republic is about to make a concession to an English company, which is at once to put on a regular semi-monthly line of swift ships between New York and that port.

INDIA AND AMERICA AS WHEAT-GROWERS.

Mr. William E. Bear, an eminent English authority on agriculture, has a controversy with Mr. Edward Atkinson, in *Bradstreet's* columns, on the thesis of the latter that American wheat-growers can realize as good profits, with wheat at 34s. per quarter in Liverpool, as they could at 50s. fifteen or seventeen years ago, by reason of the cheapening of the cost of production and transportation. The question of Indian competition in wheat-growing for European markets naturally falls into this discussion, and here Mr. Bear drops out of agriculture, where he is very much at home, and into political economy, where he is very much at sea. He maintains that since India has a depreciated silver currency, but sells at gold prices, she has an advantage, as an exporter of wheat, of about 25 per cent. over gold-standard countries. He says:

> "As to the advantage which the shipper of Indian wheat obtains through the depreciation in the exchange value of the rupee, that is a topic I have often touched upon in these columns. It is now pretty generally admitted, even by persons who, with extraordinary denseness, disputed it. At the meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture the other day there was a very able discussion of the currency question in relation to agriculture, and yet not a single speaker disputed the fact that what has just been referred to is equivalent to a bounty of about 25 per cent. on the export of wheat from India. Mr. W Fowler, described by one of his opponents as 'the greatest goldbug in London,' distinctly and repeatedly admitted the fact. 'I believe there is a bounty,' he said."

The first thing that strikes us as wonderful after reading this statement is, that the world has been so long unmindful of the advantages that a depreciated currency gives to a country in its export trade. How could Mr. Bear give away such a precious secret? All countries are striving with might and main to increase their exports. Is it not singular that none of them has ever thought of this easy expedient? Surely no instrument is easier to obtain than a depreciated currency; yet, although we have had the example of India before us ever since 1876, when silver was almost as low as it is now, no nation has ever bethought itself of rushing after the silver standard in order to increase its exports.

But depreciation can be produced much more readily by other means than by silver, as, for example, by copper or by paper. The latter method is in extensive use in Austria and Russia at the present time, but without the admirable effect upon exports that Mr. Bear discovers in India. We had our full measure of depreciated currency from 1862 to 1879, but the phenomenon which Mr. Bear discovers in India was never noticed in our export trade, which ought to have been tremendously increased when gold was at a premium of 285. Nor has the advantage which silver depreciation confers been observed in Mexico, where all the conditions which prevail in India, including the maintenance of the local purchasing power of silver, exist in equal force. Mr. David A. Wells, in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, doctors this India-silver-export *malaise* in a way that ought to stiffen the backbone of Mr. W. Fowler, whose fame as "the greatest goldbug in London" has not reached this country except through the medium of Mr. Bear's letters.

Mr. Bear's conception is that Indian wheat-growers obtain an advantage "through the maintenance of the purchasing power of the rupee in their own country concurrently with its great fall in gold value, the only test of its value in England." This is a very cloudy statement—indeed, one which we do not pretend to understand, although we have often tried to do so, long before Mr. Bear became a convert to the theory.

As to the main point in controversy between Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Bear, viz., whether American farmers get as good compensation with wheat at 34s. per quarter as they got at 50s. per quarter fifteen or seventeen years ago, we think that there are not sufficient data to decide it. Nor is it very important that it should be decided, seeing that the price is no longer 34s., but has fallen to 30s. A much more interesting query is that which Mr. J. R. Dodge, the statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington, seeks to answer in the November report of that Bureau. This is, whether the competition of India in wheat-growing for European markets is becoming more and more severe, and whether that country is gaining on us in the race. Mr. Dodge is convinced that we have little to fear from India. He shows by official statistics that neither the acreage nor the product of Indian wheat has increased during the past ten years, notwithstanding the inducements offered by railway extension. He also quotes Sir James Caird as saying last summer that "there had been no material increase either of acreage or product, but that the surplus that had been pitted and reserved for famine years had been exported, owing to increased facilities for transportation." That the United States is not losing her relative position in British markets is shown by the statistics of imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from 1877 to 1886. Of the total imports, the United States furnished the following percentages:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1877	37	1882	55
1878	56	1883	47
1879	61	1884	53
1880	65	1885	47
1881	64	1886	59

After making this flattering exhibit, Mr. Dodge also drops into political economy, and, like Mr. Bear, makes a mess of it. "This increase of exports," he says, "to a nation that is compelled to pay cash instead of goods, in preference to trade with a portion of her own empire, is evidence of a very direct and successful competition of our wheat-growers with those of India or any other nation." We can only wonder what became of the cash that Great Britain paid us in the years 1885 and 1886 for the 76,000,000 bushels of our wheat that she took from us, as it does not appear in our Custom-house returns.

The simple truth is, that when two cargoes of wheat arrive at London, the one from India and the other from America, the buyer pays cash for both. He does not concern himself with the use that the sellers make of the money. The sellers never think of bringing the money home, except in those instances, generally rare, but quite as frequent in Indian as in American trade, when it is more profitable to bring back money than goods. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, goods are bought in the London market with the proceeds of the sale of wheat, and there is not an iota of difference between the two, except that if the American buys French, German, or East Indian instead of English goods with the proceeds of his sale, he does so with an English bill of exchange, and thereby gives a profit to an English banker, an English merchant, and probably an English shipowner. This is what is meant by "selling for cash instead of goods." England shows no reluctance to pay cash in this way for wheat or for anything else.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

In a recent number of *Science* Mr. Appleton Morgan has published an article, entitled "The Act of God and the Railway Company," in which he tries to palliate or even to deny the responsibility of the corporations for most of the serious railroad accidents of the past year. We have of late become quite accustomed to such pleas on behalf of the Anarchists, but when the same line of argument is invoked in favor of a railroad company, by a lawyer of Mr. Morgan's standing, it is a surprise, and by no means a welcome one.

To those familiar with the detailed history of railroad operation, the title will seem almost sacrilegious. Railroad accidents to-day are not the "act of God," but most distinctly the act of man, and, in the vast majority of instances, not of one man only, but of a number of men, who have habitually disregarded precautions which would have been sufficient to prevent the result. We do not mean to say that this is true in every case. But it is true in the vast majority of cases; and, what is more to the purpose, it is true in most of the cases cited by Mr. Morgan to prove the contrary. It is most unfortunate that the article should be so inaccurate in its detail. Many readers whose good sense would teach them to shrink from accepting the author's conclusions, will be more or less influenced by some of his statements of fact, simply because they have not the means of testing them.

He devotes special attention to five serious accidents which have occurred during the current year—at Republic, on the Baltimore and Ohio; at White River Bridge, on the Central Vermont; at Forest Hills, on the Boston and Providence; at Chatsworth, on the T. P. & W.; and at Kouts Station, on the Chicago and Atlantic. In all of these cases, he says, the companies "have done, were doing at the time the accident happened, all that experience and science had taught them how to do, or that their professional or expert brethren employed in the same industry could have done under like circumstances," and that "every railway officer knows that the penalty his company suffers for such accidents as the five

above described is exemplary—vindictive only, so far as the companies themselves are concerned."

Among these five accidents we select for detailed examination his account of the Forest Hills disaster. This was investigated promptly and fully by the Massachusetts Commissioners. Every opportunity was given for testimony on behalf of the company. No serious doubt was cast on the fairness of the conclusions. The facts are open for every one to read. What does Mr. Morgan say of this accident? "Somebody had failed to report or to discover a flaw in the ironwork of a bridge at a point called Forest Hills. The locomotive followed the rails. Everything upon the train was in perfect order. No appliance in the company's power to provide was lacking. But the bridge sank."

How do the facts agree with these statements? "No appliance in the company's power to provide was lacking!" The train was not provided with automatic brakes. Seven of the nine cars were; but any man familiar with railroad operation knows that the insertion of two other cars without this appliance rendered the whole useless. There was no evidence offered to show that such disregard of safety appliances was exceptional in the suburban branch train service of the Boston and Providence Road. We repeat it, the train did not have automatic brakes; and this alone is sufficient to overthrow Mr. Morgan's whole reasoning.

"Somebody had failed to report or discover a flaw in the iron work of a bridge." In December, 1881, the Board of Railroad Commissioners had called the attention of the Superintendent of the Boston and Providence Railroad to this particular bridge, which it characterized as "an oddity among bridges," and for which it advised a series of tests. This recommendation was practically not complied with, only one such test being made, and that so careless that no record of its results was preserved.

In the investigation which followed the disaster it was found that the bridge was designed by a man who had no knowledge of skew-bridge construction, was built under contract with a company that had no existence and no responsibility; that the bridge was constructed practically without superintendence on the part of the corporation; that the tests of the bridge were not made in the presence of any one acting for the corporation who was qualified to judge of their value; and that in various details of construction specific warnings of the Board had been disregarded. The Commissioners' report on the disaster contains this passage: "From the time of the construction of the bridge to the day when it fell, the railroad company had caused it to be examined by one man only, who, year after year, passed over vital parts of the bridge without realizing that they were of importance. This man had been in the employment of the corporation for a long series of years, his trade was that of a machinist, he had not been educated as a civil engineer, and the management had abundant reason to know that he was not qualified, and had had no opportunity to qualify himself, to do the work assigned to him with reference to this bridge. . . . In the erection and inspection of bridges the management of a railroad is bound to exercise the utmost care. Had such care been exercised, there is every reason to believe that the disaster would have been prevented. . . . The Board renews the expression of its belief that a preventible accident is a crime."

We have chosen this accident for special examination because the facts were clearer and the results more accessible than in the others. We do not understand how it was possible for a writer of good standing to disregard these facts. Either he must have presumed on the ignorance of his readers, or else he never took the trouble to look into the matter himself. The latter is perhaps the more charitable supposition. But it need hardly be said that for a writer in a scientific periodical either excuse is equally weak.

In one sense there is no very serious danger to be apprehended from the appearance of articles of this kind. The public is not likely to be too lenient in its judgment of railroad corporations. The feeling on the subject of railroad accidents is such that no successful attempt is likely to be made to shift the responsibility. It is by their indirect effects that articles like this do harm. We are living in a time when responsibility, both legal and moral, needs to be strengthened rather than weakened. If a lawyer attempts to enable corporations to disregard it, he gives additional force to every movement by which Anarchists seek to carry the same principle still further.

The justification for the existing industrial system is that it secures more responsible and far-sighted management of capital than could be obtained in any other way. The system of private property and private management of capital is founded on something stronger than the arguments of Bastiat and Henry George about a plane and a plank or a calf and a cow. It is founded on the fact that it secures to the community more efficient, economical, and responsible management of its industry than was possible under the old systems which it has superseded. As long as property-holders and managers are willing to accept their responsibility, they have comparatively little to fear from the attacks of their enemies. It is when they attempt to enjoy the rights of property without corresponding responsibilities that they give their opponents the most dangerous weapon with which to attack them.

A Socialist has described the traditional political theory of English economists as "anarchism tempered by an appreciation of the advantages of having the inside track." There is enough scientific truth in this to give the satire a keen edge. If property-holders or their advocates try to avoid responsibility for what they do, they will give real foundation for the charge. Every such misjudged attempt will make the sarcasm sharper and its practical influence more dangerous. If the railroads and railroad owners are unwilling to face the responsibility for their accidents, the demand for State ownership and management will be all the more forcible. If property-holders as a class are unwilling to face the consequences of what they do, they must be prepared to see the rights of property limited. Whoever fears the growing tendency in the direction of State Socialism must regret the adoption of a line of argument whose ultimate effect will be to strengthen that tendency.

THE AGE OF ENVY.

We do not know the circumstances under which Solomon was led to declare: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." They were probably of a domestic nature, but if he were now living, he would find reason for his proverb in the relations of the different members of our body politic to each other. It is beyond question that, so far as provision for their physical and mental wants is concerned, poor people are a great deal better off than they ever were before. No one who has any acquaintance with the details of the life of the inhabitants of this country in the early part of the century, will deny that the hardships of a middle-class family then were greater than those of the family of a sober and well-behaved laborer now, or that the luxuries of the one have become the necessaries of the other. But it is questionable whether our ancestors were not happier over their herbs than we with our stalled oxen. The poor are so much exercised with the fear, or enraged with the conviction, that they are not getting their fair share of the good things of this life, that they cannot enjoy what they do get; while the well-to-do are anxious lest the tide of discontent may rise so high as to sweep away the banquet altogether. Few persons would deny that it would be a pleasanter world to live in if there were less wealth, provided there were also less grumbling, envy, and contention.

It is true that material comfort is a good thing—a truth upon which it is unnecessary to insist to the present generation. But that wealth should be sought and enjoyed in the right spirit is a more important truth, and one that does not at present attract very much attention. What is called the "Labor Question" is discussed in every periodical, and in most of these discussions we find it assumed that the reward of labor is insufficient. The consequence is that every one—for we are all laborers—is prompted to look upon his work in a way that is, to say the least, unfortunate. Every one is pleased if he can lay the blame of his sufferings elsewhere than at his own door, and it seems to be especially satisfactory to complain of the institutions of society. If a man is poor, it is because of the oppression of landlords. If his wages are low, it is because of the rapacity of corporations. So it comes to pass that men go to their tasks with a feeling of unwillingness; they are disposed to "quarrel with their bread and butter," and, of course, the result of it all is bad work. Poverty, it may thus be said, is increased by complaining of it. If men were as much interested in doing good work as in struggling for good wages, they would get better wages without struggling for them.

A general deterioration of character follows

from this yielding to discontent. A man who allows his mind to dwell upon the inequitable return that he receives for his labor, instead of dwelling upon the proper performance of his work, is not likely to be a very desirable member of society. He falls behind his fellows and gives himself up to envy. Instead of reflecting that there must needs be inequalities in this world, he dreams of a state where there shall be no one more prosperous than himself, and comes to hate the present order as unjust. It is obvious that a human being actuated by such sentiments cannot be happy and is likely to be dangerous. If the laws and institutions of society are all wrong, there can be no wrong in disregarding them. If employers have an unjust advantage of position, it is right to cheat them. Thus the moral nature is corrupted and the distinctions of right and wrong become faint and confused. The end is either in open lawlessness or in a sullen despondency, broken by acts of malignant treachery not only to those who are entitled by contract to faithful service, but also to society at large.

The influence of this tendency to yield to what is admitted to be the meanest of passions appears even in our legislatures. It is the nature of envy to pull down, not to raise up, and the measures advocated by those who claim to represent the poor, and who, unfortunately, perhaps do represent them, are often intended really to harass the rich. Nothing was more striking in the agitation of the convict-labor question than the brutal indifference, and even the malicious exultation, with which the warning that if the convicts were to be unemployed, they would have to be supported by the taxpayers of the State, was received by those who spoke for the labor unions. It was evidently felt that if the interests of these unions were advanced, it would not be a matter of regret should the wealthier classes have to pay for it. Minds narrowed by this mean and jealous habit of looking with bitterness upon the prosperity of others are incapable of entertaining any enlightened views of statecraft. Such minds cannot conceive or understand a policy that unifies the interests of all classes, and recognizes the prosperity of the whole as involving that of the parts.

While the poor are from their situation naturally more prone to yield to envy, it would be a mistake to connect this passion with poverty. There have been ages when poverty was not looked upon with contempt, and when it was thought becoming to endure hardships with fortitude; and, as we have said, the poor of the present time are comparatively well off. It is quite possible for wealthy people to envy one another upon many accounts, and much display is really made in the hope of exciting this feeling. The truth is that the prevalence of an envious spirit is a manifestation of the all-pervading materialism of the age. We are so set upon material ends that we exaggerate the importance of attaining them, and come to think little of success that does not "materialize." Now the quantity of material goods is necessarily limited, and it is at the same time impossible that they should be equally distributed. But the immaterial—which are also the real—goods are unlimited in quantity, and can be enjoyed by every one to an extent which is principally dependent upon himself. Men do not envy one another for being honorable and generous and considerate, although they may envy the results of those virtues. And if such goods as these were held up as ideals, mean passions like envy would be expelled. But so long as men are overwhelmingly absorbed in the pursuit of what exists only in a quantity insufficient to satisfy them all, the vast majority of them will infallibly be convinced that they are not getting their fair share, and will hate their successful competitors. It is obvious that no change in human institutions, no interference with freedom of contract, no juggling with property in land, can avail to check a disposition that is necessarily engendered by competition of this kind. There must be a change of ideals before there can be a change of heart.

It is hardly to be expected that teachers of morality should escape the subtle influence of this atmosphere of materialism, but it is surprising that so many of them should fail to see that by stirring up discontent with institutions that can certainly not be overthrown without a revolution, they are destroying the very fountains of kindliness. That mutual trust and regard which is of the essence of civilization, cannot exist if every man feels that his neighbor is looking with envious eyes on his possessions, and calculating how much they ought to be reduced. When such feelings are prevalent, sympathy is discouraged. The most costly benefactions are looked upon as but the giving up of plunder, and in an age distinguished above all others for the magnificence of the donations of private citizens to the public, gratitude is but slightly felt. So long as schemes for the more "equal division of unequal earnings" are held up to mankind as remedies for suffering, so long will mankind forget that most suffering is the result of sin. The human race is still so far from learning this lesson, and this lesson in all its manifold forms is so much more important than any other, that preachers and moralists may wisely postpone schemes for the reformation of society to endeavors for the reformation of individuals.

PRESIDENT GRÉVY'S RESIGNATION.

THE worst blow, probably, that has yet been inflicted on the French Republic by any one, has been inflicted by the action of all the leading Republicans in forcing President Grévy to resign by refusing to hold office under him. He has sent for everybody who was in the smallest degree likely to be able to form a Cabinet, and they have, one and all, told him that they could do nothing as long as he remained in the Presidential chair. He has accordingly been compelled to vacate it in the second year of his term, as effectually as if he had been formally impeached and found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. In other words, a precedent has been established which will enable a majority in the Chamber to depose the President whenever they please, by simply refusing to form a Ministry under him. It is to be observed, too, that in the existing condition of French politics, a President who finds himself boycotted in this way has not the resource of appealing to the country by a dissolution, because the Opposition is not, as it is here and in England, loyal to the Government. A Frenchman who condemns the action of the Republicans towards the President, would, if he were called to the polls to-morrow, find that his only way of punishing them was to vote for a Monarchist, or, in other words, to send up a majority in favor of changing the form of the Government and getting rid of the Republic altogether. This, of course, a good Republican cannot do. He has no alternative but to make the best of the Republican politicians now in public life.

It is this absence of constitutional alternatives which is the curse of France to-day. No rational choice is ever offered to the Republican voters. They live between the devil and the deep sea. If they do not like the moderate Republicans, they have either to help the Monarchists to upset the Republic altogether, or put the Radicals in power and prepare for a general upturning, and possibly the return of the Commune. Against the intense personality of French politics the quiet citizen has really no protection. It is, of course, a lamentable thing that anybody as closely connected with the President as Wilson is, should be so strongly suspected of corruption and jobbery. But men who cared more for the Republic than for personalities would have labored might and main to dissociate the President wholly from the scandal, and make Wilson the scapegoat, and would have seen clearly that in insisting that the President must bear part of Wilson's burden they were covering the Republic with disgrace and weakening it both at home and abroad. The mischief is not cured by punishing Grévy for Wilson's sins. The world of course says that a system which puts in the highest place a man responsible for gross corruption in the Executive Palace, ought not to last and cannot last. In fact, the whole movement against Grévy could not serve the purposes of the Monarchists better if they themselves had contrived it, and they are, of course, vigorously supporting it.

When the Convention meets to elect Grévy's successor it will find the Republicans so divided, the future so uncertain, and the popular agitation so deep, that everything will seem possible to the Royalists. There is not now a single Republican statesman who is clearly marked out for the Presidency, as Thiers or Gambetta was, for instance, by past services, or by public confidence. There are a number of men, like Freycinet, and Ferry, and Rouvier, and Clémenceau, each of whom has a small following, but not one of whom has any chance of election, and not one whose election would restore public confidence. Among the military men, to whom France is apt to turn in troublous times, there is not one who, like poor MacMahon, even has a good

record of services in the field. All the few men who distinguished themselves in the Franco-German war are dead. The one prominent military man to-day, Boulanger, is distrusted by fully half the nation as an ambitious charlatan, and yet his chances of the Presidency, if a soldier is to be chosen, are probably as good as anybody's.

Of course the Royalists cannot desire a better state of things for their purposes. When the convention meets, they can either make a vigorous push to secure the election of one of the Orleanist princes, or, failing this, aid in putting into the Presidential chair the worst possible Republican candidate, trusting to his administration to prepare the way more effectually than ever for the restoration of the throne. Boulanger or anybody like him would play their game. What they seek to show, and they do not disguise it, is that a Republic cannot succeed in France; that the very attempt to establish it tarnishes the national fame, and degrades public morals, and makes foreign alliances impossible. Neither Russia nor any other Power will be willing to link its fortunes with a Government which runs the risk of revolution every time a high officer is caught selling contracts and decorations, or the Chambers get out of temper with the President.

SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD.

THE death of the late Professor Baird occurred at a time when we were prevented from taking proper notice of the event. We owed a double debt to his memory, as a scientist and as a past contributor to the *Nation*. We purpose, in the present article, to repair our neglect.

Professor Baird was of Anglo-Scotch ancestry, and some of his connections settled in America at the close of the seventeenth century. The names of Potts, Spencer, and Biddle are connected alike with the annals of patriotic endeavor and business sagacity in his native State of Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Baird, established himself in the legal profession at Reading, where the subject of these notes was born on the 3d of February, 1823. His mother, Lydia M. Biddle, from whom young Spencer inherited his genial and equable temperament, survived her husband nearly forty years. From his father he seems to have derived a love of nature and of outdoor pursuits, and this doubtless had much to do with developing that magnificent physique which enabled him in later years to carry easily an almost unparalleled burden of mental and administrative labor. His father died when Spencer was ten years old. The latter entered Dickinson College in 1836, and graduated at the age of seventeen. Like most naturalists, he early showed a strong interest in animated nature, which was shared and promoted by an elder brother, William M., who was the first to begin the collection of specimens, and in 1843 was the senior author of a joint paper in which the two young students made their début in scientific literature. This, which described two new species of birds, was followed by a list of the birds of Carlisle, Pa., after which the activity of the elder brother was turned in other directions.

With a breadth of view unusual at that day, the mother and grandmother did not attempt to repress the development of the son's mind in the direction of scientific pursuits. At that period it could hardly be hoped that such studies might lead the way to a career satisfactory to parents. The difference between the opportunities of that day and of the present time can hardly be realized, so great has been the change. Fortunately for science and himself, young Baird was permitted to devote the five years following his graduation to the pursuits dictated by his tastes. He formed with Audubon, in 1838, a close friendship, which doubtless had much to do with the choice of the special lines of his subsequent researches. In 1841 and 1842 he undertook long pedestrian tours through the mountains of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he read medicine at New York at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and about this time began his association with the naturalists Cassin and Lawrence, and a little later with Morris, Brewer, Agassiz, Dana, Desor, and Girard. In 1845 he was chosen to the professorship of Natural History in Dickinson College, which included in its duties the teaching of physiology and geometry, and to these chemistry was added at a later period. His special investigations were not interrupted, and his summers were devoted to long expeditions, which reached in successive years the Adirondack region, Ohio, the mountains of Virginia, Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario, with rich results in ichthyology and ornithology. In his own collections, during this period, were developed those business-like methods of arrangement and detail for facilitating study which were subsequently adopted and extended, not only in the institutions which grew up under his supervision, but by nearly all other American scientific museums, and which form a system that for usefulness and efficiency has no parallel in any foreign museum up to the present moment.

In 1850 Professor Baird was appointed to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, then well launched on its career of scientific usefulness under the direction of Professor Joseph Henry. Although the Institution had been made the depository of all the national scientific collections, Henry foresaw, with his usual sagacity, that to provide for and maintain a great museum would swallow up the available income of the Smithsonian fund, and render it impossible to promote science in those more important directions contemplated by his wider and more comprehensive plans. Though recognizing the value and utility of a national museum separately endowed, he set his face firmly against the policy of retention and accumulation on the part of the Institution. Biological specimens, from his point of view, were so much raw material to be studied and digested, in which work, and in the publication and dissemination of the results, the Institution might properly join forces with the Government and with private individuals; its part of the labor and expense being as purely supplementary to other agencies as circumstances might permit. The policy of the Institution under Henry was to disperse as widely and freely as possible the worked-up material, and to enlist in the process of elaboration the aid and enthusiasm of every American naturalist, each in his special field.

To make this policy a success, such as it eventually became, required qualifications of no ordinary kind. Not only must the work of mediation be guided by the most advanced biological science of the time, but the individual intrusted with it must possess a spirit of impartial liberality, tempered by a sound discretion in business methods; a thorough knowledge and just estimate of men; an untiring patience to meet the peculiarities and caprices of the independent, and often one-sided, specialists whose coöperation was essential; a geniality to enlist the willing but unscientific colaborer; and an instant detection of humbug in every guise. Providentially for the future of natural science in this country, the need and the man met in the selection of Professor Baird. In qualifications for the work he stood preëminent—head and shoulders above any man of his time, and perhaps above all other scientific men of any time. He joined to a marvellous faculty for systematizing business a capacity for steady and continuous work only limited by his waking hours. His frank, genial, and wholly unaffected manner put the scientist and the laboring man alike at ease. Always busy, he yet always seemed to have time for a friendly chat with every comer. His memory appeared an inexhaustible storehouse of facts on every subject where any desired datum lay ready to his hand. He knew every specialist in the country. Not only did he hold amicable relations with scientists actually at work, but one might think there was not a school-boy of extraordinary genius for birds'-nesting or fishing whom he could not lay his hands on.

His appreciation of the workers did not stop with the recognition of the character of their scientific results. It seemed as if in his mind he had an epitome of all the characteristics of mind and habit of each and every man. In the constant necessity of selection for this or that task or post, which the always increasing scientific activity of the time rendered more frequent from year to year, he was very rarely mistaken in his judgment. In his position he was called upon to advise in nearly all Government appointments which had a scientific bearing, direct or indirect; and the total number of selections which he determined during his career must have been many hundreds, and have included nearly every available person among the younger generation of students. The most surprising element in it all, to those cognizant of the details, was the calm impartiality which he brought to the task. No thought of self seemed to enter into his calculations. To best fit the purpose was his sole criterion, the purpose being always the promotion of science, and it was a very crooked stick indeed which was not fitted by him to some honorable service, as opportunity served. Those who felt themselves the objects of his personal regard sometimes halted for a moment in comical dismay, perceiving themselves frankly moved, like chessmen, in directions which they would not themselves have selected, and did not altogether like, almost as if they were perfect strangers; but an overwhelming sense of Baird's entire devotion to the promotion of science, his perfect unselfishness, and his incomparable good judgment, always carried the day, and the final outcome never discredited his generalship.

These characteristics would have made a great administrator anywhere, but there were other elements in the problem. It is not so hard to select deputies, aids, and workers of every kind when the work of the selector and that of the designated person form duly subordinated parts of a general scheme, or the parts are so constituted as to be capable of purely independent elaboration. But in scientific work, as every one knows, the spirit of emulation is strong; men work often with a single object in view, and the glory of its first elucidation is necessarily for one alone. Doubtless the substantial amity and concord which have prevailed among American naturalists is in part due to their scattered distribution, the vast and, until recently, virgin fields open to research, and the consciousness that there is plenty of work to occupy profitably every willing student and as many more. In scientific as in economic com-

petition the rivalry grows more intense as unoccupied ground diminishes. Nevertheless, from the earliest times of American science there have been controversies, and naturally these have been more active among the leaders. Baird himself having been one of the most prolific contributors to the literature of systematic zoölogy in the United States, it is evident that in promoting the studies of others, and in holding as a trust for the general benefit the vast collections which passed under his control, opportunities must have been numerous for giving precedence to the progress of his own researches rather than of those of others engaged in the same lines. In such cases, we believe, he never hesitated, and the decision against himself was in more than one instance known by him at the time to be of pecuniary as well as scientific disadvantage to his own apparent interests. He never spoke of this sort of self-denial, and it was in a majority of cases known but to a few persons incidentally connected with the researches in question.

If he guided the activity of others as one would use impersonal agencies in the pursuance of a definite end, he was not less exacting with himself. He not only offered freely to others, sometimes constructive rivals, the raw material of research which he controlled, but in many cases he put in the hands of those whom he thought worthy, his own more or less elaborated manuscripts, to use in their investigations, thus waiving his own priority in the field. His insistence on giving full credit to collaborators of every degree, both in publications and in records, labels, and reports, was proverbial. To the tyro treading with uncertain step the entrance ways of science he was ever cordial; always a friend, guide, and helper. While Professor Henry lived, the affectionate loyalty of Baird to his venerable chief was an inspiration to those about him.

That this faithful coöperation would not have been a matter of course with most men, however honest in purpose and devoted to science, will be more evident when it is understood that, notwithstanding the well-known views of Professor Henry, enforced by him on every possible occasion, a great museum actually did grow up on their hands, the inevitable result of the scientific activity promoted by Professor Baird. This museum, only after years of effort, and but shortly before Professor Henry's death, came to take its present semi-independent position, such as he would have originally assigned to it. Until this was consummated, Professor Henry's anxieties were very great. When, by Professor Baird's persistent effort, quiet tact, and unremitting labor, a distinct organization was finally effected for the museum, it was felt by Professor Henry as the greatest comfort of his declining years. The possibilities of antagonism in such a situation are readily perceptible, and nothing could testify more clearly to nobility of character in both than the fact that such differences never germinated between these faithful servants of science.

When Professor Baird succeeded to the office, it was with a modesty almost amounting to timidity that he spoke of the opportunities and duties of the post. His kindly recognition of his juniors was only changed by the shade of seriousness due to added responsibility. Only those who were engaged with him can realize what an amount and variety of labor he willingly undertook. During the period of Pacific railroad explorations and the activity of the Hudson Bay Company's people, fired by the enthusiasm of Kennicott during his sojourn in the North, collections and correspondence poured in upon Professor Baird in extraordinary quantity. Not alone was the shedding of its horns by the antelope on the Western plains, or the nesting of the canvas-back among Alaskan marshes, the theme of eager letter-writing. The Professor and the ladies of his household might often have been seen among the shops seeking novels for the army officer at some isolated post, a necktie for a northern voyager, or the dress goods for a wedding to come off on the banks of the Mackenzie during the crisp Arctic September. It may be imagined that in his home life Professor Baird was altogether lovable, and we cannot feel that we are laying sacrilegious hands upon the veil in saying that not the least of the benefits conferred upon American science was embodied in the influence which extended from that home upon a host of boyish students gathered from year to year under the brown towers of the Smithsonian Institution, slender as to their resources, half Bohemian as to their living, let loose with little restraint in that great disjointed village, the Washington of twenty years ago.

We have dwelt by preference not on Professor Baird's scientific researches, his administrative successes, his creation of organized scientific agencies, like the Fish Commission and the present National Museum, nor on the fame and honors which came to him from far and near. We have thought it better to leave these things, which are evident and accessible, and to speak of our impressions of the genius and traits of character which moulded his life and made it truly great. The latter are embalmed in the consciousness of his contemporaries, and are chiefly unrecorded, while the former may be found in reports and statistics. Two things his experience may be said to have lacked: he never had a personal controversy, nor, so far as we have ever heard or had reason to suspect, an avowed enemy.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, November 15, 1887.

IN the debates on the Home-Rule Bill of last year the ground was often taken by the opponents of the bill—especially the dissentient Liberals—that they would grant no measure of home rule to Ireland which they would not be prepared to apply to Scotland. During his short campaign in Scotland after the defeat of the bill and the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone accepted this challenge, and said in substance that Scotland had an equal right to claim as ample a measure of home rule, if the people desired to have it. In truth, the Scottish nationality is so distinct, and geographically so compact, that a definite proposal of home rule for Ireland inevitably suggested a comparison with Scotland, notwithstanding the enormous differences in the history and circumstances of the two countries.

Two years ago no one would have believed it possible that home rule in the Irish sense would ever be proposed for Scotland, and it is no wonder that many thoughtful men view with a good deal of anxiety the most distant prospect of a revolutionary change in the constitution of a country so prosperous, progressive, and contented as Scotland has been for half a century. The cry is, in a sense, popular, though the people are not in a mood to attend seriously to it while the Irish question is so much more pressing. On the one hand, a Scottish Home-Rule Association in Edinburgh, with ambitious aims, has almost succumbed to the chilling neglect which it has met with. On the other hand, one occasionally hears of prudent chairmen of meetings, with Parliamentary responsibility on their shoulders, sorely embarrassed by resolutions placing Irish and Scottish home rule exactly on the same level. Sometimes they painfully struggle to strangle or modify the resolution at a preliminary conference. Sometimes it is sprung upon them by way of amendment, and enthusiastically carried.

It is not uninteresting to inquire how far the call for home rule in Scotland is based on any real and well-founded discontent, or is only the evanescent growth of a shallow sentiment. In an important sense the problem of the peaceful union of England and Scotland has actually been solved on the principle of home rule. Scotland retained her own laws, her judicial and administrative system, her Presbyterian Church. All these public institutions were, at the union, materially different from those of England. They have remained so ever since, and have served to keep distinct that separate nationality of which they were the growth. If the attempt had been persevered in to force on Scotland the Anglican Church, if her laws had been changed, Scotland would have been another Ireland. Left to herself in those essential points, she has prospered. The Union survived the Jacobite troubles of the last century and the severe political régime of the Tories in the early part of the present century without a strain. Since the political enfranchisement of the people which began in 1832, the country has made prodigious advances in wealth and material prosperity.

Starting from that date, two tendencies have been in operation. The public business, the legislative and administrative wants of the country, have increased; and again, with the extension of political power and the spread of education, the people inquire more curiously than before whether their power is real—whether, at least within their own bounds, things are done as they desire, and as quickly, cheaply, and effectively as they ought to be done. For a long time the Scotch elector had comparatively rare occasion to knock at the door of Parliament or a Government department. He bore with long patience the inadequacy of the Parliamentary representation which gave him his share of influence in such matters as the Army, the Navy, India, the Colonies, and Foreign Relations. The towns were self-governing; the counties had also an imperfect form of local government. The Lord Advocate, who, as chief law officer of the Crown and public prosecutor, had administered the law when it pressed heavily on public liberty, continued to be the ordinary and not unpopular channel of communication between the Government and the Queen's subjects in Scotland. He exercised a great but undefined general influence on the part of the Government, and managed Scotch Government bills, which were few in number. They were settled according to the wishes of the Scotch members, no one else pretending to know anything about them; and there was plenty of time for the moderate amount of discussion demanded. When a new branch of administration was formed, for the Poor Law, for example, or Lunacy, a board in Scotland was established, for which the Lord Advocate, who was loosely attached to the Home Office, was practically responsible in Parliament. By and by the business of the country increased, while the machinery for performing it seemed to become rather less than more efficient. During the last thirty years there has been a great increase in the number of public works undertaken locally under statutory powers, such as railways, schemes for water supply, and improvement of towns. These schemes, whether they originate in a private bill or a provisional order by a department whose sanction is required, are taken to London and fought out by the parties interested

before committees of both houses of Parliament, at a ruinous cost to the rate-payers. This is one of the most practical grievances; another is, that, in the present congested state of Parliamentary business, Scotch bills are crowded out. Ministers and whips regard Scotch business with impatience. The bills and votes of money are introduced at the very fag-end of the session, and are passed, if passed at all, without adequate discussion in the small hours of the morning. That is the complaint, and it is not without foundation. Again, Scotland has become seized with the impression that while her contributions to the Treasury are proportionately larger, her receipts from the Treasury, whether in the shape of the salaries of public officers or for any public purpose, are comparatively niggardly.

Meanwhile, as it becomes difficult to obtain a hearing in Parliament, it becomes more difficult to find a Minister in his office who would attend to a piece of Scotch business. The influence of the Lord Advocate declined as he became more closely subordinated to the Home Office; an accumulating series of statutes relating to local economy and government cast new duties on the Home Secretary, who was advised by the Lord Advocate. But the Lord Advocate had no power to enforce his advice, and, therefore, was not a responsible Minister to whom the public could look. This was the underlying cause, and not mere jealousy of professional lawyers, which prompted the efforts of a large number of Scottish members during more than thirty years to get a Minister for Scotland appointed. This has now been done. His powers have been grudgingly doled out, and his position may probably require to be further strengthened; but in this office as it will be eventually constituted, the Scottish people will have a Minister whose business it is to understand their wants and their system, and who will have power to press their views upon the Cabinet.

The difficulties above mentioned show that Scotch home rule, as it has hitherto existed, has with great advantages combined some disadvantages. The dividing line between the English and Scotch systems of administration has become so deeply graven that Scotch business must be treated separately in Parliament, and, when time is limited, it runs the risk of not being dealt with at all. So Ministers elude the grasp of applicants who seek to gain their attention to subjects which they do not understand. Now, say the Home-Rulers, why not remedy this by creating a Parliament to sit in Scotland, to dispose of purely domestic affairs, with an executive responsible to it? You propose it for Ireland; why not for Scotland? The business, they say, would be secure of immediate attention. It would be better done by persons all of whom understood and had a legitimate interest in it. On the foundation laid in such a scheme many special hopes are built. Dissenters hope that the question of disestablishment, long ripe, would be at once settled. Some churchmen are equally confident that it would be negatived. Temperance reformers sigh for a Parliament which would speedily give full effect to the principle of local option. Land reformers and labor reformers have great faith in the radical grit of a Scottish Parliament. Possibly aspiring workingmen see a better chance of taking an active share in the direction of affairs.

It is said, in answer, that the difficulty of getting public business done is to a large extent common to all parts of the kingdom, and, so far as it admits of remedy, can be remedied by other means; and, secondly, that there are inherent objections to the scheme of a Scottish Parliament, which far outweigh the possible advantages. Let us very briefly examine these propositions. Even assuming that Irish business was got rid of, or reduced to reasonable proportions, the congestion of other business in Parliament presses severely on the whole kingdom, though most on Scotland, owing to her separate position. All parties are prepared for a large scheme of devolution in connection with a reconstitution of local government, and this might do much to remove one of the most vexatious and serious of the Scottish grievances. Another hope lies in the development of the office of Secretary for Scotland. The public want to know where to have the Government. This office has hardly been taken seriously by any Government, though it has already been filled by some distinguished men. If Scotland is to be contented, the office should be an important one and very carefully filled.

As to objections to the scheme of home rule, perhaps the gravest is one that has been advanced in the case of Ireland, though I think with much less weight: May Scotland not be a great loser by the change? Is there to be an English Parliament also? Logical Scottish home-rulers say yes; but even if Englishmen accept the arrangement, not because they want it, but as a kind of afterthought to make a Scottish scheme foursquare, is there no peril to the relative influence of the Scottish nation in the general Government of the Empire? Scotland's little Parliament would be side by side with another seven times as numerous and powerful. Might not a separation and antagonism of interest be organized and fostered by this means? No doubt her representation in the Imperial Parliament would continue. But, after all, domestic affairs are the main part of the public business of the country. Thus, while the members for Scotland mix with the others in all business, their general influence, their chance of individual influence, is increased. As a body of delegates representing a Scottish Parliament, their position would be altered for the worse. In such circumstances it would scarcely be possible for so large a number of the Government to be Scotchmen as sat on the Treasury bench in Mr. Gladstone's last administration. The country, too, would be a loser if large questions of domestic policy were not deliberated on in full Parliament.

There is perhaps a latent element of regret and discontent which no scheme of home rule can remove. Scotland is a nation, if ever there was one, and yet her tie to England, with all that it bestows, has deprived her of some things that belong to a nation. London is a metropolis that brooks no second. It draws away many of the flower of the Scottish youth for commerce, for the army and navy, for the learned professions. Every man who can afford it makes London his town residence and sends his son to an English public school also. All the State and ornamental posts of Government are centred in London. In an old country this is felt. To a certain extent the Government is looked upon silently as a kind of absentee landlord. If, however, the upper stratum of society in Scotland is somewhat impoverished by the attractions of London, the great spread of culture and civilizing influences among the middle and lower classes is a still more important fact.

I have only touched on some of the misgivings which Scottish home rule suggests to many minds, attractive as it is to others. It is, as has been said, for the Scottish people to decide whether or in what shape they will make such a claim, and there is little doubt that they will come to a conclusion with the deliberation and prudence commonly attributed to the nation. C. D.

ALONG THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

SMYRNA, November 5, 1887.

AT Tangier, Morocco, in September, the tourists in search of health were arriving in considerable numbers, and the two principal hotels, very good and cheap, were filling up. The shooting is good, and includes boars and partridges, the former being now in great abundance within twelve miles of the city. Travelling is safe and easy, and one does not hear of robbery, theft, or molestation of any sort by the natives. The city is not changing its character; it is still the same neglected, dirty, and peculiarly Moorish town, with its fringe of foreigners—their legations watching each other—Jews, Arabs, and European renegades. The surrounding country can be called very interesting and charming, consisting of hills, ravines, enough vegetation to please the eye, the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and the ocean on one side, usually with bold high bluffs at the shore. Within a distance of five miles the roads are good enough for horseback travelling at a rapid rate, and one sees a considerable number of villas and residences amid large gardens and groves, in fine locations for health and view. Carriages or wheeled vehicles are not used at all, on account of the state of the roads, but horseflesh is cheap and good, and the "barbs" are wonderful saddle animals. The facilities for living are exceptional; the hotels are good, while the market is not surpassed anywhere for plenty or cheapness. One finds here people from Gibraltar and neighboring Spanish and French cities in search of health and novelty. The place offers much to amuse those having out-door tendencies, while there is an absence of man-milliners, fashionable promenades, and late hours. One can hunt, ride, explore hill and dale, with occasional Roman remains, and enjoy a pure high atmosphere at the villas (often rented) in the hills away from the city.

I should judge that France has probably the most persevering ambition in Morocco. Her officials are not weaklings, and, though nothing is said, their manner suggests cheerfulness in regard to the future. The Spanish appear to be equally and perhaps more sanguine with regard to their claims, but Spaniards do not show much physical *grip*, if I may use the word; they expect a great deal, but are slow to act at moments requiring decision and force. The Italians have pretty well hidden their intentions, if they harbor any. Under these circumstances France will take hold, I have no doubt, unless prevented by Europe at large. The country is so fertile and rich that one is utterly surprised it was not long ago annexed or *protected* by some one of the Powers. It is only equalled by Algeria. As is well known, two grain crops, and even three, can be produced annually (with irrigation), while fruits, grapes, and many of the semi-tropical plants for food and the arts grow in abundance. The climate is very healthful, though hot in the summer months.

News of the Sultan's state of health causes more or less constant speculation, but correct information cannot possibly be obtained as to this. Small wars are perpetually going on with the Arabs in the interior, and intrigue and mystery reign here at the court as elsewhere in Moslem States. The army numbers some twelve to fifteen thousand, more or less under foreign instruction and arms. It is quite likely that Morocco could and would make a far stronger struggle than Tunis did. Here, as nowhere else, can one see the tall, gaunt, ascetic

Moslem, and he passes you with often a scowl or sullen stare. The faces remind one of their hard, abstemious lives and utter faith in their religion, and of the types one so much sees in church pictures and portraits. But it is bewildering to come across a circle of great big fellows squatting on the ground, with their dark skins and white robes, bartering over a few almonds, for instance, or melons, for hours. A strict Moslem is a healthy being, and many here are physically magnificent. They are, however, addicted to smoking kiff or kief—a species of hemp, narcotic in its effects, which they mix with tobacco, and which is markedly injurious. The Sultan has ordered its prohibition, but this has very little effect apparently. One can readily go back here some hundreds of years in imagination, as there cannot have been much change in that time, seeing the manner of living, the implements, customs, and beliefs of the inhabitants. Trade, of course, is restricted, but there are no taxes to speak of. Imports and exports pay a low percentage, however, and, with other petty annoyances from the native officials, foreign trade does not amount to much at present, nor does it seem to be desired. With a stable Government, Morocco should be wealthy and prosperous. There is daily communication with Gibraltar, whence it is easy to go promptly to any part of the world.

Oran, Algiers, and Bona, in Algeria, are very much like ordinary French towns, having the same municipal governments, street scenes, cafés, theatres, and the like. Oran exports enormously of grain—report says more than Algiers—while a great and increasing wine trade is predominant in the latter city. One is struck by the extent of the vineyards in the country between Oran and Algiers, and probably this vast quantity of rather coarse red wine makes up the bulk of the "Bordeaux" wine sent to all parts of the world under new labels. It goes to Bordeaux in casks. There are some brands of the native wine, both red and white, that are fairly good.

Life in Algeria seems active enough. The climate at this season is charming, there is good sport, the cities offer many attractions, with fine shops, squares, and parks, and handsome equipages. The garrisons at the principal points are large—in Oran five thousand, in Algiers seven thousand, with bodies distributed elsewhere in varying numbers—in all, some thirty thousand in the country. The roads are excellent, and the railroads fairly efficient—extending from Algiers westward to Oran, eastward to Bona and Tunis, and southeastwardly and southwestwardly to Constantine and to a lake region near the frontier of Morocco. The French system seems to have thus far brought some order out of the former chaos at least, with means of communication by rail and good roads, the telegraph, good breakwaters, and artificial harbors, and to have fostered agriculture generally. Recently extensive drought has caused much loss to farmers, and it is proposed to grant, by Government, ample supplies of seed to farmers in need of it.

In all northern Africa one must concede to Algeria the palm for its resources, extent of agriculture, and evidences of superior order and civilization. There are no roads elsewhere from the Atlantic to the Nile, nor is there anything to commend among the degraded populations one meets with. In the city of Algiers the natives are not disturbed in their religion or ordinary customs of worship and living, and the part where they live, congregated in their tomb-like rookeries and narrow quarters, is still a most unique and interesting spot for the tourist and stranger. French health officers daily inspect and observe the condition of the streets, urinals, and markets, however. In winter the number of visitors to Algiers is now very large, and, besides good hotels, parties can rent furnished houses, apartments, or even villas for the season, which is said to be gay, the Governor and leading authorities continually entertaining. The country adjacent to the city is surpassingly beautiful; and the smooth, level roads leading along green and abundant vegetation, with much diversity of landscape, the Atlas Mountains in the distance, and the Mediterranean on one side, all combine to form a very pleasant country for the traveller in search of an agreeable winter climate or new scenes.

Tunis will not be released by the French unless very unlooked-for circumstances arise. It is true that there are not more than a thousand troops in the country, but Algeria is not far away, and a railway connects with Bona, containing a garrison of some thousands. One sees at the mast-head the flags of France and Tunis together side by side, but streets in the city of Tunis are named and numbered in French, the new quarter and boulevard (completed eight months ago) is all French, and some thousands of shopkeepers, artisans, café and hotel people are to be found there. There is a good first-class hotel, quite new and comfortable, besides some second-rate ones. The Italians are in considerable numbers, and are no doubt strongly opposed to the French "protectorate." From Goletta, the port of Tunis, one travels to the capital by an Italian railway. There are legations and consulates from the European countries, but none from the United States. The French have not yet succeeded in interfering with any of the smells of the city, and these arise from utter lack of drainage, heaps of refuse and decaying matter, and from the close, narrow, and tunnel-like streets. The bazaars are wide and usually cleaner, but even here one must be well seasoned to annoyances of sight and smell to keep up. Tunis offers more to the traveller in the way of quaint streets, blind alleys, large bazaars, and queerly costumed people than any city in Africa, to my knowledge. It is not yet much frequented by tourists, and things and places wear a totally different aspect from what they do in either Tangier, Cairo, Algiers, or Tripoli. One is struck by the number and influence of the Jews. Without them trade would come to nothing, as they possess most of the money and the commercial skill and habit. Their men are large, handsome fellows in rich burnoose and turban, while their women still wear the trousers of embroidered muslin or linen, short burnoose, and small, rimless, conical hat. The natives are much lower in the social scale, as a rule. If any part of the population *invited* the French protectorate, it occurs to one that it must have been the Jews, and it was without question a shrewd move. The Tunisian troops are still seen, and the native authority has a semblance of existence, but the future evidently belongs to the red-legged zouave and the overshadowing French official class.

Carthage still remains a fruitful field for the excavator. The museum in the Chapter House in the rear of the Cathedral of St. Louis, now approaching completion, is being constantly added to. These buildings are on the top of the hill, on the supposed site of the ancient temple of Æsculapius, and are large and prominent objects, imposing and beautiful in structure and design. In one great room are arranged the various objects, with three large glass cases of coins and jewelry, many shelves of pottery, busts, parts of statuary, inscription tablets, and so on. The only Punic remains consist of coins, oil-lamps, and vases of pottery, and some bits of jewelry, and pins of copper and iron; and this part of the collection is very limited. The bulk of the museum is of Roman origin, and includes many fine fragments of marbles, tablets, and inscriptions, as well as a large lot of coins, vases, arms, and elaborate capitals. The garden wall is a mass of flat tablets and inscriptions, with now and then a part of a column, capital, or fragmentary statue. One of the priests has charge of the museum, and seemed to be an accomplished and learned man. He showed considerable curiosity concerning New York, stating that he had once been there.

The gas corporation of Tunis is giving the Cardinal Archbishop (who controls all excavations) much assistance, and they are cleaning out the mud, rubbish, and water from the large underground cistern nearest the seashore—for what purpose I could not ascertain. The aqueduct ruins still offer building materials, stretching from the mountains eighty-seven miles away. All over the fields and the vast site one easily finds openings letting down to the house walls below, and, though much is problematical concerning the accuracy of location, one is interested in visiting and seeing the sites of the various gates of old Carthage, the great temples, the amphitheatre, the house of Hannibal, the various cisterns—three groups of them; those on the east, nearest the sea, being extraordinary in size and present condition. The water gate and artificial harbor are easily traced, while the above-named cisterns and baths are not all destroyed even now. All along the shore from Cape Carthage to Goletta, a distance of five miles, one finds traces of huge foundation walls, pillars, and columns. In a hut I saw a marble capital of great beauty serving as a table. Most of the site is now in fields, the hills, apparently, not being fertile, while some of the foreign legations occupy the best parts with fine country residences, large gardens, and parks. The villages of Mersa, Sidi Bou Said, and Sidi Daoud are all on the confines or within the old site. There are also the palace and baths of the present Bey of Tunis and some general officers (natives), a line of railway (branch of the Italian line from Goletta to Tunis), and an old fortification. The legations belong to England and France.

The means for travel and mail communication between Tunis and Europe are very ample, and are mainly in the hands of the French. From Algeria there are daily mails to France, trains run frequently over the several roads, and, when the lines of railway projected in Tunis are completed, the block of northern Africa known as Tunis and Algeria will be a compact and well-in-hand French colony, with undoubtedly a great future.

C. A. Siegfried.

THE QUEEN OF WESTPHALIA.—III.

Paris, November 8.

The Queen of Westphalia took leave of the Emperor Napoleon, whom she was never to see again, on the 20th of April, 1814, at Nemours. The next day she started for Montereau, and was arrested on the road by the Comte de Maubreuil, who had once been attached to the household of King Jerome. Maubreuil examined all her baggage, seized a box containing 84,000 francs in gold, and ten boxes, one of which was full of her jewelry. She joined her husband at Berne, and continued to resist all the entreaties of her father. She went afterwards to Styria, where the Emperor of Austria had offered her an asylum for herself and her husband. She was confined at Trieste of a son, who afterwards entered the army of Würtemberg, and died in 1847 at Villa Castello, near Florence.

At the Congress of Vienna the King and Queen of Westphalia found no supporters. The King of Würtemberg had little influence, and he plainly told his daughter that no member of the Bonaparte family could become possessor of any sovereignty, great or small. He was going to the Congress merely to watch over the affairs of his own kingdom. "Take," he said, "the map of Germany, and look at it; you will be convinced that if it was four times larger than it is, it would not suffice to satisfy the hopes of those who wish to retake their possessions and to satisfy their insatiable love of aggrandizement" (October 6, 1814). Her father reminded her of "the difference between old dynasties, whose existence was lost in the obscurity of time, and lucky adventurers whose ephemeral existence ceased almost as soon as it had begun." He had been somewhat imprudent in giving his daughter to one of these "adventurers," and his advice to him would have come better from another mouth. "If you wish to be happy and to see your husband happy, try to persuade him to put aside whatever can remind him of the past, to live as a private individual, without pretensions, to prefer domestic pleasures to all others."

Queen Catharine lived at Trieste simply enough. It was there that she heard of the return of Napoleon from Elba. Jerome left Trieste secretly in a Neapolitan ship on the night of March 26. He had previously spread the rumor of his being dangerously ill. He succeeded in arriving at Sinigaglia, and joined King Murat on the 28th of March. Prince Metternich had invited Jerome to leave Trieste and to go to Prague, a few days before Jerome left Trieste. He was probably aware that the ex-King of Westphalia was still in correspondence with the Emperor Napoleon. What was Queen Catharine to do? Her father wrote to her offering her his hospitality; she could not well refuse it, but she wrote to him: "Hear again the repetition of an oath I will make to you: no power shall separate me from my husband, whatever his fate may be." She asked him never to pronounce the name of Jerome before her and before her son.

She remained in Göppingen during the great events of the Hundred Days, surrounded by spies, and unable to write to her husband, who had joined Napoleon. She saw her father, but the interviews were short and painful, as the King of Würtemberg had conceived a real aversion to Jerome and all his family. Baron Stölting, her secretary, was arrested in the month of June at the Castle of Göppingen and taken to Ulm. He was accused of having formed a conspiracy to kidnap the young Prince, son of Jerome, and bring him to his father. (Baron Stölting became secretary of King Jerome under the Second Empire, and died at the Palais Royal in 1853.) Her father informed her on the 27th of June, 1815, that Napoleon had been forced to abdicate a second time, and that "a provisory government had been established in Paris, composed of Fouché, Carnot, etc., which had sent plenipotentiaries to the general quarters of the sovereigns to ask for a peace, which would be refused them so long as there remained a man or a child in France with the name of Bonaparte." She answered this somewhat ferocious declaration with much dignity: "I should be sorry if you believed that the news you give me had overpowered me. For many years I have been accustoming myself to misfortune; only a weak soul succumbs to it; mine is strong in its sentiments as well as in its duties. Whatever be the fate of my family, I will share in it. I have no other thought or ambition than to follow my husband."

Jerome had been with his brother at Waterloo. Queen Catharine was very uneasy about him. He had been slightly wounded, and she begged her father to be allowed to join him in Switzerland. She wrote to Jerome: "I need not repeat to you that I will follow you everywhere, to any place that you may name or that may be named to us. You are my happiness. Our misfortunes are dreadful, but what can be to me all the reverses of fortune if you remain to me?" She was afraid that Jerome would be murdered. Maubreuil, who had robbed her of her diamonds (worth three millions of francs), had not been prosecuted, and she believed him capable of any crime. Her furniture had been sequestrated, and she could not obtain its restitution, notwithstanding the direct intervention of the King of Würtemberg and of the Emperor of Russia. She dreaded the worst things from the Bourbons and their supporters. She asked again for the intervention of the Emperor of Russia, but her father showed her that the situation was no longer in 1815 what it had been in 1814. "In 1814 the Bonaparte family had its existence assured by a treaty; the allied Powers had therefore the right to protect its members, and to insure the execution of the treaty. Napoleon has violated it; he tried to remount the throne of France; his brothers, by staying by him, by partaking of his usurpation, by fighting under his flags against us, have become our enemies, and will be treated according to the laws of war and the law of nations." He blamed Jerome for having secretly left Trieste, where he remained under the protection of the Austrian Government, and for having fought in the armies of the Emperor. Resignation and patience were all he could now recommend.

Queen Catharine, having heard through the newspapers that Napoleon had left for England, asked permission to go to England also. She had no news of her husband; her father informed her that Napoleon had delivered himself up to the English on the 16th of July, 1815, at Rochefort; he had with him only Joseph Bonaparte, who did not follow him on board the *Bellerophon*. Jerome was concealed somewhere in a country-house, in the neighborhood of Paris. On August 2 the King of Würtemberg writes to his daughter that nothing is yet known of Jerome; he informs her that Napoleon will probably be kept in captivity in the other hemisphere. "Lucien is a prisoner in the citadel of Turin, Joseph is under strict watch at Rochefort. The widow, Letitia Bonaparte, and ex-Cardinal Fesch have been transported with an escort to Rome, where the Pope answers for them. Hortense Bonaparte is banished from France and transported to Switzerland. When Louis and Jerome are found, their future fate will be decided." He discourages the idea of Jerome and his wife ever going to England to live. "How could the person who has possessed Hanover and Brunswick, and who still affects to be called the Count of Hartz, live in England otherwise than at Court? It is on account of the bragging (*jactance*) of your husband, and of his continual pretensions, that it is more difficult to settle his fate than that of his brothers."

Finally, the King of Würtemberg consented to extend to Jerome the hospitality which he had always offered to his daughter. Jerome left France, with the connivance probably of Fouché, and arrived at Göppingen on the 20th of August; he had not seen his wife for five months. He was allowed to keep only one Frenchman in his service, M. Abbatucci. The ex-King and ex-Queen stayed at the Castle of Ellwangen. There were a thousand details to settle between the father-in-law and the son-in-law—questions of etiquette, questions of money. The temper of the King of Würtemberg was not of the best, and the ex-King of Westphalia had at times most unreasonable pretensions. Jerome would not give any account of his fortune, of his debts; he refused to be under any sort of tutorship. His father-in-law wished him to place all his fortune in an estate in Würtemberg; Jerome refused. King Friedrich wrote to his daughter: "The orders which I have given are irrevocable, and the insolent opposition of Jerome Bonaparte will not prevent me from fulfilling my engagements towards my allies. Submit, therefore, or fear my anger and its consequences. Do not forget that it is not an asylum which I have given to your husband, but a State prison, much milder than would have been the fortress of Wesel."

Jerome protested he would not be treated as a prisoner, and, after a long struggle, the King of Würtemberg allowed his daughter and his son-in-law to leave his kingdom and go to Austria. Jerome was not allowed to bear the title of Count of Hartz, and took on his passport the name of Prince de Montfort. He went with his wife to various places—to Heimburg, Erlau, Schönau, and Trieste. In this last place were born Princess Mathilde on the 27th of May, 1820, and Prince Napoleon on the 9th of September, 1822. Princess Mathilde still lives in Paris. She was married to Prince Demidoff, and afterwards separated from him. She has never taken any active part in politics, and is well known as a patron of art and of literature, a friend of Sainte-Beuve, of Dumas fils, of the Goncourts, of Taine (till the publication of his last volume on Napoleon). Prince Napoleon is well known; he has just published a volume in answer to the attacks of Taine on Napoleon. He is a brilliant speaker and writer, a living image of his father Jerome and of the Emperor Napoleon. He was exiled, together with his eldest son, Victor, at the same time as the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orléans.

In 1823 Jerome Bonaparte and his wife left Trieste for Rome, and in 1831 they took up their residence in Florence. Queen Catharine, who had long been in delicate health, became very ill in 1835, and was advised by her doctors to leave Florence and go to Switzerland. She chose a country-place in the neighborhood of Lausanne, but she did not live much longer, and ended what she called "sa vie errante" on the night of November 29–30. She showed in her last moments the same fortitude she had always shown in her life. Her three children were brought to her bedside. She blessed them and said: "I feel that death is approaching; I fear it not. What I have loved best in this life is you, Jerome." She then added: "I wish I could have taken leave of you in France." Jerome and her eldest son remained with her to the end; the two younger children, Mathilde and Napoleon, were taken away. Thus ended this truly noble woman, whom Providence had placed in the most extraordinary and trying circumstances, and who had always followed the straight path of duty. She had been the most tender of daughters, she became the most devoted wife, and she never abandoned nor betrayed the man whom she had married, though she had not chosen him.

Correspondence.

FLOWERS AND FRUIT IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your issue of October 27 contains an excellent letter dated Los Angeles. The writer, however, was in a few instances misled by the incorrect information to which the tourist is always exposed. He quotes, without endorsing,

the assertion that "sweet peas have no fragrance at all in California." I cannot say how this may be in southern California, but in this part of the State they fill the gardens with fragrance every summer. I cannot myself see that any species of flowers is impaired in fragrance here; but that is, of course, a question for each one's personal perception.

A brief sojourner might be misled by the fact that flowers most fragrant every morning and evening are nearly scentless at noon in warm weather; or there may be a difference in this respect between southern California and this part of the State.

Your correspondent is distinctly in error when he says the pepper tree (*Schinus molle*) "does not flourish in northern California." By "northern California," as distinguished from "southern California," is always meant the whole region north of Tehachepi Pass, more than two-thirds of the State, or at all events north of Fresno. The phrase is very misleading. The whole region from Tehachepi to at least the latitude of Sacramento is properly central California; but in Mr. Finck's meaning my home in Alameda County, within thirty miles of San Francisco, and about two hundred north of Tehachepi, is undoubtedly far north of the line between northern and southern California. As I write, I can look from my window upon a magnificent specimen of the pepper tree. There are hundreds in the neighborhood, and all through this and the adjoining counties they flourish. In the purely local climate of San Francisco—situated as it is upon a fog-swept peninsula—many trees and flowers fail that grow vigorously but a few miles inland. Close to the great pepper tree of which I spoke grow orange and lemon trees heavily laden with fruit. The eucalyptus is abundant even to weariness, and grows to such a height that it is sometimes uncomfortable to look to the top of it. Even the banana grows, blossoms, and "sets" fruit in the open air here, but will not ripen fruit. Nearly one hundred miles north of here, in Yolo County, the date palm has perfected its fruit in the open air, and one hundred and eighty or two hundred miles north, oranges have been grown. One hundred and twenty-five miles north of here they are going largely into the growing of oranges for market. It is very hard for our Eastern friends to understand that climate in California is not a question of latitude only, but depends even more upon situation, chiefly upon the trend of the mountains. It is also affected by altitude and the ocean winds.

Once more. Mr. Finck implies distinctly that the line of the almond falls further south than Los Angeles. The almond is a staple crop in this neighborhood, and the many acres covered with almond trees are spread white in the time of bloom, and in the autumn many tons of the nuts are sent to market from here.

L. E. S.

Niles, Alameda Co., Cal.

RAINFALL ON THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: When Mr. Adams wrote "The Rainfall on the Plains," published in your last issue, he could not have seen the original text of Gen. Morrow's address at the Sidney Fair. If he had, he would not have said that "his explanation of the increased rainfall and the causes of the increase was *somewhat different* from that given by Gen. Morrow." In fact, the explanations are identical. Prairie fires, trampling buffalo, rain rushing off in torrents, ploughing, are all prominent in both explanations, and are all introduced for the same purpose. The chief difference is that the baked earth, which, according to Gen. Morrow, had "become as compact as a rock," according to Mr. Adams "had assumed a brick-like consistency." So remarkable and numerous are the coincidences between the letter and the address that, if the letter-writer had read the address (which was delivered on the fifth of October), he was clearly guilty of plagiarism. Witness the following paragraph of Morrow:

"I have always thought that there was an abundance of moisture in the clouds of this interior section of the country, but that conditions favorable to its precipitation in the form of rain and dew were wanting. The earth and the sky are reciprocal in their relations. They give to and take from each other. A parched desert, having nothing to give in return, receives no moisture from the passing clouds. For countless ages these prairies have been scorched by fires, pelted by storms of rain and hail, and trampled upon by innumerable herds of wild animals. The effect of this has been to pack the earth until it has become as compact as a rock. The forcing or beating power of rain and hail is far greater than the ordinary observer comprehends. When rain falls on a primitive soil, the larger part of it runs off in torrents and finds its way to the sea. The baked, storm-beaten, and animal-trampled earth, like a sick man, refuses its nourishment. Beyond doubt this is the reason why you have so many physical proofs around you of enormous devastations committed by running water. When the ground is tilled, this will cease. Cultivated ground absorbs a large proportion of the water that falls upon it, and retains it like a sponge. It thus becomes a reservoir of moisture for the nourishment of crops in seasons of drought. The turning over of the soil in large tracts of country presents to the atmosphere a vast absorbing surface. The soil gives this absorbing moisture slowly back to the atmosphere by evaporation. Thus year by year, as cultivation of the soil is extended, more of the rain that falls is absorbed, to be given off by evaporation, or to remain in store to nourish plants and grasses." R.

Wisconsin, November 26, 1887.

BESSEMER-STEEL PROCESSES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Without denying that the Bessemer-steel makers may be guilty of the enormities with which you charge them in a late issue, and, indeed, admitting that profit rather than philanthropy is uppermost in what they are pleased to call their minds, I am not sure that you have stated the chief reason why the basic Bessemer process has not gained a strong foothold among us. Very grave doubt, I believe, exists among steel-makers as to the possibility of conducting the basic process with profit in this country. It is much more expensive than the common or acid Bessemer process; moreover, the range of composition of the crude material, or pig iron, applicable to it is much more limited than in the case of the acid process. Not all pig iron and not all ore which is unfitted for the acid process is fitted for the basic. The presence of a moderate proportion of phosphorus unfits an ore for the acid process, and very many American ores are thus excluded, of which, however, relatively few are fitted for the basic process, simply because, though they have too much phosphorus for the one, they have not enough for the other. A place in which the basic process is to thrive should offer, besides cheap and suitable fuel and cheap transportation to market, a large supply of iron ore, at once very cheap and highly phosphoric, for the presence of a large proportion of phosphorus, larger than our otherwise suitable ores usually contain, is quite as essential to the basic process as its absence is to the acid.

The basic process was tried at one of our largest and most intelligently conducted works some years ago, but abandoned. Another very extensive works, built in 1881–'82, was expressly and admirably designed so as to employ either acid or basic process; but its enlightened managers have never been able to convince themselves that the latter would be profitable with the existing relations between the cost of phosphoric and that of non-phosphoric ores.

It may not, therefore, be unreasonable to consider that we do not use the basic process, chiefly because it is not thought fitted to our conditions, rather than because of lack of enterprise on the part of our steel-makers. Indeed, enterprise is hardly what they lack.

Very respectfully, Henry M. Howe.

Boston, November 21, 1887.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Some time since you reviewed the book published on the social condition of women in India, by Ramabai, a Brahmin lady of much intelligence and highly educated. The feature brought out into terrible distinctness was the wretched position of the widows. Your readers will doubtless recollect that it was shown that girls were often betrothed or even married in childhood. In case the man or boy to whom they were so contracted died, they were held to be widows, so that a child of five or younger might be the widow of a man or boy whom she had never seen. But the social position of the widow, whether becoming one in childhood or later, was shown to be in every way most wretched. She is little better than an outcast, is treated as an inferior, is reviled and made to feel her existence a burden. Superstition is at the bottom of it, for it is held that the fact of becoming a widow is the proof and also the punishment of crime or sin committed in a previous existence, and that she deserves all the misery she is made to suffer. To escape all this, many are driven to a life of shame. Of widows it is estimated that there are twenty millions—figures that include an amount of suffering and wretchedness perhaps unparalleled elsewhere on the surface of the earth.

It is the great desire of Ramabai's life to do something towards breaking up the miserable system that produces this evil. Her book was written in order that its proceeds might afford means to this end. Her friends—entirely without suggestion from herself—have determined to aid in the undertaking by a subscription which has already had a favorable start. Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, have consented to act as treasurers, and those who may desire to lend a helping hand to a most excellent undertaking can send contributions to them at 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

L.

A STRUGGLING PERIODICAL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Notice has been given in some of the philological publications that the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik* will probably be discontinued after this year, because of the lack of the necessary support.

The editor has carried on the work partly at his own expense. He has mapped out the whole field of Latin literature, and apportioned it among a large body of scholars, who, under his direction, are uniting their efforts for a common purpose. The immediate outcome of their systematic investigation in the domain of grammar and lexicography is this periodical, the success of which being assured, the plan looks forward to a complete Thesaurus, so much desired. Unless a more substantial interest is immediately taken in this matter, the project must be abandoned.

There is no journal so peculiarly helpful to

the Latinist, and no earnest student can read a single number and then feel that he can do without it. Will not American scholars do their share towards the maintenance of such a laudable enterprise at this critical moment?

E. M. Pease.

Bowdoin College,
Brunswick, Me., November 23, 1887.

Notes.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, will shortly publish 'Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Stories of New England Life,' some of which have heretofore appeared in the *Century*.

A collection of papers and notes by Rear-Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., and Sir Edward Reed, M. P., entitled 'Modern Ships of War,' will be published directly by Harper & Bros., along with 'Women and Men,' Col. Higginson's contributions to *Harper's Bazar;* 'A Prince of the Blood,' by James Payn; and 'A Magnificent Plebeian,' by Miss Julia Magruder.

'Pilgrims and Puritans,' a book of easy reading for children about to begin the study of United States history, has been prepared by Miss N. Moore, and will be published this month by Ginn & Co.

The pleasant news comes from Paris that M. Henri Bouchot, author of the admirable essay on 'Le Livre' recently Englished as 'The Printed Book,' is now preparing 'Les Reliures d'Art de la Bibliothèque Nationale,' which will contain a hundred reproductions. It will be published by Édouard Rouveyre.

The new house of Boussod, Valadon & Cie., which succeeded the old house of Goupil & Cie., has gone into the publication of beautiful books illustrated by the processes they control. For the holidays this year they promise a sumptuous edition of M. Ludovic Halévy's delightful Franco-American novel, 'L'Abbé Constantin,' with reproductions of a host of drawings by Mme. Lemaire.

Hachette announced, November 1, for immediate publication, two more volumes of his "Grands Écrivains Français"—'Turgot,' by M. Léon Say, and 'Voltaire,' by M. Ferdinand Brunetière. The 'George Sand,' by M. E. Caro, has just been issued in the same collection.

Another recent publication by the same house is 'Arques et Ivry,' by M. B. Zeller (Boston: Schoenhof). This is one of the little volumes of their "Histoire de France racontée par les contemporains," of which the preceding volume, issued in September, was 'Les Trois Henri: le Valois, le Lorrain, le Béarnais.'

Still another is the 'Essais sur l'Allemagne impériale,' by M. Ernest Lavisse, of which the greater part appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in separate papers. These collected articles are preceded by a long preface, which the reader will not be likely to find long, so clearly and attractively has the author presented his views of the causes of the political position of affairs in western Europe. M. Lavisse knows his subject well, and can approach it upon many sides in a way that gives to all he says a very attractive freshness. The book is interesting throughout, and is written with vivacity and vigor, and generally, what was scarcely to have been expected of a work written in Paris at the present time, with great moderation.

The crude execution of a whimsical idea gives us 'Addresses of the Dead,' by Charles C. Marble (G. W. Dillingham). The author's intent was to indicate the burial-place of distinguished Americans. His selection is a "queer lot," to begin with, and his indications cannot be trusted. For example, Wendell Phillips's grave is not in Boston. Mr. Marble's resources are so extremely limited that he cannot finish out the dates of birth and death of such noted persons as George P. Marsh, Lucretia Mott, and John Neal. Then he mangles his names, giving us H. W. Hallec*t*, Mme. Jumal, H. *W.* Gorringe, Zac*k*ariah Chandler, Ma*t*thew Carey. He repeats information, as on pages 28, 40. Finally, he gives no index of places, without which half his object is defeated.

Mr. Parkman has been able to prefix to the new edition of his 'Montcalm and Wolfe' a portrait of Wolfe at the age of sixteen, direct from the original, taken from life by Highmore when the boy received his first commission and was about to join the army. Other engravings have been made from copies. The Paris *Temps* of Nov. 14, by the way, contains a report of the remarks of M. Geffroy before the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques on the occasion of the presentation of Mr. Parkman's 'France in America' to that body. After reviewing the work at some length, the speaker described the manner in which the historian had prepared for his task, referring especially to his collection of manuscripts "unique par sa richesse, et fameuse même en Europe." M. Geffroy praised the vivacity and picturesqueness of his narrative and its strict impartiality, saying that the writer, leaning neither to the French nor to the English, remains "avant tout Américain," and closed with the remark that Mr. Parkman had rendered a special service to France in bringing into clear light some titles to glory which had hitherto been ignored, or appeared to be in danger of being forgotten.

Reviewing *St. Nicholas* in the two bound volumes for 1887 (The Century Co.), one comes upon serial articles which are now newly upon the market in the shape of books, some of which we notice elsewhere. Apart from these biographical, historical, and humoristic contributions, what most prominently emerges from the general miscellany is the articles relating to our civil war.

Mr. Stockton's 'The Hundredth Man' leads the fiction in the twelfth volume of the *Century*. Mr. Kennan's "Visit to Count Tolstoi" is the most interesting single article, though Mr. Wilson's "Finding Pharaoh" and Mr. Edward Atkinson's "Low Prices, High Wages, Small Profits" (which appears to be omitted from the table of contents) are also conspicuous. But of these, as of Mr. Atwater's series of papers on food, the Lincoln and the war papers, etc., we have spoken monthly, and need not now recapitulate.

The seventh number of 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (The Century Co.) concludes the battle of Shiloh, and, after a general article on the contending navies, by Prof. J. R. Soley, begins the narrative of early coast operations against the Confederacy.

The first number of an illustrated weekly, entitled *Garden and Forest*, will appear in this city early in February. It will be devoted to horticulture in all its forms, landscape gardening, and forestry, and will be under the direction of Prof. Sargent of Harvard University. This is a promising field for a journal characterized by good taste and scientific accuracy.

Mr. Max Ohnefalsch-Richter begins this month at Nicosia, Cyprus, publication of a weekly paper, the *Owl*, devoted exclusively to topics concerning that island. French and English will be the two admissible languages for correspondents. A learned collaboration is promised. There will be monthly plates of illustrations.

An *Architectural Review* is to be issued by the Architectural Society of the Boston Institute of Technology. It will for the present confine itself to publishing the first-mention designs of the Department of Architecture.

The Boston Art Students' Association has published a small pamphlet called 'The Art Student in Paris,' copies of which may be had of Mr. G. H. Blair, at the Museum of Fine Arts. It is a very practical guide to all students who seek the art metropolis of the world, and will be especially useful for young women. The good faith of the compilers, and their desire to conceal none of the hardships and dangers of studio life abroad, will fortify where they do not deter. A few pages are devoted to Munich. The details include climate, restaurants, boarding-houses, schools, fees, color merchants, regulations for copying from the galleries, "doctors recommended," and churches.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for December republishes the Duke of Argyll's paper entitled "A Great Lesson" from the September number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The Great Lesson that the Duke discourses upon is the upsetting of Darwin's subsidence theory of coral reefs by the later researches of Mr. John Murray of the *Challenger* expedition. In the opinion of the Duke, the overthrow of the Darwinian theory of corals is complete. In the November number of the *Nineteenth Century* Prof. Huxley gives some attention to the Duke's article, which he characterizes as "containing a greater number of statements which are demonstrably incorrect, and which any one who ventured to write upon the subject ought to have known to be incorrect, than I have ever seen gathered together in so small a space." Readers of the *Popular Science Monthly* who are not acquainted with the literature of a given question, will be very apt to infer that the republication of any scientific article carries the opinion of the editor that the writer whose name appears is at least qualified to discuss the subject, although, considering our common frailties, his views may be erroneous. Prof. Huxley shows the contrary to be the fact in the present case.

No. 24 of the Maryland Historical Society's publications is devoted to brief sketches of Luther Martin, by Henry P. Goddard, and of Nathaniel Ramsay, by W. F. Brand, D.D. Luther Martin was the strenuous advocate of the rights of the smaller States in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and his speeches in opposition to the instrument furnished Calhoun with many of his nullification arguments, and the abolitionists with effective weapons against a pro-slavery Union. He was a celebrated lawyer, being counsel for the defence in two of the celebrated cases of his time, namely, the impeachment before the United States Senate of Judge Samuel Chase in 1804, and the famous trial of Aaron Burr. With all his ability, Martin had the besetting sin of excessive indulgence in liquor, which clouded his later career. Stricken with paralysis, he lived for six years dependent upon his friends. In 1822 the Maryland Legislature passed the extraordinary act requiring every lawyer in the State to pay an annual license fee of five dollars, the proceeds to be "for the use of Luther Martin." He died at the age of eighty-two at the house of Aaron Burr, who had given him a home in his infirm old age. The author proposes to expand his interesting sketch at some future time into a biography, and it is to be hoped that he will do so. Col. Nathaniel Ramsay, the second of these Maryland men of note, was brother to the historian David Ramsay, and gained fame by his successful efforts to check the British at Monmouth after Lee's retreat. He afterwards held various State and Federal offices of importance.

A recently issued *Boletin* of the Mexican

Geographical and Statistical Society contains a list of members and a catalogue of its collections. The maps are described very fully, fifty pages being devoted to those of Mexico alone.

The November Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society contains but a single paper, which is descriptive of a journey made last year by Mr. Ernest A. Floyer in the rarely visited region in Egypt between the Nile and the Red Sea. It strikes one oddly to read of a spot close to the desert where, over a cliff, "fell a feathery cascade of softest, greenest maidenhair fern. Over the green moss and through the clustering sprays trickled innumerable streams of water into two crystal pools below, which reflected on their pure surface the branches of a Syrian fig-tree." This and the account of a snow-clad mountain in January make it hard to realize that it is a part of Egypt, barely 200 miles from Cairo, of which Mr. Floyer is writing. In the course of his travels he passed up the Wady Russafa, which is so like an artificial road that but for two defiles, each 200 yards in length, one could drive an omnibus from the Red Sea to the Nile. He also visited the famous Roman granite quarries of Mons Claudianus, where he found an enormous pillar, weighing 256 tons, awaiting transportation. The paper is accompanied by an excellent map.

Roberts Bros. renew their French calendar for another year, still clinging in their ornamentation to the fleur-de-lis, which, seeing the present crisis in France, is perhaps less anachronistic than it appears.

On the 5th of September ratifications were exchanged at Berne, Switzerland, concluding the International Copyright Convention, which was signed at that place September 9, 1886, and which now goes into force December 5, 1887. The contracting Powers are Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Hayti, Tunis, and Liberia; the signatures of the first three States including all their colonial possessions. The British Government has printed as a blue book, under the heading, 'Switzerland, No. 1, 1887' (Parliamentary Papers, C.-5167) the complete text, in French and English, of this important treaty; and a summary of its stipulations appeared in the *Nation* for April 1, 1886, pp. 275–277.

—The Christmas *Harper's* is devoted to the conventional short story which one expects to find in the holiday annuals, except that the ghost is not called upon; romance there is in plenty, and the sort of sentiment that has become popularly associated with the season runs riot. A poem, by Mr. Will Carleton, represents it in the most offensive form—the mock-heroic convict who teaches the millionaire a lesson in Christianity by committing a burglary, gives himself up to the police, and is a good Samaritan ever after. This is not practical philanthropy; it really throws no light on how to be helpful to released convicts. On the contrary, it intimates very pointedly that the lonely ex-robber in the snow is several hundred per cent. better than the bondholder in the lighted chapel, and is rather fitted to teach than to learn goodness. The story as a poem is bad enough, but as a piece of morals it is even worse. At the other end of the scale of Christmas sentiment "Captain Santa Claus," by Capt. Charles King, is very attractive in tone and in its simple characters, and is pervaded with the kindness of human nature; no one can read it without a warm glow of pleasure. Mrs. Phelps contributes a strong, crude piece of sensationalism in her well-known style; Charles Egbert Craddock tells again of reconciliation upon the mountain-side by means of the saving power of family affections; and Miss Rives relates a pitiable story of Virginia, on the old *Lear*-motive, not without some characterization and a well-marked scene or two, but unnecessarily cruel in its catastrophe. Unless tragedy is inevitable, it is always felt as gratuitous pain, and the author has no right in art to wring our hearts merely for her sweet will. The illustrations of the number are singularly well printed, and many of them are of the highest excellence in their art. They embellish the article on "Old Garden Flowers," they turn Praed's poem into a picture-gallery, and they are distinctly a help to Mr. Aldrich's dramatic episode, "Pauline Pavlovna," in setting the scene before the reader with something of stage-effect. This poem is the sole piece of literature in the number, and it is enough to say of it that the author handles the dramatic line as well as the lyrical, and the line itself is stronger, with a vivacity and edge of its own. A special feature of the number is a colored lithographic plate illustrating the precious stones of the United States, very beautifully executed.

—In the December *Atlantic* the leading place is held by a paper, by Mr. E. H. House, upon the wrongs done to Japan by the Western nations through the treaty-making power, written with unusual vigor and feeling. The occasion of it is the failure of the recent conferences between the Japanese and the diplomatic corps. The specific wrongs complained of are that the Japanese Government is restricted from laying a customs duty of more than five per cent. ad valorem upon imports, and that the administration of justice in cases in which aliens are concerned is taken completely out of their hands. The customs duties being practically unavailable for revenue, the burden of taxes falls directly upon land, and hence arise hardships as well as fiscal difficulties. Mr. House points out the success of the Japanese in the ordinary conduct of governmental affairs, particularly in the postal service, the coinage, and the tribunals; and urges, with superfluity of argument, that they are abundantly able to take care of their own fiscal policy and the courts, so that no defence for the present system can be grounded upon their "barbarism." He reminds us that the United States were originally responsible for the error of the Japanese in their first treaty, which has been the model of the later ones, and calls upon us to sign the draft of the new and honorable convention shelved by our State Department, because, he intimates, of a suggestion from England. A half-day's work at Washington would be an incalculable service to Japan. Certainly we are largely responsible for the indignity that Japan suffers. When one reflects that Hawaii and Peru, profiting by our example, override the Mikado's authority, it seems incredible; and there is every likelihood that the diplomatic body is selfishly interested in the continuance of the old régime. We remember in what disgrace our own Consul was lately recalled from "administering justice" there. Since the change of ministry arising out of the failure of the Conference, it is possible that Japan may take the daring course, and declare the treaties at an end. The Powers would hardly fight on that issue, however diplomats bluster. Meanwhile it is both wise policy and moral duty for us to follow the most liberal and just course towards Japan, since we opened her ports. The review of the situation by Mr. House is very able, and awakens profound sympathy. It is not the first time that he has done good service for Japan. We note with regret the conclusion of Mr. Hamerton's papers. The remainder of the number, distinguished by a lightly satirical poem from the editor, is remarkably well sustained.

—About fifteen years ago the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club of Newcastle, England, issued a series of photographs of the finer trees in their neighborhood, as well as of some that had been dismally destroyed by the effluvia of adjoining chemical works. The idea was soon taken up by the New England Society of Orange, N. J., whose tree "portfolios," however, were not carried beyond a second issue. We are now glad to receive Part 1 of a fresh series from another quarter, 'Trees of Reading, Mass.' It is published in that town by Mr. F. H. Gilson, at $1.50 per part—a moderate charge for five heliotype plates exceptionally well photographed, with accompanying letter-press. The gem of the present collection, pictorially, is the Nehemiah Bancroft Elm, a tree of rare size and symmetry; but the greatest curiosity is the Capt. Geo. Batchelder Sassafras, which has the extraordinary circumference of eight feet at four feet from the ground, and a height of over sixty. One does not need to have associations with Reading or with New England to enjoy these views, and we hope Mr. Gilson will find a widespread encouragement. We are glad to learn that he has in contemplation a larger undertaking of the same nature, 'The Noted Trees of Eastern Massachusetts.' There is no surer way to protect trees from vandalism than to give them a local fame and interest.

—So important an undertaking as the new *American Journal of Psychology* (published at Baltimore by N. Murray) merits fuller notice than our space will permit. The editor, Prof. G. Stanley Hall, is well known to the readers of the *Nation;* and that the Johns Hopkins University should be the place where the undertaking originates, will surprise nobody after so many previous proofs of the tendencies that prevail in that institution. Prof. Hall desires, as he tells us, "to record the psychological work of a scientific, as distinct from a speculative, character which has been so widely scattered as to be largely inaccessible save to a very few." "Several departments of science, sometimes so distinct from each other that their contributions are not mutually known," have furnished of late years psychological material, and Prof. Hall aims to bring such material together, so that hereafter the student of psychology may have better guidance in directing his own work and in surveying the work of others. How serious and straightforward are the purposes of the *Journal* may best be seen from the nature of the leading articles in this number. The first place is occupied by an elaborate investigation by Dr. Warren Plympton Lombard of the variations of the normal knee-jerk, in their relations to the activity of the central nervous system. That the extent of the knee-jerk varies with the general state of the organism has long been known, but, as Dr. Lombard points out, the absence of any exact instrumental measurement of the variations of the phenomenon under normal and abnormal conditions still prevents the knee-jerk from taking "its proper place as an aid to physical diagnosis." Dr. Lombard, therefore, has undertaken the task of providing methods for "striking the ligamentum patellæ a blow of known force," and for "recording the extent of the resulting knee-jerk." With these instrumental aids he has gone on to make some six thousand experiments upon himself, with results which this paper records. The knee-jerk is found to be subject to great variations, and these are affected by the time of day, by the emotional condition of the subject, by fatigue, by irritation of the skin, by excitement of the subject's

attention, by various voluntary acts, by the influence of music, and by changes of the weather, as well as by other influences. The paper, with its few thousand experiments on one man, leaves us, as Dr. Lombard says, only at the very beginning of a research whose medical and psychological importance is almost certain to prove very great. Then follow a paper on "Dermal Sensitiveness to Gradual Pressure Changes," by the editor and Yuzero Motora. Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin describes "A Method for the Experimental Determination of the Horopter," and Dr. Joseph Jastrow discusses the Psycho-Physic Law in its relation to the traditional scale of star magnitudes. Then follow a number of elaborate book reviews, several shorter reviews, and a goodly collection of notes. One wonders whether it will be possible, even for this indefatigable editor, to spread so full a feast once every quarter henceforth.

—By way of a criticism of this first number there occurs to us a remark which may seem very ungracious, but which is not meant to be so. The exclusion by the editor of "speculative psychology" as such from the scope of his journal might, indeed, be interpreted as a necessary result of the division of labor in our day. But, alas, the captious reader of the lengthy and able book reviews is tempted to declare, with some amusement, that the exclusion of "speculation" from this journal apparently means that only the editor shall be allowed the privilege of speculating in its pages. For surely Prof. Hall is disposed to speculation, and he can in no wise wholly drive out nature, try as he will. The "dangerous chasm between mind and matter" is, we learn on p. 145, "slowly closing," by virtue of the researches of modern neurology. In fact, the "undevout neurologist," as one "might almost say," "is mad." Though (p. 146) "the psychological movement" must be "kept, in the severest sense, experimental and scientific," yet (p. 162) the "experience of a man who has had the invaluable training of abandoning himself to long experimental research," is described as producing a feeling of the "organic unity" of nature, a feeling which has a sense "far deeper than what speculation knows." In short, for Prof. Hall, experimental work is full of general philosophical suggestions, and he continually, if often rather vaguely, gives expression to these suggestions. Surely those pious feelings of the experimenter, when he reflects on the "organic unity of nature," and knows his feelings to have such a deep sense—these are not matters "in the severest sense experimental and scientific." They are fragments of metaphysics; and when Prof. Hall speaks of them, as he does, so often and so warmly, he "speculates," like the born philosopher that he is. Shall none of his contributors be permitted to do likewise? But we hasten to explain the ungraciousness of our words. What we really mean is, that while a journal mainly devoted to the recording of experimental work in psychology is, indeed, a great boon, no editor of such a journal ought to hope to bar out "speculation" from his pages altogether. That Prof. Hall has in his own work broken his own rules in the first number of his journal is not to his discredit, nor does he mean to give himself liberties that he forbids to his contributors. What is illustrated in his inconsistency is simply the impossibility of drawing any arbitrary line outside of which "speculative psychology" shall lie. The whole matter is simply a question of more or less, and while the work of this journal will, of course, be mainly empirical, it will undoubtedly contribute a great deal to speculation in our country.

PERRY OF JAPAN.

Matthew Calbraith Perry: A Typical American Naval Officer. By William Elliot Griffis. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 1887.

In this biography the entertaining author of 'The Mikado's Empire' and 'Corea, the Hermit Nation,' partly continues the series of works which we owe to his former residence in Japan, and partly ventures into fresh woods and pastures new. His prime motive was to satisfy the curiosity of the Japanese themselves in regard to the man who forced them into the current of Western civilization. To do this, however, was to supply a real want in American history, no other life of Perry having been written; and it is clear that, whatever restraints the thought of his Japanese audience may have imposed on Mr. Griffis, his domestic audience more largely and immediately shaped the treatment of his subject. He offers his narrative for the edification of the youth of both nations, the Japanese especially.

The work is sure of a favorable reception and a permanent place in public and private libraries. It is not likely that any other admirer of Perry will ever make the laborious researches which Mr. Griffis has cheerfully undertaken, condensing the fruit of them into a moderate-sized volume easily handled and read. His original draft, he says, was very much more extended, and on some accounts it is to be regretted that he had to abandon the larger scale. For this reason, possibly, there is a lack of chronological precision in the progress of the life; and certainly a freer handling, with plenty of space, would have enabled Mr. Griffis to substantiate with documentary evidence his positions in disputed matters, and to make more perspicuous some complicated historical phases, like the revolution in Japan. Take the claim he makes for Perry as the originator of our naval-apprenticeship system. Perry's crucial experiment, made with a picked crew and under no restriction, was a flat failure. "The *Somers*," we read in the appendix, "sailed away full of happy hearts beating with joyful anticipations, yet destined to make the most painful record of any vessel in the American navy." What happened? "On this sad subject," our author replies, "either to state facts or to give an opinion, we have nothing to say." He mentions a "real or imaginary mutiny and its consequences," desertion, and attempts to be released by civil process. But this leaves us wholly in the dark, and we do not even so much as get a word from Perry himself on a theme about which he must needs have written much in explanation and self-defence. Here not to go into particulars exposes the biographer to the imputation of partisanship, and this is eminently the case when we come to the dispute with John Randolph over the alleged flogging on the *Concord* in 1830. This was Perry's ship, and she carried Randolph on his mission to Russia. The Minister made odious comparisons between the treatment of the sailors and of negro slaves, and asserted that during the voyage he saw more flogging on the *Concord* than could be witnessed on his plantation in a much greater length of time. We are told that, "supported by his own officers, who voluntarily made flat contradiction of Mr. Randolph's assertion, Perry convicted the erring Virginian of downright falsehood." "Two sets of his papers on the subject are now in the naval archives," and we ought to have had extracts from them and Randolph's *ipsissima verba*, in order to be persuaded that the latter falsified what he saw. But we must be content with Mr. Griffis's assurances.

This last topic suggests another direction in which expansiveness would have been desirable. Perry is credited with having done much 'by his methods" to abolish flogging in the navy. Making every allowance in abatement of Randolph, we are forced to conclude that these methods had availed little towards the end aimed at when Perry had supreme control, as on the *Concord*. Moreover, when asked for his official opinion as to the advisability of abolishment, on the eve of its being enacted, he began by taking the testimony of old sailors—very much as a slaveholder might have asked his slaves whether they wanted to be free; and, after all, he recommended a *gradual* change. This shows that he was subdued to the barbarous system he had worked in, and that he had no innate abhorrence of it. He had, of course, both directed floggings and administered them with his own hands, for the most trivial as well as for the most serious offences. Still, conceding all that Mr. Griffis claims for his hero on this head, we can but think that our author missed his opportunity to set off Perry against the system in a way that would have been truly profitable to the youth alike of America and of Japan. Flogging has been abolished less than forty years, yet how few know the atrocity which attended it, or what floating hells of cruelty and vice our naval vessels were when Perry came up in the service. A book for his purpose lay ready to Mr. Griffis's hand—for, though now rare, it may be found in public libraries. We mean McNally's 'Evils and Abuses in the Naval and Merchant Service Exposed,' published in Boston in 1839. It appears to us useful, not to make extracts from it here, but to borrow some inedited annotations upon it by a common sailor shortly after the book appeared—a witness, moreover, of many of the abominations recorded in it.

"In 1824," he says, in the manuscript before us, "I shipped for the first time in the United States Navy under the command of Commodore John Rodgers. As I had been some time in his British Majesty's Navy, I considered myself an adept in the usages of a man-of-war. But I was mistaken, and soon found out I was destined to experience treatment to which I had before been a stranger, and which I considered that no officers belonging to any civilized country could adopt. . . . I joined the United States ship *North Carolina*, lying at Norfolk Navy-yard, in September, 1824. . . .

"I have seen men punished for being ugly on board of a man-of-war. When I belonged to the *North Carolina* 74, a man by the name of David Seeley, who had spent the best part of his time on the ocean, and was much broken in health by hard usage, was washing his clothes on a cold winter's morning, when the first lieutenant came along and demanded who he was. 'I am a man,' was the reply. 'Did you come out in this ship?' 'Yes, sir.' 'You lie—I never saw you before, and, d——n you! stand up to that gun; you are too ugly to be seen about decks.' The boatswain's mate was called, and the poor old tar received thirteen lashes for his deformity.

"It was the order to face inboard, when called to stand by your hammocks, and to keep perfect silence. One evening, while obeying this order, a man stepped on my toe. In a whisper, I told him to get off. The first lieutenant came off the poop deck and called me out of the ranks, and very politely told me to pay him a visit to the bow gun in the morning. Accordingly I went, when he gave me thirteen lashes, and asked me if I knew what it was for. I told him that I did not know. 'I saw your lips moving, you d——n son of a b——,' was his answer.

"I have seen him come along the gangway and knock down men, giving them a black eye, and then punish them for having the same. The man told him he gave it to him, when he called him a liar, and ordered him thirteen lashes.

"While lying in Hampton Roads we experienced some heavy snow-storms, and the first lieutenant ——."

But why linger in American and slave-cursed waters under the very shadow of the lash? Let us proceed to that Mediterranean station which was deemed an officers' paradise—always looked

upon in time of peace as the most desirable, to use Perry's own words. The huge *North Carolina* having moved in 1825 to Spanish waters, Mackenzie, who afterwards hung the mutineers of the *Somers*, wrote admiringly "'of the herculean form and martial figure of the veteran [Rodgers],' who as monarch reigned over 'the hallowed region of the quarter-deck,' the 'band of music in Moorish garb,' the 'groups of noble-looking young officers.'" "A 'thousand eyes are fixed' on 'the master spirit,' hats are raised, soldiers present arms, the 'side boys' detailed at gangways to attend dignitaries—eight to an admiral, four to a captain—are in their places, and the blare of brazen tubes is heard as the Commodore disembarks." So Mr. Griffis; but our man-of-war's man shows the other side:

"In the *North Carolina* 74, under John Rodgers, a man by the name of Robert Patterson got intoxicated and gave insolence to the Commodore, for which he received thirty-six lashes with the cats. A man by the name of Henry Blake took French liberty, was compelled to stand on the capstan all night, in the morning he received twenty-four lashes with the cats. He died cursing Commodore Rodgers. Off Malaga, a man by the name of Peck (formerly an editor of a paper in Boston) and a boy by the name of Martin Clark got intoxicated. A whip was rove from the main yard-arm, and the culprits slung in a carpenter's pair of trousers, with a bottle of three quarters of water and one of rum tied round their necks. They were then run up to the yard-arm and ordered to drink; but as they put the bottles to their mouths, the rope was let go, and they descended a distance of forty feet or more into the water. This was fine sport for the young officers. After this was repeated a number of times, they were taken on board, more like dead men than alive ones, but not before Clark, the boy, was severely hurt by striking the sheet anchor. The Commodore, fearing Peck might publish the affair to the world, made him schoolmaster for the cruise. Poor fellow, he was blown up in the steam frigate *Fulton*."

If we followed our sailor guide deeper into this Inferno, he would take us to the *Delaware* under Commodore Crane and Captain Mix, the *Java* and the *Warren*, under Captain Skinner, and, worst of all, what he calls the "masterpiece of tyranny," the *Constellation*, under Captain Wadsworth. And we should see him, in his last cruise, in the same *North Carolina* in which he first sailed a dozen years before, still recording outrageous inhumanity, though under a new commander (Ballard) and in South American waters.

We have not space to discuss some ethical questions which naturally arise when a clergyman is the biographer of a warrior. Mr. Griffis, too, expressly disclaims any intention "to glorify the profession of arms, to commend war." Perry's part in the Mexican war is extenuated on the ground that he was not in sympathy with the aggression, which Mr. Griffis properly characterizes, and that he simply obeyed orders. Some of his Southern associates and subordinates evaded that necessity on the eve of the civil war by resigning from the navy, and this in Perry's case would have been a high moral lesson for youth. The Prince of Würtemberg having held that to be happy it was enough to discharge well the duty to which one was set, Not so, answered his correspondent, Rousseau. "Surely, Turenne, when devastating the Palatinate with fire by order of his Prince, did not enjoy true happiness." And if we substitute virtue for happiness, we feel how poor was the excuse of any soldier or sailor who participated in the Mexican war against his conscience. As our Frenchman wrote, on another occasion, of his persecutors, the Parlement of Paris, "They ought not to say they did their duty, but that they plied their trade." The invasions of Mexico and of Japan had this in common, that they were concocted by a strong Power against a weak. Whatever may be said of their results, they were not justifiable in the forum of morals; and we feel a natural doubt as to just what instruction high-minded boys or young men will draw, if left to themselves, from Perry's relation to both. We have endeavored in this notice to reinforce Mr. Griffis's meritorious work in its quality as a tract—if we may so term it without disparagement.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—II.

VARIOUS pleasant little stories of Nora Perry's are collected in 'A Flock of Girls and Their Friends' (Ticknor & Co.). Miss Perry knows how to make her maidens very bright, kindly, and spirited, and to teach moral and practical lessons in a very acceptable way. These stories of girls just as they are, and just as they ought to be—of girls at home, at school, in social life, working for a living, or helping some charity—are all of the present day, except two charming ones of Revolutionary times. None will lack pleased and profited readers.

The name of Hjalmar H. Boyesen is, of course, a guarantee of interest and originality in any book bearing it. In 'The Modern Vikings: Stories of Life and Sport in the Norseland' (Scribners) we find a series of delightful tales, most of which at any rate have already been eagerly perused by readers of *St. Nicholas*. Presented in book-form, with a picture on the cover of the descent of a steep hill on *skees*, they are very taking.

Readers of *St. Nicholas* need no introduction to Mr. Palmer Cox's 'The Brownies Their Book' (Century Co.). The little people whom his pencil has created are frolicsome, mischievous, good-hearted, as in the Old World imagining of them, but no European artist would have corporealized them as he has done with his "American humor." That some of the humor evaporates when the cartoons are massed together in a book, we are not prepared to deny. Still, even the monotony of the type is relieved by the repetition of certain constant characters, like the policeman, the Fenian, the Chinaman, and the dude. The jingling narrative is in keeping with the pictorial accompaniment.

Mr. Andrew Lang throws off a free translation of a folk-tale from French Flanders in 'Johnny Nut and the Golden Goose' (Longmans). The interjection of his own humor is naturally for the delectation of older readers, as in the parting shot—"Do not you believe any learned man who tells you that Johnny is the Sun, and that the Goose is the Sun, and that the Passing Belle is the Moon, or nonsense of that kind, which, my dear children, is *far too common!*" Whether the illustrations, by Am. Lynen, were made expressly for this edition, we are not informed. They are quaint and often truly decorative, and the book altogether is a very attractive redressing of an old, old tale.

The frequent recurrence of old ideas, sometimes scarcely veiled under new forms, is what a reader of the many fairy books compiled for the present generation must expect; and, however interesting such recurrence may be to students of folk-lore, it will hardly make stories more attractive in the eyes of young people. There is a fair amount of novelty in 'Fairy Legends of the French Provinces' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), translated by Mrs. M. Carey, with an introductory note by J. F. Jameson of Johns Hopkins University, but there is no lack of striking resemblances to things we have all read before. The tales are taken from two different French publications, but the original sources are carefully noted; for example, at the end of the story of "The Tailor and the Hurricane" we find a statement that it was "Told by Barbe Tassel of Plouaret (Côtes-du-Nord.") The latter part of this story, by the way, is almost identical with one which we meet in Mrs. Burton Harrison's 'Bric-à-Brac Stories.' There is a good deal that is exaggerated and a good deal that is revolting in this book, as in many others of its kind. It seems a pity that these rough tales, which come so unpolished from the mouths of the people, could not all be refined and softened by the genius of an Andersen before being placed in the hands of children.

Charles Carleton Coffin follows up his 'Boys of '76,' 'Boys of '61,' etc., with 'The Drum-Beat of the Nation' (Harpers). It treats of "The First Period of the War of the Rebellion, from its Outbreak till the Close of 1862." It will be followed by two other volumes, thus making a much fuller history of the war than is contained in 'The Boys of '61.' The opening chapter, entitled "Causes which brought about the War," is rather ambitious in its scope for this grade of historical work. The author's endeavor to focus light from all points on the origin of our civil strife results in confused and hurried passing from topic to topic, even when these are of great importance and demand either much abler handling or to be let alone. To sum up even part of the antagonisms between freedom and slavery from the times of our Saxon ancestors to the conspiracy of the Secessionists, in the space of a few pages, is too much to attempt, and the resulting chapter not only is far from scholarly, but lacks clearness. The State's Rights doctrine and controversy, for instance, need much better elucidation. The two succeeding chapters, called respectively "The Conspiracy" and "The Uprising of the Nation," are more satisfactory; and here the brisk style, so little suited to philosophizing, comes in well enough to make the narrative move on with a good deal of animation. In the next chapters we come upon the first battles, and are soon plunged into details of marches and fights, of which there is no lack to the end of the book. To some people these subjects are interesting, to others they will always be dull, no matter how well told. But Mr. Coffin does his best to enliven the monotony of such writing with entertaining anecdotes and with graphic touches, which bring near to us the thoughts and feelings of those stirring times. His abuse of the historical present, however, is a grave fault of style. All in all, the book is well adapted to interest and instruct the young reader. There are many illustrations—portraits of famous characters, maps of battle-fields, etc., etc. The paper is tinted, the type very clear.

'Historic Girls,' by E. S. Brooks (Putnams), is a companion to 'Historic Boys,' by the same accomplished story-teller. The several volumes of this writer exhibit an unusual degree of skill in choosing attractive subjects from various periods of history, and working them up in fitting guise for the reading of our boys and girls. The girls of the volume before us have flourished at all epochs from Zenobia of Palmyra to Mata-oka of Pow-ha-tan (Pocahontas); and one must not be surprised in so multifarious a collection to detect here and there errors of fact, more or less serious. The stories appear, however, in the main to follow faithfully the authorities, and we cannot blame a writer, in stories of this kind, if he has more regard for romantic interest than for absolute historic verity. The stories are worth telling on their own account, and will serve at once to give their young readers some knowledge, and to quicken the historical imagination. Less pardonable is it, because really misleading, to speak of France and England in the third century, and

to say that the Burgundian land had been given to the *Goths* in 413. Neither should *Septimius* Severus be called *Septimus*. On page 25, 255 A. D. is a misprint for 285, and on page 76, 493 for 496.

Mr. James Baldwin, whose 'Story of Siegfried' and 'Story of Roland' have gained their author a well-deserved reputation as a story-teller, has prepared for the Christmas season 'A Story of the Golden Age' (Scribner), a happily conceived and executed introduction, one might call it, to classical mythology. The story is built about the adventures of the youthful Odysseus, who is carried from his home in Ithaca by his tutor Phemius to visit his grandparents, and to whom, in the course of his travels, various legends of classic mythology are related. It therefore at once contains a collection of heroic stories, and serves to conduct the young hero to the threshold of the Trojan war. The purpose of the writer is not to give "a simplified version" of Homer, but "to pave the way, if I dare say it, to an enjoyable reading of Homer, either in translations or the original." Surely nothing can be more laudable than to excite a taste for the greatest works of literature, and help to an understanding of them. The illustrations, by Howard Pyle, are of the best—at once beautiful and inspired with the classic spirit.

Mr. Church appears to have given up the work of reproducing stories from the ancient poets, in which he made his first reputation, and to be now essaying more original productions in the line of historical fiction—at once in wider fields of history, and for readers of a more advanced age. His 'Count of the Saxon Shore' (Putnams) and 'With the King at Oxford' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) show a clear advance in merit over his last year's productions. They are, moreover—at least the 'Count of the Saxon Shore'—not distinctively "boys' books," although well adapted to the reading of young people. This book is, in fact, an historical romance, with varied and exciting adventures, and presenting a really valuable picture of a little-known period. The characters are well drawn—that of Carna, the British maiden, particularly well; while the Count Aelius, the Saxon captive Cedric, the Romanized Briton Martianus, and the usurping Emperor Constantine are hardly less so. Mr. Church is fortunate in his choice of a period and a locality so wholly fresh and unhackneyed, and at the same time possessing so great historical interest. The story is ingeniously made to introduce the great Druid temple which we know as Stonehenge; and a Pictish raid, with the capture and sack of Winchester (Venta Belgarum), adds interest to the narrative.

'With the King at Oxford' is set in a more familiar period, and one well ransacked by writers of fiction. The writer has, however, contrived even here to find a comparatively fresh point of view, in taking for his hero an Oxford student, and depicting his life during the siege of that city and the other events of its life. We have a military campaign introduced, and the battle of Naseby is well described. Thus, the hero being a boy, the book may in a sense be called a book for boys, at least more so than its companion volume. The style of it is a not unsuccessful imitation of that of the seventeenth century, and it contains a number of pleasing historical illustrations; the illustrations of 'The Count of the Saxon Shore' are on the whole poor.

It is not easy to make interesting sketches out of slight material, and if we feel some disappointment in reading 'The Boyhood of Living Authors,' by W. H. Rideing (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), this difficulty must not be forgotten. There is at any rate pleasant information in the book, if not much boy life. Perhaps the trouble is in the title—it seems to promise more than can be performed, as reason soon tells us. The accounts of Clark Russell, Howells, Stockton, and Boyesen are among the most interesting. We have seen two or three of these sketches before.

Two little shilling books, bearing the imprint of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (E. & J. B. Young & Co.), gather together some scattered tales for the young by the lamented Mrs. Ewing. One, 'The Peace Egg,' introduces a Christmas mumming play, with full stage directions, mostly an expurgated compilation from five versions of this sort of Christmas drama, with some little joiner-work by Mrs. Ewing. Her researches preparatory to her task are related in a pleasant manner, and convey a good deal of curious information. 'Dandelion Clocks' consists of six stories, of which "So-So" and "The Kyrkegrim Turned Preacher" are conspicuous for their humor, as "The Trinity Flower" and "Ladders to Heaven" are for their pathos. Here we have Sunday-school literature at its best, and were it only for her style, Mrs. Ewing's cessation from her labors would be cause for sincere regret by those who rightly value this element in juvenile fiction. But she had insight, sympathy, tact, refined and delicate feeling, combined with a fancy which will long delight both young and old. Both volumes, we ought to say, are charmingly illustrated.

'His Little Royal Highness,' by Ruth Ogden (E. P. Dutton & Co.), is a story of our Jersey coast in the vicinity of New York, "printed by Ernest Nister of Nuremberg," and evidently illustrated by an Englishman who has never been within a thousand miles of Sandy Hook light, a wreck, or a life-saving station. Withal, it is a handsome product of the press, and, for the author's part, conspicuously above the level of juvenile books. Nothing better has come to our table during the present season. We recommend it as truthful, wholesome, and entertaining, and helpful in the cultivation not only of good morals, but of literary taste.

A lad of rare courage and integrity is the hero of Mr. Homer Green's 'Burnham Breaker' (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). The scene is laid in the Pennsylvania coal-mines, and permits the author to introduce some very graphic sketches of life under ground. These are much better than the other parts of the story, which, while its interest never fails, is a little too spun out. The catastrophe in the mine, though vigorously described, is evidently introduced, not because it was essential to the story, but for the sake of the description. Still 'Ralph Burnham' is a good example to set before boys.

Having overrun all parts of the globe with his "boy travellers," Mr. Thomas W. Knox seeks new worlds to conquer in the domain of natural history. His 'Dog Stories and Dog Lore' (Cassell) is a compilation, with the usual pretext of children who are partly actors, partly listeners, and to whom the author deals out practical information about the care of dogs, along with accounts of their sagacity and other qualities, which form the staple of his narrative. His pictures are a medley, of all dates and grades of production. It would be strange if Landseer and Harrison Weir did not turn up in such a collection, but one is less prepared for Bewick, who was, nevertheless, just about a hundred years ago, the designer of the Spanish pointer on page 138, woful as is the falling off from the original engraving. Bewick's 'Quadrupeds' has likewise furnished a canine anecdote, but a very large part of Mr. Knox's assortment has been drawn from newspapers, chiefly American. If he has had recourse to the fresh and well-authenticated stories scattered through *Nature* of late years, we have overlooked the fact. We infer that Mr. Knox, like Charley in this book, has been "studying Italian," and we cite the following defective proverbial expression, as indicative of the progress attributable to either the man or the boy: "*Si* non *e* vero *e* ben trovato" (p. 73).

Mary E. Banford's 'Look-About Club' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.) gives an account of a family club organized by some dwellers in the country, and of the curious creatures they found in the brooks and fields. It is pleasantly written, and is among the best of the books we have seen which are intended to interest small children in natural history. The only slip we have noticed ascribes an Indian population to Catalina Island, California, and a habit on their part of worshipping crows. There have been no Indians on these islands for many years, and we doubt if there are any crows, or that the birds, if they ever inhabited the islands, were worshipped, though the crow enters largely into the mythology of most American tribes. About things nearer home the book is more accurate, and the illustrations, though variable in quality, are mostly very good.

Madagascar, the scene of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne's story, 'The Fugitives' (T. Nelson & Sons), is a field which we are surprised that the tellers of stories of adventure have not more frequently used. Though more might have been made of the various incidents in the bitter persecutions of the Christians by Queen Ránaválona, yet the tale is interesting, and there are few readers who will not be surprised at the intelligence, courage, and devotion of the Hova Christians. The story is marred by the introduction of a would-be comic element in a negro, whose extraordinarily absurd dialect is unlike any other which we have ever seen.

'Jack Hooper' (T. Nelson & Sons), by Commander Cameron, is an account chiefly of a hunting journey in South Africa forty years ago. The somewhat monotonous record of game-killing, in which we are at times painfully reminded of the indiscriminate slaughtering by the late Mr. Gordon-Cumming, is decidedly varied at the close by hostile encounters with the Boers, who are naturally exhibited in their worst light. The scenes and incidents of life "in the bush" are admirably described, the author having made a distinct gain on his last book.

Decisive Battles Since Waterloo. The Most Important Military Events from 1815 to 1887. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887. Pp. 477.

Mr. Knox's book was, as he frankly says, suggested by Sir Edward Creasy's 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' but, it must be admitted, it is by no means equal in importance or interest to that valuable and most readable work. In the first place, Mr. Knox has not confined himself to describing battles which were really decisive; as his title shows, his scheme includes important military events as well as those which were critical. Hence his narratives lack that special and unique characteristic which gives such a charm to Creasy's descriptions; they are rather chapters from many histories, constructed on the ordinary plan. Then, in the second place, our author has hardly realized what a difficult task it is so to master the details of a campaign or a battle, and so to become imbued with the spirit of the time and with the character of the surrounding circumstances, as to make a really fresh and vigorous story out of the incidents of war. It is almost too much to expect that any man can succeed in such an enterprise if his

plan embraces such a wide range as does that of Col. Knox. We cannot but remark in his pages a certain want of the ease and vigor with which a man describes a story with whose every feature he is familiar, and whose every incident possesses for him a personal interest. Yet this, or something like this, is well-nigh necessary if one is attempting to write of military events in a popular way.

At the same time, looked at as a series of accounts of the most important military events of the world since 1815, this book of Mr. Knox's possesses a decided value. It is not free from mistakes, but it is, we think, substantially accurate. It is evidently the result of much labor; the authorities have been judiciously selected, and the narrative of each battle is accompanied with a useful historical sketch serving to put it in its proper relation to the events of the times. It is a book which cannot fail to be of use to young people, or in fact to people of any age, who desire to know something of the history of the century in which they are living.

We are obliged to point out some errors which should be corrected in future editions. The plan opposite page 93 is not a "Plan of the Gates, Vera Cruz," as stated on page ix., but a sketch of the neighborhood of the City of Mexico. The account of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg is curiously inaccurate. Why Garnett should be singled out as the one "who led his brigade," is not apparent. Why the fire of Stannard's brigade should be spoken of as directed upon Armistead's right, instead of upon the right of the whole division, is not plain, especially as we have just been told that Kemper's brigade was on the right of the division, and Armistead's on the left. We are told, too, that "Armistead's right" recoiled, and Armistead "threw it upon the brigades of Hall and Harron." (This last officer's name was Harrow.) The fact was, that, the whole division inclining to its left under the effect of Stannard's fire and the artillery fire from Little Round Top, the brunt of the attack fell on the brigade of Webb, while Hall and Harrow, not being attacked themselves in front, moved up to their right and joined Webb, whose line had been forced. Nor is it the fact that our troops on that part of our line were "intrenched behind rocks and fences, where bullets could not reach them"; still less that they were driven back "upon their second line of earthworks." There was a low stone wall covering part of our line here, but nothing that could be called an earthwork in any part of it. Mr. Knox must also have forgotten his Italian when he wrote, as he did on page 209, of the events of 1866 and 1870, completing the work of unification and producing "the Italia Irridenta (*sic*) which was the dream of Cavour and for centuries the ardent hope of millions of his countrymen." We had supposed—we may be wrong—that the comparatively recent cry of "Italia Irredenta" referred to Trieste and other outlying regions claimed to be Italian in sentiment and largely in population, but not yet freed from the Austrian domination.

Key to North American Birds, etc. By Elliott Coues, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., etc. Profusely illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1887. Imperial 8vo, pp. xxx, 895, colored frontispiece, 561 wood-cuts in text.

In 1872—fifteen years ago—Dr. Coues published a 'Key to North American Birds' which was a manual of the subject on an entirely new plan, and which has proved to be the most useful, and until recently the only, "text-book" of the subject. It became an invaluable help to the younger ornithologists of the country, and a handy work of reference even for advanced students. After being for several years out of print, a second edition of the 'Key' appeared in 1884, greatly increased in size, practically rewritten, in many ways greatly improved, and again abreast of the subject. In two years the 'Key' was again "out of print," and a new or third edition is now before the public. So far as the main body of the work is concerned, it is a reprint of the second edition, being reproduced from the same plates. There is of course a new preface, reviewing the progress of the subject during the last three years—unusually eventful in the history of American ornithology—and much new matter is added in the form of an Appendix.

Since the publication of the second edition, the nomenclature of North American birds has been greatly changed, through the publication of 'The Code of Nomenclature and Check-List of North American Birds, adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union, etc.,' which, as soon as it appeared, "became the standard and indeed the only recognized Nomenclator in American Ornithology." To adjust the 'Key' to the new nomenclature, the names used in the 'Key' and the Union Check-List are arranged in parallel columns in the Appendix, thus rendering comparison easy between the earlier and the later nomenclature. The author has thus had opportunity to record his individual opinion respecting the status of a number of forms; rejecting about twenty admitted into the Union Check-List, and retaining about ten not recognized in the latter. The subject is further brought down to date by the addition, with descriptions, of some sixty species and sub-species described as new, or discovered to be North American, since 1884. Here, again, the author exercises his selective taste, with, in some cases, we fear, not the happiest results. It serves, however, to give formal emphasis to his conservative protest "against the fatal facility with which the system of trinomials lends itself to sad consequences in the hands of immature or inexperienced specialists," expressed in his preface (p. iii).

In some minor details the 'Key' is not above criticism, and occasional changes in the text, even if relegated to the Appendix, might have been introduced with advantage to the student. Yet the excellences of the work far overshadow its slight defects, which latter detract very little from its general usefulness, and are obviously the fault of too rapid composition rather than lack of knowledge. For many years to come the work must continue to be what it has been in the past, a boon to those interested in the study of North American birds.

Wild Animals in Captivity. Illustrated by Pen and Camera. By J. Fortuné Nott. Dodd, Mead & Co. 4to, pp. 155.

Mr. Nott's preface breathes a very humane spirit, and alleges as his motive for publishing his 'Wild Animals in Captivity' a desire "to assist in extending the field of human sympathy towards some of the most attractive creatures which were created to be our fellow-occupiers of this world." This sympathy does not appear to have any connection in his mind with the origin of species. He is rather a devout "lover of dumb nature." His forty-one full-page plates of animals whose captivity is shown by the undisguised surroundings, are accompanied by entertaining letter-press, in which personal study and observation are mingled with pertinent quotations from the works of naturalists and travellers. Great freshness characterizes what is thus borrowed, and scrappiness has been happily avoided. No one can read the two dozen chapters without pleasure, and few without instruction. The style of treatment is thoroughly popular, and the literary form unpretentious yet skilful. As for the selection of types, the number of rare and unfamiliar ones is very striking. No fewer than six antelopes are pictured, besides an eland and a gazelle. The cat tribe is also well represented. There are three rhinoceroses, three elephants, three of the seal tribe, etc. The original photographs have been reproduced with only moderate success by a mechanical process, but the plates answer all practical purposes. A handsome binding makes the volume fit for the parlor table. We heartily commend it.

Fresh Woods and Pastures New. By the author of 'An Amateur Angler's Days in Dove Dale,' etc. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1887.

This is a small collection of essays, in the form of letters, on incidents and scenes of pastoral English life. Since the author of 'Wild Life in a Southern County' and 'The Gamekeeper at Home' began his charming books, there has been a decided increase in the number of works of kindred character among English writers, many of whom are peculiarly fitted by taste and education to describe graphically the smaller details of rural England, and to give practical and accurate information regarding the animal life there found, from the standpoint of the sportsman and the naturalist. Several chapters of the book under notice are devoted to angling, and No. XI., "A Day with the May Fly Fishers," is the best of these; Letter X., on "Wood Pigeons, Magpies, and Rooks," gives many interesting facts about the habits of these birds. There is nothing tame or commonplace in the little volume, though it treats entirely of common scenes and incidents. Taken as a whole, it gives a pleasant picture of the natural side of English country life in its minor forms, drawn by a close observer who is in love with his subject. There is a large-paper edition handsomely published.

A Short History of England, from the earliest times to the present day. By Cyril Ransome, M. A., Merton College, Oxford. With maps and plans. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1887. 8vo, pp. 476.

Of making histories of England there is no end, and each new candidate is reasonably challenged to furnish reason for its existence, in a field already occupied by so many excellent works. That it should contain any new information is not to be expected; but there is such a large range in the selection of materials, and so great variety in the way of handling, that a book must have positive excellence in one of these ways if it is to deserve a place upon our crowded book-shelves. These qualities Mr. Ransome's book has in a high degree. The reader is struck with a certain freshness in the presentation of the matter, by which in many cases an old story is made to be seen in a new light. The selection of the material, too, is done with excellent judgment, and the book fairly deserves the credit of emphasizing what needs emphasis, and passing over unimportant matter — perhaps the most uncommon merit in histories of this size. We are inclined to regard it as on the whole the best history of England of a grade between the school histories and Green's 'Short History.'

The point of view is moderate and impartial —quite colorless in the politics of the present day, and perfectly fair in the great controverted points of English history. The book is un-

usually well provided with maps, plans of battles, and genealogical tables; but the maps are small and poor, unworthy of so excellent a text.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alcott, Louisa M. A Garland for Girls. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.
Allen, F. M. Andy American's Great Discovery. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Barr, Amelia E. Paul and Christina. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Bates, Fanny B. Between the Lights. Thoughts for the Quiet Hour. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.75.
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. No. 7. The Century Co. 50 cents.
Blake, H. G. O. Winter: From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Crocker, U. H. Over-Production and Commercial Distress. Boston: Clarke & Carruth.
Elegy in a Country Churchyard; The Breaking Waves Dashed High; Ring Out, Wild Bells; That Glorious Song of Old; It was the Calm and Silent Night; Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud? 6 vols. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.
Gibson, J. Chips from the Earth's Crust; or, Short Stories of Natural Science. Illustrated. Thomas Nelson & Sons.
Giles, Rev. C. The True and the False Theory of Evolution. Philadelphia: William H. Alden.
Goldsmith, O. The Deserted Village. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Goulding, F. R. The Young Marooners on the Florida Coast; or, Robert and Harold. New ed. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Gunton, G. Wealth and Progress; A Critical Examination of the Labor Problem. D. Appleton & Co.
Howells, W. D. A Woman's Reason. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
Jacobson, A. Higher Ground: Hints towards Settling the Labor Troubles. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Jordan, D. S. Science Sketches. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Kendall, May. From a Garret. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
Kluge, Prof. F. Von Luther bis Lessing. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner.
Krupp und sein Werk. Berlin: Rosenbaum & Hart.
Lang, A. Myth, Ritual, and Religion. In 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.
Lossing, B. J. History of New York City. Embracing an Outline Sketch of Events from 1609 to 1830; and a Full Account of its Development from 1830 to 1884. Illustrated. A. S. Barnes & Co. $10.
Macquoid, Katharine S. Mère Suzaine, and Other Stories. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Marble, C. C. Addresses of the Dead. G. W. Dillingham.
May, H. W. A Treatise on the Statutes of Elizabeth against Fraudulent Conveyances. 2d ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
McMaster, J. B. Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Miss Varian of New York: A Newport and New York Society Novel. G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.
Mitchell, S. W. Prince Little Boy and Other Tales Out of Fairy-Land. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
Morris, G. S. Hegel's Philosophy of the State and of History: An Exposition. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.25.
Murray, W. H. H. How Deacon Tubman and Parson Whitney Kept New Year's, and Other Stories. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.
Notes for Boys (and their Fathers) on Morals, Mind, and Manners. By an Old Boy. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Nott, J. F. Wild Animals in Captivity. Dodd, Mead & Co. $7.50.
Parkman, F. Pioneers of France in the New World. 28th ed. Revised with additions. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Paton, W. A. Down the Islands: A Voyage to the Caribbees. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.
Platt, W. H. Judith Carson; or, Which Was the Heiress? Rochester: E. R. Andrews.
Roemer, Prof. J. Origins of the English People and of the English Language. Compiled from the Best and Latest Authorities. D. Appleton & Co.
Sawyer, W. C. Complete German Manual for High Schools and Colleges. Chicago: J. C. Buckbee & Co. $1.
Schiller, F. The Song of the Bell. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.
Scott, Sir W. The Bridal of Triermain. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $3.50.
Sleight, Mary B. The Flag on the Mill. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.
Social Register, New York, 1888. Social Register Association.
Spofford, Harriet Prescott. Ballads about Authors. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $3.
Spyri, Johanna. Gritti's Children: A Story for Children and Those who Love Them. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Stanley, Dean. Sermons for Children, Preached in Westminster Abbey. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Stapleton, E. J. Some Correspondence of George Canning. With Notes. In 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co. $10.
Stickney. A Primer. [Classics for Children.] Boston: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.
Stillman, W. J. On the Track of Ulysses, together with An Excursion in Quest of the So-called Venus of Melos. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.
Stinde, J. Frau Wilhelmine: The Concluding Part of the Buchholz Family. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
St. Nicholas: Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks. Vol. xiv. In 2 parts. The Century Co.
Taylor, U. A. The City of Sarras. Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.
The Diary of Samuel Pepys. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
The Holy Bible. Containing the Old and New Testaments, Translated out of the Original Tongues; being the Version set forth A. D. 1611, Compared with the most Ancient Authorities and Revised. Oxford: University Press: New York: Macmillan.
The "How I was Educated" Papers. From the *Forum Magazine*. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.
The Land of Sleepy Hollow. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $15.
The New Antigone: A Romance. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Thackeray, W. M. Roundabout Papers, and Little Travels and Roadside Sketches. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
The Century. Illustrated Monthly Magazine. May, 1887, to October, 1887. The Century Co.
Thomas, Edith M. Lyrics and Sonnets. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Thompson, P. The Politics of Labor. Belford, Clark & Co.
Thompson, Prof. M. J. "Evolution of Sound" Evolved. Cincinnati: Standard Publishing Co.
Thompson, Sir H. Diet in Relation to Age and Activity. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. 50 cents.
Townsend, Virginia F. Life of Washington. Illustrated. Worthington Co. $1.25.
Treat, Mary. My Garden Pets. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. 60 cents.
Trotter, Ada M. Bledisloe; or, Aunt Pen's American Nieces: An International Story. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Upcott, E. A. Cicero's Speeches against Catilina. With Introduction and Notes. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Upton, G. P. The Standard Cantatas: Their Stories, their Music, and their Composers. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
Valentine, Dr. F. C. Six Hundred Medical Don'ts. G. W. Dillingham.
Van François, Louise. The Last Von Reckenburg. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.50.
Verne, J. Texar's Revenge; or, North Against South. A Tale of the American Civil War. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.
Vincent, Dr. M. R. The Covenant of Peace. A. D. F. Randolph. $1.75.
Vincent, G. E. Some Italian Authors and their Works. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
Von Schiller, F. Wallenstein: A Dramatic Poem. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons.
Waite, A. E. The Real History of the Rosicrucians. Illustrated. J. W. Bouton.
Waugh, Ida. Alphabet Books for Little Ones. Verses by Amy E. Blanchard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Walling, G. W. Recollections of a New York Chief of Police. Caxton Book Concern.
Walsh, W. S. Faust: the Legend and the Poem. Etchings by Hermann Faber. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Warfield, E. D. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798. An Historical Study. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Warner, T. D. Madalena; or, the Maid's Mischief. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.
Wason, H. L. Letters from Colorado. Boston: Cupples & Hurd. $1.25.

New and Enlarged Edition.

Francis A. Walker's

Political Economy.

8vo, AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES, $2.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS!

Every owner of a library should possess autograph letters of the authors represented in it. I will undertake to supply letters of every author, actor, statesman, warrior, or any celebrity of the last four hundred years. These letters should be bound in the books, or framed with portraits, or gathered in volumes. Nothing is more interesting, nor adds more greatly to the interest of a library. It is now the practice to illustrate and extend volumes as freely with autographs as with prints. I am publishing THE COLLECTOR, a monthly journal devoted to autographs, and will send a sample copy to any one desiring it.

W. R. BENJAMIN,
5 EAST 17TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
Largest dealer in America.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Melange. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready. A. S. CLARK.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

[*READY SATURDAY.*]

Paul Patoff.

A novel, by F. Marion Crawford, author of 'A Roman Singer,' etc. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

'Paul Patoff' is one of Mr. Crawford's most striking stories, in plot, character, dramatic force, and narrative, and is sure to be one of the most popular and noteworthy novels of the year.

Ormsby Macknight Mitchel,

Astronomer and General. A biographical narrative, by his son, F. A. Mitchel. With a steel Portrait. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.00.

Professor Mitchel was a man of so varied and brilliant gifts, and achieved such distinction in science and as a military officer, that his memoir is unusually attractive.

The Story of Keedon Bluffs.

By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains,' 'Down the Ravine,' etc. 16mo, $1.00.

This story is primarily intended for young folks, and cannot fail to interest them greatly, but older readers will find it equally entertaining.

Poems.

By Edward Rowland Sill. 16mo, parchment cover, $1.00.

A book of remarkable literary and personal value. Mr. Sill's poems are marked by a thoughtfulness, delicacy, and incisiveness which place them among the very best of current poetry. His poems previously collected, as well as those printed recently, are now published in a tasteful volume.

*** *For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.,
BOSTON.
11 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

German--Spanish

The following will be found eminently practical for self-instruction: (1.) German Simplified—Complete in 12 numbers (with keys) $1.20. (2.) Spanish Simplified—10 numbers (with keys) 10 cts. each; No. 4 now ready; a new number on the first of every month; subscription for whole set, $1. Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

6% NET INTEREST 6%
GUARANTEED BY THE
JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capital Paid up	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	100,000 00
Reserve Liabilities	1,000,000 00

Debentures secured by first mortgages on improved real estate held by the Mercantile Trust Co., New York. Call at Office or write for particulars.
JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.,
239 Broadway, New York City.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Capital Stock, Paid up.....$300,000
PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE.
6 DEBENTURE BONDS.
Interest payable at Fourth National Bank, New York. Also Guaranteed First Mortgages. Organized 1875. Under same supervision as the Savings Banks. Regularly examined by the State Bank Commissioners. Security Co., Hartford, Trustee. Send for pamphlet.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
Available in all parts of the World.

*ECONOMIC MONOGRAPHS—UNI*versity of Pennsylvania. Edmund J. James, Ph. D., Editor. No. 2, Anti-Rent Riots in New York, 1839–46. By Edward P. Cheyney, M.A.
Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES. Price 50 cents.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc.
H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York.
Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

*SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LAN*guages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

E. W. NASH, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., has just issued a new catalogue of books, among which will be found works on America, Local History, etc. Sent on application.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW FINE ART

AND

Standard Juveniles.

BOOKS BY MR. HENTY.

"Among writers of stories of adventure for boys Mr. Henty stands in the very first rank."—*Academy.*

Crown 8vo, cloth, elegant or trimmed edges, $2.00 each.
Each book is beautifully illustrated with from eight to twelve full-page pictures.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE: A tale of Fontenoy and Culloden.

A book of the most stirring incident and of historic value.

FOR THE TEMPLE: A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem.

A story of thrilling interest.

IN FREEDOM'S CAUSE: A Story of Wallace and Bruce.

"Full of stirring action, and will commend itself to boys."—*Athenæum.*

THE LION OF THE NORTH: A Tale of Gustavus Adolphus and the Wars of Religion.

"This book should hold a place among the classics of youthful fiction."—*United Service Gazette.*

THE YOUNG CARTHAGINIAN: A Story of the Times of Hannibal.

"Second to none of Mr. Henty's former tales."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TRUE TO THE OLD FLAG: A Tale of the American War of Independence.

"Does justice to the pluck and determination of the British soldiers."—*The Times.*

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE: or, with Peterborough in Spain.

"All lads will read the book with pleasure and profit."—*Daily Telegraph.*

FOR NAME AND FAME: or, Through Afghan Passes.

"Not only a rousing story, but an instructive history of a recent war."—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE DRAGON AND THE RAVEN: or, The Days of King Alfred.

"Perhaps the best story of the early days of England which has yet been told."—*Court Journal.*

IN THE REIGN OF TERROR: The Adventures of a Westminster Boy.

A story of the French Revolution, full of the deepest interest.

ORANGE AND GREEN: A Tale of the Boyne and Limerick.

WITH CLIVE IN INDIA: or, The Beginnings of an Empire.

"Mr. Henty here exceeds himself in stirring adventures and thrilling situations."—*Saturday Review.*

A FINAL RECKONING: A Tale of Bush Life in Australia.

"Mr. Henty has never published a more readable or a better written story than this."—*Spectator.*

WITH WOLFE IN CANADA: or, The Winning of a Continent.

"A model of what a boy's story-book should be."—*School Guardian.*

UNDER DRAKE'S FLAG: A Tale of the Spanish Main.

"A real good story really well told."—*Punch.*

THROUGH THE FRAY: A Story of the Luddite Riots.

"One of the best of the many good books Mr. Henty has produced."—*The Standard.*

ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND: A Tale of Cressy and Poictiers.

"A story of very great interest for boys."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BY SHEER PLUCK: A Tale of the Ashanti War.

"The lad must be very difficult to satisfy who is not satisfied with this story."—*Scotsman.*

FACING DEATH: A Story of the Coal Mines.

"This is the book we would recommend to give as a present to a boy who is worth his salt."—*Standard.*

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse." —R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M. A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Brown, B. A., F. G. S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.

"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M. A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN INCONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS'S DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

*** A Complete List of Books for the Young, with synopsis of their Contents, will be supplied on application, also Complete Holiday Catalogues.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

FREE JOE,

And other Georgian Sketches.

Including "Free Joe," "Little Compton," "Aunt Fountain's Prisoner," "Trouble on Lost Mountain," and "Azalia." 12mo, $1.00.

This new collection of the most recent stories by the author of the "Uncle Remus" tales will be welcomed by thousands. Full of sympathy with the characters he portrays, and inimitable in his droll humor and strong delineations of Southern life and character, Mr. Harris has placed these stories on an equal footing with his best previous work.

"Mr. Harris has done nothing better than 'Free Joe and the Rest of the World'—the very title is a sermon."—*Harper's Magazine.*

TWO NEW VOLUMES OF ESSAYS

BY

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

These two volumes contain many delightful essays on a great variety of subjects, the papers being marked by the same incisiveness of style and vigor and subtlety of thought that characterizes the author's other works.

Memories and Portraits.

12mo, $1.00.

CONTENTS: The Foreigners at Home — Some College Memories — Old Mortality—A College Magazine—An Old Scotch Gardener—Pastoral—The Manse — Memoirs of an Islet—Thomas Stevenson—Talk and Talkers—The Character of Dogs—A Penny Plain and Two-Pence Colored—A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's—A Gossip on Romance—A Humble Remonstrance.

Virginibus Puerisque,

And other Papers. 12mo, $1.00.

CONTENTS: Virginibus Puerisque — Crabbed Age and Youth—An Apology for Idlers—Ordered South—Aes Triplex—El Dorado—The English Admirals. Some Portraits by Raeburn: Child's Play—Walking Tours—Pan's Pipes—A Plea for Gas Lamps.

Price 10 Cents.

THE CHRISTMAS BOOK BUYER

With Fifty Beautiful Illustrations.

A complete review by distinguished writers of the holiday books, with fifty superb illustrations—over twenty-five in colors. Special cover in three colors. The fullest and most beautiful guide to the Christmas literature of the year.

SENT, POSTPAID, FOR 10 CENTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY	ILLUSTRATIONS BY
JOHN BURROUGHS,	W. HAMILTON GIBSON,
EDITH M. THOMAS,	F. S. CHURCH,
HOWARD PYLE,	JOSEPH PENNELL,
MRS. BURTON HARRISON,	CHILDE HASSAM,
H. H. BOYESEN,	F. HOPKINSON SMITH,
R. H. STODDARD,	FRANK S. KING,
LAURENCE HUTTON,	FRANCIS DAY,
J. B. MILLET,	EDMUND H. GARRETT,
H. W. MABIE,	HOWARD PYLE,
J. ASHBY-STERRY,	PHILIP G. HAMERTON.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743–745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

The Week.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S first message to the Fiftieth Congress is the most courageous document that has been sent from the Executive Mansion since the close of the war. It addresses itself to the abnormal condition of the public finances, the excessive and oppressive taxation of the people, to the needless withdrawal of money from business channels, ever leading up to the muzzle of a financial crisis, to the efforts made by the Treasury to avert that evil by temporary and doubtful expedients, to the corrupting influence of a surplus of money in the public coffers, and to the whole train of evil consequences resulting from excessive and unnecessary taxation. The plain remedy for this dangerous condition of the national finances is the reduction of taxes to the measure of the public needs. Instead of dodging and ducking and apologizing for the truth which he delivers, the President puts it not offensively, yet in the most downright position before Congress and the country. He tells them that the present tariff is a delusion and a fraud, that it is a menace to all business interests, and that the public finances cannot be carried on without extensive reductions of the revenue, which must be made either by the repeal of taxes on intoxicating liquors and tobacco, or by the reduction of duties on imports.

That the reduction should be made on articles of necessity and not on luxuries, and especially hurtful luxuries, he proceeds to show in the most candid manner. No editorial treatment can add to the plainness of speech which the President allows himself in this discussion. In fact, he lays down a platform for the next national campaign as clean cut as any high-tariff politician could possibly desire. There has been much lamentation in Republican circles of late that the Democrats were "dodging the issue," not coming out squarely, beating about the bush, etc., etc. No such charge will be made against the President. We shall see in due time whether his party sustain him. We have no doubt that they will. Mr. Randall and his handful, who have fought every change in the tariff, large or small, may now go over to the enemy. There is no more room for them in any party which sustains Mr. Cleveland. The message deals with nothing but the public finances and the means of bringing about an equilibrium between receipts and expenses. This is unusual, but under the circumstances entirely wise. In order to make the deepest impression on the public mind concerning the most important if not the only important topic of public concern, it was necessary to present that subject without entanglements. The gun that has been fired will be heard in every corner and hamlet of the country. It will be the subject of village debate and neighborhood meditation. It will compel public discussion in Congress. It will supply parties with an issue that they have long needed. It will clear the atmosphere of a vast amount of malaria, and give people something to think about that bears relation to their daily life. For this, if for nothing else, the President is entitled to hearty thanks. For his splendid courage in "taking the bull by the horns" he will win the praise of all who admire manliness and straightforwardness in public station, whether they approve his views or not. Such an example of plain speaking will not fail of its reward at the hands of a self-reliant and free people.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the prohibition laws of Kansas is of far-reaching importance. It applies not merely to Kansas, but to prohibition legislation in all the States. The opponents of prohibitory laws have based their opposition in the courts mainly upon two grounds: (1.) That while the State could regulate the sale of liquor without invading the constitutional rights of the citizen, it had not the right to prohibit any person from manufacturing liquor for his own use or for export. (2.) That since many breweries and other liquor manufactories had been erected prior to the enactment of prohibitory laws, and since such establishments would become of no value as property, or be very materially diminished in value, if not employed in the manufacturing of liquor, the prohibition of such manufacture by the State is in effect a taking of property for public use without compensation and without due process of law, and, therefore, unconstitutional. It is only a few years since John Bright, in discussing this latter point in an address in England, denounced prohibition without compensation to property thus injured as "legislation by hurricane."

On both these grounds the Supreme Court decides squarely in favor of the Prohibitionists. It holds, in regard to the right of the State to prohibit manufacture, that there is no justification for the charge that in exercising that power it is interfering with the right of each citizen to manufacture intoxicating liquors for his own use as a beverage, since such a right does not inhere in citizenship. If a State deems the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors for other than medical, scientific, and manufacturing purposes to be necessary to the peace and security of society, the courts cannot, without usurping legislative functions, override the will of the people as thus expressed by their chosen representatives. On the point of injury to property, the decision is equally explicit. It is held that all property under our form of government is subject to the obligation that it shall not be used so as to affect injuriously the rights of the community and thereby become a nuisance. The State of Kansas had a right to prohibit the liquor traffic. It did not thereby take away the property of the brewers. It simply abated a nuisance. The property is not taken away from its owners; they are only prohibited from using it for a specific purpose which the Legislature declared to be injurious to the community.

At the Prohibition Convention in Chicago last week a resolution that had been previously passed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was ratified by unanimous vote. This resolution was in two parts. The first clause "solemnly urges upon all political parties and partisan papers the duty of avoiding in the pending Presidential campaign the personal vilification and abuse that characterized the last." The second declares "that war issues are dead, and that the land should have rest from reviving them for campaign purposes." The spirit of both is commendable, and we would not say a word in derogation of the motives which prompted the Convention to bear testimony in behalf of temperance of language as well as of drink. But it is obvious that no reform can be effected in the former direction unless we know what is meant by "personal vilification." To take one case by way of illustration: Editor Clarkson believed that Mr. St. John, the Prohibition nominee for President, tried to sell out his candidacy to the Republican National Committee for $20,000. Clarkson was a member of this Committee, and conducted the negotiation on that side. We will not undertake to say whether the proofs he offered were sufficient to convict St. John. That he believed them to be so is very clear. Now, the question is whether Editor Clarkson indulged in "personal vilification" of St. John, and whether, in case St. John should be renominated and Editor Clarkson should repeat his charges and bring up his proofs, he would fall under the condemnation of this resolution.

In truth the remonstrance has the air of being a preparation for the reappearance of that great "ladies' man," James G. Blaine. Of course "personal vilification and abuse" are to be avoided, if possible, in all political contests; but whether they can be avoided or not depends on the nature of the objections to a candidate. If these objections are simply political, of course the abuse and vilification heaped on him by his opponents ought to be political only; but if they are personal, the abuse and vilification have to be personal. If an objection to a candidate, for instance, was that he was a thief and a liar, it would be ridiculous to assail him simply on account of his views on the tariff or the liquor question. The best and only remedy we know of for the evil of which these ladies complain, is the careful avoidance by conventions of the nomination of candidates whose personal character is bad, or who are likely to be assailed by charges against them as men, because neither the press nor the people will

ever be persuaded to keep silent about a candidate's private history through fear of using bad language, or, as Senator Sumner said, "muddying the current of debate."

Republican organs have been making a great ado over the fact that the Republican organization in the South broke down after its managers lost their Federal offices, and that consequently few Republican votes were cast in the Congressional elections of 1886 outside of Virginia and two or three other States. It has been loudly asserted that the only reason why there were so few Republican votes was because the Republican blacks were kept from voting by the Democratic whites, and it has been vehemently declared that the small Republican vote was proof positive of Democratic intimidation or fraud. We invite the attention of people who have been taken in by this sort of talk to the returns of the recent election in four counties of Virginia, as contrasted with the vote in the same counties at the Presidential election of 1884, preceding the figures for each county with a statement of its population divided according to race:

	Black.	White.	1884.		1887.	
			Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Amelia	7,340	3,037	1,048	590	748	None.
Greensville	5,650	2,757	1,088	540	671	
Nottoway	8,144	3,012	1,277	453	970	
Sussex	6,701	3,361	1,442	750	916	

To paraphrase Republican reasoning about the small Republican vote in many Southern Congressional districts last year, it might be asserted that the only reason why there were no Democratic votes in these Virginia counties this year is because the Democratic whites were kept from voting by the much more numerous Republican blacks, and that the absence of any Democratic votes is proof positive of Republican intimidation or fraud. In point of fact, the failure of these Virginia Democrats to vote was due to the failure of the party managers to nominate candidates, just as the failure of Southern Republicans generally to vote last year was due to a similar failure on the part of their managers, who had lost their interest in the Republican party when they lost their offices.

The bill proposed by Senator Palmer of Michigan to restrict immigration seems to be based on two distinct ideas. It provides first that a sum of money shall be paid by every person coming to this country, without reference to his character, his means, or his intentions; and secondly, that steps shall be taken to exclude bad men altogether, and especially Anarchists, Nihilists, and persons hostile to our institutions and form of government. Until the means of ascertaining the Anarchical and Nihilistic character and intentions of the immigrant are set forth by the Senator in detail, it would be premature to criticise them; but we think that something may be said about the tariff on persons concerning whose character no question is raised. Duties are either specific or ad valorem, or partly one and partly the other. A specific duty is levied according to weight or measure, an ad-valorem duty according to value. Since it would be manifestly unfair to tax a heavy man more than a light one for the privilege of coming to this country, or a tall man more than a short one, specific duties are clearly inapplicable. On the other hand, ad-valorem duties are well adapted to the case, because it is possible to estimate in a rough way the value of persons in their character as producers. Thus, a fair schedule would be something like this: Women and children $10 per head, coal miners $15, farmers $20, carpenters $30, weavers $40, glass-blowers $50, and so on, up to clergymen and college professors, who ought to pay not less than $100 each. Some discrimination might be fairly made on the score of age. It would not be right to tax a man upwards of seventy years old as much as one under thirty, because the former cannot expect to enjoy the privileges as long as the latter. By combining age with value it might be possible to have the mixed system of duties enforced, prescribing, for example, that a cabinet-maker between thirty and forty should pay $35, and 50 per cent. additional for his presumed efficiency as a worker, while one who had passed the age of sixty should pay only the rate fixed for his trade. The subject admits of many interesting variations.

The question of Secretary Lamar's age has become an issue. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has established the rule that it will not report in favor of confirming as a United States judge a man who has passed the age of sixty, inasmuch as the law entitles a judge to retire on full pay "after having held his commission as such at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy years"—the implication of which provision is, in the Committee's opinion, that no man ought to go on the bench so late in life that he cannot serve ten years before reaching the age of seventy. But as the United States law does not (like the law of New York and some other States) require a man to retire at seventy, and as half of the present eight Supreme Court justices have passed that age, the Senate is never likely to enforce the Committee's rule rigorously, but will confirm a worthy nominee the only objection to whom is that he is past sixty, as it did in the case of Mr. William M. Merrick, who was made Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1885 at the age of sixty-six. At the same time it would be recognized as a valid objection to any man proposed for a seat on the overworked Supreme bench of the United States that he was well on towards seventy, unless he were a miracle of vigor. As Mr. Lamar does not enjoy robust health, his opponents are trying to ruin him as a candidate for Judge by spreading the story that he is sixty-seven years old, and could not be expected long to stand the strain of judicial work. His friends, however, denounce this story as a "campaign lie," and assert that he is only sixty-two. The burden of evidence is decidedly on this side, as he has always given September 17, 1825, as the date of his birth, and the years of his graduation from college and admission to the bar agree with this theory.

It is a curious fact that of late a prejudice against stating their age has grown up on the part of public men who are "getting along in life." During the latter portion of his career, the late Senator Logan sedulously concealed from the compiler of the Congressional Directory the year of his birth, and in every other way sought to hide the fact that if he should run for President in 1888, he would then be almost sixty-nine years old. In like manner Senator Harris of Tennessee, who once made free enough of the fact that he was born in 1818, has for some time past contented himself with saying that he "was born in Franklin County, Tennessee," and rendered it necessary to consult old books of reference to discover the year, the reason being that his present term expires in 1889, when he will be seventy-one, and that he fears knowledge of his age will constitute an objection to his securing the fresh lease of power which he will seek. It is true that Logan knew that Henry Clay ran for President in 1844 at the age of sixty-seven, and was a candidate for the nomination in 1848 at seventy-one, while Harris has seen Ohio elect Payne to the Senate in his seventy-fifth year and Vermont at the same time give another term to Morrill, who is a few months Payne's senior. But Logan and Harris and other Congressmen who follow their example have been right in supposing that great age is held to be an objection to keeping a man in public life in this country much more generally than is the case in England or on the Continent. Probably the strongest influence in producing this state of feeling has been the rule adopted by many States of compelling judges to retire at seventy, and accepted in a modified form by the Federal Government in the provision that a United States judge may accept a life pension at seventy if he has served ten years. It is perhaps a survival of ancient Puritanism that a politician still finds it very effective to quote against an aging opponent the Psalmist's remark that "the days of our years are threescore years and ten," even with such a spectacle as Gladstone to-day presents within a month of completing his seventy-eighth year.

The Anti-Poverty Society is likely to show before the winter is over whether or not it is going to be able to fulfil its mission, which is the abolition of poverty by means of public meetings and collections. The field is about to be widened by the establishment of regular Sunday morning meetings as well as Sunday evening meetings. This has been made necessary by the fact that the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, who is perhaps the most irrational of all the disciples of the new faith, is in need of a pulpit to preach from. His anti-poverty doctrines have so impaired his usefulness as a Christian minister that the question of abolishing poverty is threatening to become a personal one with him, unless he can open a morning anti-poverty entertainment with a regular collection of its

own. The evening entertainment is barely competent to pay the rent of the Academy at present, and yet the demands upon the collection taken at it are likely to be largely increased during the winter, for Mr. George's paper is already in the throes of dissolution, and Father McGlynn's prospects of getting a living are becoming more and more dubious. The capacity of the Society, therefore, to abolish the poverty of all its leaders, whose income from other sources has been cut off, is about to be put to a severe test.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* calls attention to the fact that not a single paper published in this city on Tuesday morning printed the address made by James Russell Lowell at the Authors' Reading the afternoon before. The correspondent ventures the assertion that, "if these entertainments had taken place in London, the leading morning newspapers in that city would have had every word he uttered." Of course they would have had, and they would have had it because the conductors of the London papers would have reasoned, correctly, that a large proportion of their readers were interested in every word which such a man had to say on a topic of such importance. It is equally true that a large proportion of the readers of such papers as the *Tribune* and *Times* in this city wanted a verbatim report of Mr. Lowell's speech, and were disappointed when they failed to find it. There was a time when the *Tribune* could have been depended upon for it, for it used to give special attention to matters of concern to intelligent readers. The paper's prejudice against Mr Lowell as a Mugwump may have had something to do with its cutting down its report of his speech to a single paragraph, but the performance was only an aggravated illustration of a tendency to depreciate purely literary matters which has long been noticeable in the *Tribune*—although we are glad to say that of late there have been some signs of a change for the better. Even the *Times*, which had no conceivable motive, either political or personal, for slighting the speaker, could not afford the space for a full report.

The humiliating confession must be made that the press of almost any other large city in this country would have done better in such a matter than the New York papers did. If the entertainment had taken place in Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, or St. Louis, it would have been possible next morning to find an exact report of Mr. Lowell's address in some at least of the papers. Indeed, if he had delivered it in some distant American city—better still, if he had delivered it in London, so that it would have cost a good deal to telegraph it—very likely some New York paper would have got it, and then crowed loudly over its enterprise. The reason why it was not published under the actual circumstances of its delivery was, of course, the same reason which has demoralized the morning papers of New York in so many ways, because the managers hold that the public wants "spicy" things and does not want serious things, even when characterized by the incisive style and relieved by the delightful humor of our first essayist. It is the competition for the patronage of the illiterate which has brought even the best of our papers to the point where they "cannot afford the space" for one of the too rare utterances of James Russell Lowell. The best thing about the *Herald's* recent raising of its price is the hope which it holds out that a reaction has at last set in, and that newspaper conductors may again provide such matter as intelligent persons want and are ready to pay a decent price to get.

The conflict between President Grévy and the Chambers continued last week with what may be called varying fortune. He changed his mind about resigning three or four times. Nothing could better illustrate the fickleness of the public with whom he has had to deal in Paris than the support he received in refusing to resign from the street Radicals, who had just been threatening to attack the Élysée if he did not resign. What wrought the change was, comically enough, the fear that Ferry, the author of the Tonquin expedition and the pet aversion of the Radicals, would be elected in his stead. The last excuse he made for holding on was that the Chambers had not spoken out on the subject with sufficient clearness. This difficulty was removed by the vote of the Chamber, 531 to 3, that it was waiting for his promised communication. The deposition of the President by the Chambers, with the aid of street mobs, is wholly unconstitutional. When it first began to be talked of as among the possibilities, the *Temps*, the most moderate and clear-headed of the Republican papers, declared that "it would be equivalent to an overturning of the Constitution, which has fixed the duration of the executive power, and which does not authorize the Republican Deputies to assemble *en famille*, and either depose the President or invite him to quit." And it asked with great force, "With what authority, after having given this beautiful example of contempt for the laws, can the main body of the Republican party enter on its campaign against the revolutionists of the extreme Left and Right?"

The immense advantage that the republic has over any other form of government in France is shown by the small fear there was of anything like revolutionary violence. If a "dynasty" had been lodged in the Élysée, everybody would have been trembling with apprehension, because nobody would have had the smallest idea what would happen after the existing rulers had been driven out. The fidelity of the army even would have been doubted, and the howling mob in the streets have had the secret sympathy of all who hated privileged classes and courts and "royal families." But if one may judge from the Bourse, there was no fear of revolution at all. Everybody knew what would happen when Grévy resigned. The army and the police were perfectly relentless in repressing disorder, knowing that they were not doing it to keep any individual or family in a fat place.

The election of M. Sadi-Carnot as President, and the immediate subsidence of popular excitement, indicate, as nothing else could, the degree of solidity that the republic, as a form of government, has gained in the past seventeen years. In the turmoil of the past two or three weeks, the Bonapartists have been scarcely discerned as a political factor in France. Prince Napoleon issued a manifesto, but it was deemed of no more consequence than the mumblement of a Roman augur over the entrails of a sacrificial bullock. Bonapartism is, to all appearance, as dead in France as Cæsarism is in Rome. The monarchists showed a better front, but it was evident from the beginning that they had no hope except in the discords of the Republican groups. When these discords were allayed, the adherents of the Count of Paris sank to a hopeless, although still respectable, minority. The value of this peaceful devolution of the Presidency from one Republican chief to another is very great, since it betokens the existence of a settled idea and plan of government in France. It is perhaps too soon to say that the day of experiment has wholly passed, but it is certain that the republic is on a firmer foundation by reason of the peril so lately faced and surmounted.

The difficulty of governing Ireland on two different theories is well illustrated by the talk of the English press about the reception given to Hartington and Goschen in Dublin and Chamberlain in Belfast. The law and the Constitution say that the Irish members in the House of Commons represent the Irish people, and are the only proper exponents of their feelings and wishes. But as 86 out of 106 of these hold opinions which are obnoxious to the majority in Parliament, the country is governed and discussed on the theory that the Irish representatives do not represent the Irish people, but that the real Ireland of politics is composed of the few thousand persons who went to hear Lord Hartington in Dublin and those who went to hear Mr. Chamberlain in Belfast. In fact, an article in the *Spectator* recently spoke of "those who welcomed Mr. Chamberlain in Belfast" as if they were a powerful body recognized by the Constitution and entitled to be heard in preference to the Irish representation in Parliament. Of course the Hartington meeting in Dublin, consisting, it is said, of 8,000 persons belonging to the professional and mercantile classes, would be a most important event if it was anywhere provided that Ireland was to be governed by the professional and mercantile classes of Dublin, or, in other words, that the merchants, and bankers, and lawyers, or such of them as were Unionists, were what the French call the "legal country." But inasmuch as these classes are in a hopeless minority in politics, the importance attached to them is, under the present British Constitution, a complete absurdity.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, November 30, to TUESDAY, December 6, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message, read to Congress Tuesday, is the shortest delivered for years, and is devoted entirely to a consideration of the tariff, urging strongly the reduction of the surplus by the reduction of the tariff rather than by the repeal of internal-revenue taxes.

The President sent to the Senate, Tuesday, the nominations of Secretary Lamar to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, of William F. Vilas to be Secretary of the Interior, and of Don M. Dickinson of Michigan to be Postmaster-General.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives Saturday night, December 3, nominated John G. Carlisle for Speaker, Gen. J. B. Clarke of Missouri for Clerk, J. P. Leedom of Ohio for Sergeant-at-Arms, and A. B. Hurt of Mississippi for Doorkeeper. There were five candidates for Doorkeeper, and during the nominating speeches Congressmen Breckenridge of Arkansas and Blount of Missouri came to blows that drew blood on both sides.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus Saturday, but after a session lasting about three hours they went home, leaving as before the situation regarding the seating of Messrs. Turpie of Indiana and Faulkner of West Virginia.

Congress organized on Monday, December 5. There was no deadlock in the Senate as had been expected, the Republicans not objecting to the admission of the two new Senators above named. Mr. Hoar urged that the case of Faulkner, in which there are two sets of credentials, be referred to a committee.

The Supreme Court at Washington has decided the Kansas prohibition cases, sustaining the right of a State, under its "police power," to suppress the manufacture of liquor and the liquor traffic within its limits, without making any compensation to the distiller or liquor-dealer for the value of the property destroyed by such State action.

The Supreme Court has sustained the position of the Virginia officials who were imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court for disobedience to a restraining order which forbade them to bring suits for the collection of taxes, in cases where tenders have been made by tax-receivable coupons cut from the State bonds. The Court orders the release of the officers, and declares that a State, as a political sovereignty, cannot be sued or coerced in the Federal courts.

A question was recently raised at the Treasury Department in regard to the liability to seizure of drawings and paintings executed abroad by members of the "Art Classes for Art Study at Home," and sent to the instructor in this country for criticism. The Department has decided that such articles, if imported by mail, will be liable to seizure, but not otherwise. The Department has sustained the appeal of the Judges of the Appellate Court, First District of Illinois, from the decision of the Collector of Customs at Chicago, assessing duty on certain books imported for the library of said court and claimed to be exempt from duty.

The annual report of Postmaster-General Vilas says it may be fairly affirmed that from the beginning of the current fiscal year the postal service has again become substantially self-sustaining, and the prediction may be ventured that if the revenues be not further crippled and only a similar ratio of increasing expenditure be held, the next fiscal year will yield a surplus, which should, under the same conditions, annually increase. "The time is not far distant when the rate of charges upon letters can be properly lowered to one cent an ounce, and some reduction be permitted in the postage upon merchandise and other matter."

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, recommends substantially the abolition of the seed division of the Department, and the transfer of its duties to the State and Territorial experiment stations.

The Pacific Railway Commission has filed two reports, a majority report, signed by Commissioners Anderson and Littler, recommending an extension of the Government's second mortgage on the property, but upon conditions that will insure payment in full; and a minority report, by Commissioner Pattison, recommending the payment of a lump sum representing the present value of the Government's claim.

The increase in the public debt in November was $1,490,350.99.

The Republican National Committee will meet at Washington on December 8, to fix the place of the next National Convention. Eight cities, at least, want the Convention and will have lobbies on hand to urge their claims.

The deadlock in the Council of the Indian Territory was broken Wednesday. The Nationalists stole a march on the Downing party and captured the organization of the Senate. Lacey Hawkins, a full-blooded Cherokee, was elected President of the Senate, and the clerks and other officers were also selected from the Nationalist party.

The Republicans of Boston have nominated T. N. Hart for Mayor, and N. J. Bradlee, the citizens' candidate, has withdrawn. The Democrats have renominated Mayor O'Brien.

Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania has appointed a commission to make inquiry and report on the subject of industrial education in the State. President Fetterolf of Girard College is a member of the Commission.

The New York Chamber of Commerce on December 1 adopted resolutions favoring "any arrangement for enlarged commercial relations between Canada and the United States which shall seem to the two contracting parties fair and just, and which may contribute to the settlement" of the fisheries question, and suggesting arbitration for any irreconcilable differences that may arise.

The New York Local Committee on Harvard Examinations for Women have decided that it is now desirable and necessary to have a scholarship fund to help deserving women through college. They ask contributions towards a fund of $3,000, which will furnish $150 a year for that purpose.

The jury which has been trying John Most in the Court of General Sessions for using incendiary language at a meeting in Kramer's Hall on the night of November 12, returned a verdict of guilty Tuesday night. They had been absent over four hours, and the verdict was the result of many ballots, on the first of which there was a majority for acquittal. Most's counsel declared that the conviction was brought about by the introduction in evidence of the prisoner's book on explosives, and he asked for a day to argue a motion for a new trial. This will be heard on Thursday.

The members of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church in Newark have voted, 139 to 84, that the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost should remain in charge of the church. A resolution was passed that the action of the church did not mean that the congregation approved the views of the pastor upon land taxation or the hanging of the Anarchists, but only that they agreed with him in his religious belief.

The Socialistic element in the Knights of Labor at Chicago have revolted from Powderly again and have reissued the usual batch of charges.

A decision in favor of Massachusetts in the suit of the Commonwealth vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, to recover $10,000 taxes imposed in 1886, has been rendered at Boston. The Western Union Company appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is fighting the tax collector in other States, and the final decision of this case will be awaited with interest.

The Strobridge Lithographing Company's building in Cincinnati was burned down on Thursday; loss $250,000 or upwards. This was the largest theatrical printing-house in the country, and many travelling theatrical companies have lost their colored bills for the season.

The situation of the burning Calumet and Hecla mines is growing very serious. Carbonic-acid gas and steam are now being sent down two shafts of the Calumet and two shafts of the Hecla mines. There is talk of flooding the mine with water, but this will not be done until all other measures fail.

Jacob Sharp was released from custody December 1, on $40,000 bail bonds, and went to his home. He appeared in court, but seemed very feeble.

The Harvard Freshmen have declined the challenge of the Yale Freshmen for a boat-race next summer.

The portrait of George Bancroft presented by himself to Cornell University was unveiled December 1. The lecture-room of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, where the exercises took place, was filled with Faculty and undergraduates, with a considerable delegation from the Sage College for Women. On a table to the right of the platform stood the twelve volumes of Mr. Bancroft's history, and on the left on a large easel was the historian's portrait. Prof. Tyler and President White spoke.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London met the Beecher Memorial Fund Committee December 1, and explained that the trouble with regard to his payment for the delivery of the Beecher eulogy arose from a misapprehension on his part, he having supposed that the arrangements for his proposed visit in June held good for his actual visit in October. The Committee expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied, and adopted a resolution exonerating Dr. Parker from all blame, returning him thanks for the eulogy, and declaring that he had conducted himself as an honorable gentleman and a Christian teacher.

The official majority against prohibition in Atlanta, Ga., is 1,128.

The Syracuse *Daily Courier* and the *Daily Standard* have raised the price of their papers from two to three cents a copy.

Brig.-Gen. William Hemsley Emory, who retired from active military service in 1876, died in Washington December 1. He performed distinguished service during the war, was twice thanked on the field at Hanover Court-house, and had charge of the defences of New Orleans in 1863.

Algernon S. Sullivan, a prominent New York lawyer, died Sunday night, aged sixty. He was the son of an Indiana judge, and came to New York in 1859. He had been Assistant District Attorney and public prosecutor, a prominent member of many clubs, and was known as a Democratic campaign speaker.

John C. Work, one of the old merchants of New York, died Tuesday afternoon, in the eightieth year of his age.

FOREIGN.

President Grévy of France declined to resign December 1, as he had announced, but did resign the next day, and on Saturday, after two days of excitement, in which an outbreak of the mob was feared at any moment, Sadi-Carnot was elected his successor. The Republicans held a caucus at Versailles

that morning, at which Ferry led. The fear of a Parisian riot if he was elected is said to have driven the other factions to unite upon Sadi-Carnot. The balloting for the election of a President began at 2:15 P. M. At 4:15 P. M. the ballot closed, and on motion of President Le Royer the Congress adjourned until 4:45. The result of the first ballot was: M. Sadi-Carnot, 303; M. Ferry, 212; Gen. Saussier, 148; M. de Freycinet, 76; Gen. Appert, 72; M. Brisson, 26; M. Floquet, 5; other candidates, 7. Total vote, 849. Before the second ballot was taken, the members of the Left groups held a meeting. M. Ferry announced his resolution to withdraw in favor of M. Sadi-Carnot, and M. de Freycinet tendered a similar notification. The final ballot stood: M. Sadi-Carnot, 616; Gen. Saussier, 186; M. Ferry, 11; M. de Freycinet, 5; Gen. Appert, 5, and M. Pyot, 1.

The text of M. Grévy's message of resignation, read December 2, is as follows: "So long as I had only to contend with the difficulties that have accumulated in my path, the attacks of the press, the abstention of the men whom the public voice called to my side, and the increasing impossibility to form a Ministry, I struggled on and remained where duty bade me. But at the moment when public opinion, better informed, marked a change which gave me hope of forming a government, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted a double resolution which, under the form of an adjournment to a fixed hour to await the President's promised message, is tantamount to summoning the President to resign. It would be my duty and right to resist, but under the circumstances in which we are placed, a conflict between the Executive and Parliament might entail consequences which restrain me. Wisdom and patriotism command me to yield." The Deputies received the message with profound silence.

Since the army surgeons brought to notice the frequency of diphtheria in the French Army, particularly among cavalry regiments, Dr. Longuet has studied the subject, and in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine he has arrived at the following conclusion as to the etiology of the disease: "It is incontestable that not only in the French Army, but in the German Army, the cavalry, though less numerous than the infantry, furnishes three times more cases of diphtheria. It is equally certain that at Paris, for example, the most active foci of this cruel malady are, on the one hand, the largest of the cavalry barracks, and, on the other, a hospital situated near one of the largest stables."

Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington from 1858 to 1865, and at Paris from 1867 till he was made an earl a few weeks ago, died December 5, aged seventy. His official career extended over fifty years. He succeeded in 1858 to the title of his father, the first Lord Lyons, who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855–56.

Despite the order to the press of Russia not to attack Germany, the newspapers continue to print hostile criticisms on the disclosures made regarding the interview between the Czar and Prince Bismarck. They say that if Bismarck is correct in stating that Russian officials misled the Czar, all such officials should be dismissed; and on the other hand, if the statement is untrue or is not proved, the German Ambassador ought immediately to receive his passport.

An official bulletin issued December 1 says: "The local affection in the Crown Prince's throat does not appear to be extending. There is no difficulty of respiration or in swallowing, and the general functions of the body continue perfect." There is small hope, however, of the Crown Prince's recovery, and Queen Victoria will visit San Remo in January for a prolonged stay.

All the members of the Austrian Reichsrath who are school-teachers have been ordered to give up their school duties for the whole period for which they have been elected to the Reichsrath, on the ground that education and politics should be kept separate.

In the Hungarian Unterhaus November 30, Deputy Polonyi asked as to the truth of the report that valuable pictures by Raphael, Dürer, Rembrandt, and others were missing from the Esterházy Gallery, and that antiquities from the National Museum had been replaced with worthless imitations. The report was found to be untrue.

The Unionist banquet at Dublin, Ireland, on the evening of December 1, was a brilliant affair. The leading merchants and professional men and a number of Catholic Unionists were present. The balconies were crowded with ladies. The toast to the Queen was received with enthusiasm, everybody rising and joining in the singing of the national anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Mr. Kenny, an eminent Catholic barrister, denounced home rule. Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington devoted most of their speeches to denying statements of the *Freeman's Journal*

William O'Brien in a letter smuggled from Tullamore Jail to a friend in Dublin, says: "Mr. Balfour's statement that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicate condition of the lungs as an excuse for not being forced to wear criminal clothes, is a cruel falsehood. If Mr. Balfour is acting on the belief that the state of my health renders the application of brute force dangerous, the course he has pursued could not be recommended on the score of humanity. For six days after committal I was subjected to constant threats of force and put on bread-and-water diet. Since securing new clothes I have been unable to change them night or day, for fear of their being stolen."

Mr. Sexton was unanimously elected, December 2, Lord Mayor of Dublin to succeed Mr. Sullivan. In a speech thanking the corporation for the honor conferred upon him, he said that every day developed new attacks upon the lives and liberties of the Irish people. The Lord Mayor ought to be the unflinching organ of prevalent public opinion.

Mr. Sheehy, member of Parliament, has been arrested, and is now in the Sligo prison. He will be brought before the court at French Park, County Roscommon, for examination on the 15th. The second trial of Lord-Mayor Sullivan, for printing in his paper reports of suppressed branches of the National League, took place December 2, and resulted in a conviction. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but without labor. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, was arrested December 2 in London. He is a brother of Mr. Edward Harrington, member of Parliament, who was arrested at Tralee, County Kerry, December 1. The Harrington brothers are both charged with publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the League in their paper at Tralee, and they will be tried in that town. Mr. Sullivan will be treated in prison as a first-class misdemeanant. He has announced that he will not appeal from the decision of the court, but "will suffer his punishment proudly, as he would if it were ten times greater."

The Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan, D. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, died December 3.

The London *Times* has set spies on Parnell and found him living in Kent under the name of Preston. "A leading Nationalist" says that Mr. Parnell is in a delicate state of health, extremely thin and pale. He had a perfect right to seek repose while Parliament was not sitting. He adds that spies will be set upon the private movements of *Times* writers in retaliation. The spying by the *Times* is condemned by the London press with much unanimity.

Goldwin Smith writes to the London *Times* defending his own consistency on the home-rule question. He says that since he wrote years ago he has seen the Irish in America "trooping blindly to the polls behind a demagogue or priest forming the rank and file of an army of corruption, filling American cities with misgovernment, disorder, and jobbery, swelling the statistics of crime, and reënacting in the Mollie Maguire conspiracies the murderous agrarianism of their own land; trampling on and butchering the unoffending negro, and hunting down the helpless Chinese." He does not think the peculiarities of the race indelible, but strong, and says every statesman should note them. To hand over Ireland to the politicians of New York or Chicago or their mates in the House of Commons, would be the greatest folly and most heinous crime ever deliberately committed by public men.

Mr. Bradlaugh says that if the Government will grant a committee, with power to call for persons, books, and papers, whereon he may sit and examine witnesses, he will undertake to trace several checks paid by leading Tories to get up meetings of the unemployed, preceding the riotous meeting of 1885, including one of Salisbury's, and that Peters received the money. This Peters is a notorious agitator, repudiated by all respectable workmen.

Dean Scott, the great English Greek scholar, and joint author with Dean Liddell of the Greek Lexicon used in colleges, died December 3.

The London *Chronicle* gives a strange account of a trial in Tolax, a village in Malaga, Spain, of some religious fanatics for strange practices. They originally went naked, like Adam and Eve before the fall, but the authorities interposed. Since then they have inflicted wounds upon themselves in imitation of the crucifixion, and burned all their goods, believing a higher power would provide food. A strange part of the affair is that when put on trial they were hypnotized in court by medical specialists—like Irving in "The Bells"—and proved good subjects. It is even alleged that on being ordered to perspire, they broke out in a profuse perspiration. Others were pricked with pins, but gave no sign of pain.

The fastest voyage on record between England and Australia has just been accomplished by the huge steamer *Ormuz* of the Orient Line. She left Suez on the 27th of October, and arrived at King George's Sound eighteen days later, November 14, and landed the mails and passengers in the unprecedented time of twenty-four days from London.

The proposition for a subsidy to an American line of steamers between the United States and the ports of the Argentine Republic, which was so long under consideration by certain Americans, having been accepted by a British line, the flag of the Argentine Republic is to be carried on these ships, and they are to be required to carry eight naval cadets of the republic on every trip.

The Collector of Customs at Amherstburg, Canada, has seized the steam-tug *Bob Anderson*, belonging to Mr. Demars of Detroit, for towing vessels into Canadian ports and not reporting them inward or outward. The vessel has been released on the payment of a deposit of $400, pending the decision of the Department.

The King of Corea will immediately despatch ministers to England, France, Germany, Russia, and America. The consent of China to this arrangement was given with the greatest reluctance. It is believed that Russian agents instigated the King's action. An American man-of-war has already conveyed a minister to Nagasaki.

A CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMATION OF THE HOUSE.

On the 18th of June, 1886, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate unanimously reported, and the Senate unanimously passed, the amendment to the Constitution which was intended to substitute the 30th of April for the 4th of March. The purpose of the amendment was two-fold: First, that the inauguration of the President should take place at a more propitious season of the year, at a time more conducive to public comfort, convenience, and health; second, to do away with that great bane of our national legislation—the short session of Congress. Great credit belongs to Mr. George F. Hoar, who had charge of the amendment, for the fidelity, ability, and good sense with which he brought it before the Senate and procured its passage. When the amendment went to the House, it was referred, properly, to the Judiciary Committee, with whom it remained, illustrating how completely the public will can be thwarted by the inaction of a committee of Congress. It is true that the Committee intended to report it with an amendment, and it is true that a family bereavement added to the delay; but the fact nevertheless remains that so important a measure as a constitutional amendment, which had passed the other branch of the Legislature with unanimity, and received in an unusual degree the commendation of the public press and of many constitutional students, was defeated by the torpidity of a single committee.

That committee undoubtedly intended to report the amendment, but in the turmoil of the short session it was no easy thing to do. Other committees claimed their share of the closing hours; appropriation bills must be passed; a hundred members shrieked to the Speaker at the same moment, and so the last day of the short session of Congress rolled away with the constitutional amendment still in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. At last, at the hour of noon on the 4th of March, the Speaker's gavel fell, and the House of Representatives of the Forty-ninth Congress fell into its biennial chaos: the Speaker ceased to be Speaker, the members ceased to be members, the term of office of everybody save the Clerk and a few custodians ceased, and the country was left practically without the popular branch of its national Legislature.

While this was the condition of affairs in the House, everything remained serene and undisturbed in the Senate. The President pro tem. continued to occupy the chair: the committees remained existent, and, indeed, organized; the secretaries and officers continued at work; the unfinished diplomatic business and the unconsidered nominations of the President were taken up and disposed of as if the 4th of March were an ordinary day in the calendar. The only disturbance perceptible was that a few Senators retired from office and a few new ones were introduced and sworn in, and a trifling rearrangement in the detail or personnel of the committees took place. There was no lobbying, no caucusing, no prolonged election for Speaker, no trading of votes for Clerk, or Doorkeeper, or Sergeant-at-Arms—in a word, the legislative functions of the Senate were as complete and perfect and in as good working order an hour after noon on the 4th of March as an hour before.

On the first Monday of December, in each alternate year, everything has to begin again in the House of Representatives; the entire body has to present credentials; an absolutely entire organization has to be effected; a long interval has to elapse for a new Speaker to select new committees; the thousands of private bills and petitions which consumed hours of time and thousands in money at the last Congress, all have become waste paper—blank paper so far as the business of the House is involved; and they have to be again introduced, again referred, again printed, and again die unacted upon and undisposed of.

The waste of time and money has been enormous; but, worse than this, the waste in getting this cumbrous machine of nearly 400 members into working order consumes so much time that the long session is practically little better than the short one. A host of demoralizing influences also affect the organization. Sometimes there have been dangerous deadlocks, when it seemed almost impossible for the House to organize, as when, in the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. Banks was elected, but not until 133 ballots had been taken. The bad element which manages and accomplishes in caucus always effects something, and sometimes rules absolutely. Mr. Robeson in the caucus and Mr. Keifer in the Speaker's chair were not literally sunshine and shadow, but were the products of an imperfect system that requires caucuses, and stores patronage, and breeds manipulators. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has become in many ways the most powerful officer of our constitutional system. There is no other who can do so much to mould or retard or obstruct legislation as he. He appoints the committees, and the committees have power to bring one measure forward and keep another back, and to shape and change and "smother" any. To compel a committee to report, or to censure it for not reporting, or to instruct it to report in a particular way, is no longer dreamt of in Congress.

It follows, of course, that an officer who has the absolute power of appointment, who can make each committee what he pleases, and whose appointments are subject to no censorship and require no approval, must have an immense influence with his committees, and with those outside forces which seek to procure or prevent legislation. The rulings, also, of the Speaker are, in minor matters, practically irreversible, and with such a power before him, and with such gifts in his hand, no one can deny a rapidly growing danger in this House of Congress. The constitutional veto power of the President is paltry beside the undefined power which a determined and unscrupulous Speaker can wield. Finally, there are other officers to be elected besides the Speaker, officers whose salaries are not great, but whose patronage is; and there are, as in other caucuses, votes to be traded and candidates to be pushed and favors to be given and repaid. The whole thing is demoralizing, and no single benefit results from such a system.

Moreover, it involves at present, though not necessarily, another evil. The House of Representatives is elected thirteen months before it assembles to organize. What is worse is, that half of its business existence—the second session of Congress—does not begin until after a new House of Representatives has been elected. That evil the country has several times contemplated, and always with a desire, more or less expressed, that it should be done away with. A notorious illustration of what may happen, and what, indeed, always does happen, although in a less degree and in a less notorious way, was the once renowned "salary-grab session," when the retiring members voted to increase their salaries retroactively just before Congress expired, and men who had been defeated at the preceding November election, and knew that they were doomed to retire from public life, carried back with them this extra pay as so much plunder. While such causes continue to exist, it is inevitable that such effects must follow.

A remedy for this seems close at hand, and nearly a century of experience has demonstrated its feasibility and proved that it does not contain one objectionable element. We refer, of course, to the American Senate. No one has ever noted or perceived a single ill effect proceeding from the continuous organization of the Senate. When the political majority in the Senate changes, some Senator gets up and moves to proceed to the election of a President pro tem., and the change takes place quietly and easily, and without the slightest jar. A notable instance was when the Senate elected Mr. Bayard President pro tem. one day and Mr. David Davis President pro tem. the next. The enormous power of dictating who shall compose the committees is not vested in any one man, but is managed easily by a committee with few changes, and those always subject to censure and disapproval of the Senate. The committees remain organized, and changes are made gradually as new members come in, and the work of the Senate goes on constantly. A consequence of such a system is that the ablest men naturally come to the front. It is inevitable there that the important committees will be composed of the men best fitted to be on them, and that the very strong men of the majority will be chairmen. The diplomatic business of the Senate is great, and so is that relating to appointments, and there is no "previous question," debate being unrestrained; yet the Senate is always in advance of the House in legislative work, and does that work more promptly and more thoroughly. Why, then, should a system which has been proved to be bad be retained at one end of the Capitol, when at the other end of the same building can be found a system which ninety-eight years of experience show to be almost faultless?

The dissolution of the House of Representatives was, of course, suggested by the dissolution of Parliament. At the time when the Constitution was framed, the traditions of the Long Parliament lingered in the public mind, and a morbid fear of Federal usurpa-

tion existed in nearly every State. To bring Congress to an end at stated times was to follow the precedent of English legislation against long Parliaments, and to disarm or forestall the objections against unlimited Federal power. The provision, as framed, was admirably adjusted to the unyielding necessities of the time, and was not ill adapted to a House of Representatives consisting of about seventy men, for the most part intelligent and well-trained statesmen. But in our day the danger which confronts us is the inability of the lower house to move the stagnant legislation of 60,000,000 people. And this is coupled with, and aggravated by, the interval which exists between the election of the members and the organization of the House. Substantially, everybody is in favor of having this interval shortened, and yet there is another side to that question. To make a House all of whose members are elected on the 8th of November assemble in Washington on the 7th of December, then to organize, fresh from the heat and conflict of the election, is an experiment not without danger, while to postpone the assembling of Congress to the middle of the winter, as was proposed by the Crain amendment, is to bring upon ourselves two short sessions instead of one.

After reviewing the entire situation, the question arises whether its difficulties will not be best met and overcome by simply adopting that system which has already been thoroughly tested. A brief and simple amendment to the Constitution will effect the change which (with the change of the day of the inauguration) has been thus formulated:

ARTICLE XVI.

The term of office of the President and the second session of the Fiftieth Congress shall continue until the thirtieth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and the thirtieth of April shall thereafter be substituted for the fourth of March as the commencement of the official term of the successive Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States.

ARTICLE XVII.

(For form and phraseology of this amendment see the Constitution, art. 1, sec. 1 and 3.)

The House of Representatives shall be a continuing body like the Senate.

The members shall be divided as equally as may be into two classes, so that one half may be chosen every year. The term of office of each class shall begin on the first Monday in December of the same year in which they shall be chosen.

To give effect to this article, the House of Representatives in being at the time of its ratification shall divide the Representatives of the next Congress into two classes, apportioning between them as equally as may be the Representatives of each State. When the two classes are thus formed, it shall be determined by lot which shall hold their seats for two years, and which shall hold their seats for three years, in the first instance. The successors of each class shall thereafter be chosen in alternate years. The terms of office of all Senators and Representatives which otherwise would expire on the 4th of March, shall continue until the first Monday in December following.

"*STATE RIGHTS.*"

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the Virginia debt constitutes, under the circumstances of its announcement, one of the most striking and even dramatic events in our political history. The highest judicial tribunal in the land is now composed entirely of men appointed by Republican Presidents. Years have passed since the last justice who held the commission of a Democratic President disappeared, and although Justice Field, since his appointment twenty-four years ago, like many Republicans of Lincoln's day, has become a Democrat, he has long been the sole representative of that party upon the Supreme bench. A political organization could not ask a better opportunity to interpret the fundamental law than has for years been enjoyed by the Republican party, through its absolute control of the Supreme Court.

The death of Justice Woods a few months ago opened the way for a Democratic President to appoint a Democrat to the highest bench for the first time in a quarter of a century, and a nomination by Mr. Cleveland was expected to reach the Senate early in the present session. As the South has been practically without representation since the outbreak of the civil war (Justice Woods having been really a carpet-bagger in Alabama rather than an Alabamian, and Justice Harlan's home having been only the other side of the Ohio River), it has been universally taken for granted from the first that the President would select a representative Southern man, and for some time past it has been understood that his choice has fallen upon Mr. Lamar. A better representative of that section could not be found. Mr. Lamar served in Congress before the war, and resigned his seat to participate in the secession of Mississippi, and later to enter the Confederate Army; he did his best to establish "State rights" in the old Calhoun sense of the phrase, and to overthrow the Federal Government; he accepted the situation when defeated, renounced the doctrine of secession, and has ever since loyally done everything in his power to promote the welfare of the reunited nation.

The death of Justice Woods was no sooner announced than Republican organs began to lament the fact that the party of "State rights" was to be given a share in interpreting the Constitution, and the chorus of indignation over the dangers thus threatened to the nation has grown louder as the selection of Mr. Lamar has been more plainly foreshadowed. It was ignorantly taken for granted that a Republican Supreme Court had all these years been interpreting the Constitution in a way that favored the latitudinarian views of those politicians who, for partisan ends, have sought to aggrandize the powers of the Federal Government, and it was carelessly taken for granted that Democratic justices appointed from the South would give a very different construction to the rights of the States under the Constitution from that given by Republican justices appointed from the North. This theory has been urged with especial force in reference to the Virginia cases which have long been pending in the Supreme Court. A Western Republican organ expressed the partisan view of the case the other day when it said of Mr. Lamar's appointment: "Regarding the Virginia question, his life-time devotion to and advocacy of the doctrine of States' rights does not permit a doubt as to where he would be found in this issue. If he goes on the Supreme bench, the present Government of Virginia will get the vindication, with every right of repudiation involved, which it is seeking."

We pointed out, however, when this discussion began six months ago, that the theory of the Republican organs was based upon the densest ignorance of the real attitude of the Supreme bench as regards the relative provinces of the States and of the Federal Government. There is no question that the men who carried through the post-bellum amendments to the Constitution generally supposed that a practical reconstruction of the relations between the States and the United States had been effected by these amendments, and that the believers in the Hamilton school considered that the extreme Federal theory had been thus embedded in the fundamental law. But the Supreme Court early showed that this was an utterly false notion. The decision in what are known as the Louisiana slaughter-house cases, rendered in 1872, only a short time after the adoption of these amendments, expressly declared that "we do not see in those amendments any purpose to destroy the main features of the general system" as it had existed before the war. The subsequent decisions, which pronounced "unconstitutional and void" the "Kuklux Act" and the Civil-Rights Act, because the "absurd" theory on which they were based "would make Congress take the place of the State Legislatures and supersede them," ought to have removed any doubt as to the Court's position which had survived the deliverance of 1872. Justice Miller, the oldest Republican in point of service, in his notable address upon the Supreme Court before the Law Alumni of Michigan University last summer, summed up the case when he said: "It may be considered now as settled that, with the exception of the specific provisions in them [the amendments] for the protection of the personal rights of the citizens and people of the United States, and the necessary restrictions upon the power of the States for that purpose, with the additions to the powers of the general Government to enforce those provisions, no substantial change has been made. The necessity of the great powers conceded by the Constitution originally to the Federal Government, and the equal necessity of the autonomy of the States and their power to regulate their domestic affairs, remain as the great features of our complex form of government."

The Virginia cases which were decided on Monday hinged upon the question of State rights. The issue was simply whether the State could be compelled to certain action by the Federal authority. Any inclination towards a broad interpretation of Federal prerogatives was strengthened by the fact that the question of repudiation was involved, and that the interference of the general Government was invoked in the cause of honesty. Every motive which might reasonably influence the court in that direction was thus present. Nevertheless, every Northern Republican justice was found on the side of the State and against the Federal Government. The only note of protest came from the single

justice whose old home was South of Mason and Dixon's line, while the Ohio Republican who presides over the Court, and his Republican associates from other Northern States, were emphatic in their maintenance of "State rights."

"Repudiation Sustained" is the headline which the *Tribune* places over the report of the decision. A despatch to the *Herald* from Richmond says: "The decision of the Supreme Court caused great rejoicing here to-day. It is regarded by all classes as a fixed and final triumph of State sovereignty. Men tossed up their hats and cried, 'Hurrah for Virginia! Hurrah for State rights!'" We have characterized this decision as a striking and, in view of Mr. Lamar's impending appointment, even a dramatic event. Consider the effect upon the public mind if the same decision had been rendered by a Supreme Court entirely composed of justices appointed by Democratic Presidents, and the news had come from the former capital of the Confederacy that men were tossing up their hats over "a fixed and final triumph of State sovereignty." It is not too much to say that the nation would have been convulsed, and that many Northern people would have felt that the war had been fought in vain.

It is most fortunate that the decision has been rendered under circumstances which insure its reception with equanimity. As that prominent Republican Senator, Gen. Hawley, has pointed out, "the tendency towards a consolidation of the entire powers of government is one of the strongest to-day, and one of those most dangerous to the republican experiment as our fathers understood it," and it is well that this tendency should be arrested in so striking a way by a Supreme Court of Northern Republicans. Even the most timorous can no longer dread that the appearance of Southern Democrats upon that bench will involve a dangerous construction of "State rights." Indeed, any careful student of our later history will be constrained to accept the opinion not long ago expressed by a distinguished Republican justice, that, so far as the question of "State rights" in the old Calhoun sense of the phrase is concerned, it is no longer a partisan question, and that in the Supreme Court the best conservators of State rights in the true sense of the words are Republicans.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE REPORT.

THE first report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is a very sober, conservative, and thoughtful document, confirming the impression which their decisions as announced from time to time have already made. They tell us that the operation of the act has been on the whole beneficial. It has cured more evils than it has created—a good many more, we judge. The long-and-short-haul clause, from which so much harm was expected, has not yielded the bad results that were predicted. It has not been put in force in the South generally, nor in transcontinental traffic, owing to peculiarities arising from water transportation and Canadian competition; but these cases are still pending, no final decision having been yet reached. These cases are exceptional. The rule has been established that a higher charge shall not be made for a shorter than for a longer distance, where the shorter is included within the longer. In large sections of the country this rule is now without important exception. It is observed that the rule bears hardest on the weaker companies, the stronger ones complying with it more easily. In cases where strict compliance has not yet been enforced, there has been an approximation to it by the lowering of local rates, or the raising of through rates, or both, showing a general disposition to comply with the law. Upon this point the Commission offer the following commentary, which is fraught with the highest wisdom:

"The act to regulate commerce was not passed to injure any interests, but to conserve and protect. It had for its object to regulate a vast business according to the requirements of justice. Its intervention was supposed to be called for by the existence of numerous evils, and the Commission was created to aid in bringing about great and salutary measures of improvement. The business is one that concerns the citizen intimately in all the relations of life; and sudden changes in it, though in the direction of improvement, might in their immediate consequences be more harmful than beneficial. It was much more important to move safely and steadily in the direction of reform than to move hastily, regardless of consequences, and perhaps be compelled to retrace important steps after great and possibly irremediable mischief had been done. The act was not passed for a day or for a year; it had permanent benefits in view, and to accomplish these with the least possible disturbance to the immense interests involved seemed an obvious dictate of duty."

It is gratifying to learn, also, that special rates and secret rates and rebates are no longer given to favored individuals, or to individuals whom the railroads think they must favor in order to hold their business. The language of the Commission is as explicit on this point as could be desired. The system of secret rebates has come to an end. The Standard Oil case now under advisement is one in which tank-cars not owned by the railroad companies, but by outside organizations, form an element of the problem. Upon this subject the Commissioners say that "a willingness to disregard the rules of equality and justice as between shippers, when it can be made for the interest of the carriers to do so, is as likely to make its appearance in the action of the managers of any one of these outside organizations as in that of the managers of the railroads; for the temptations will be the same, and the same class of persons will be bidding for special privileges and advantages which, before the act was passed, prospered so unfairly upon railroad favors." If all transportation by rail is to come under the same rules of general right and equity, they suggest that some further legislation is indispensable. This is a matter of so great importance that we wonder the Commission did not embody their views in the form of an amendment to the existing law.

Pooling has likewise come to an end. It is interesting to note that while making this announcement, the Commission do not censure the practice of pooling, but on the other hand point out that under the pooling system the decline in rates went on just as it did before, with the difference that there was greater steadiness than under the system of "cutting." In other words, the decline was gradual instead of jerky, and this was to the advantage of the public. One difficulty connected with the abolition of pools, pointed out by the *Railroad Gazette*, we do not see any mention of in the report. In these days of multiplying "Trusts," when the transportation of some articles like oil or sugar is held as a gift in a single hand or in comparatively few hands, it is possible for the Trust to threaten a railroad with the loss of its whole business of a particular kind, unless it shall make a special rate in contravention of the law. Pooling prevented to a large extent this kind of terrorism, since it distributed the earnings derived from such freight among all the roads concerned. "If," says the *Gazette*, "the law prohibits railroad pools, but cannot cope with rings of producers, it simply deprives the railroad men of the power of self-defence. Where the law is strong enough to control everybody, it is right to prohibit carrying weapons; but it is simple madness to try to prohibit some people from carrying weapons when there are other people, whom you cannot control, who are ready to take advantage of their weakness."

The intention of the Commerce Act, as the Commission understand it, was to preserve for the people the benefits of railroad competition. This should be the aim of any further legislation on the same subject. In order that these benefits may be preserved, they deprecate any attempts to establish mileage rates as a revolution in the business of the country, fraught with destructive consequences.

"FAIR TRADE" IN ENGLAND.

THE probability that the English Tories will, when Parliament meets, be driven into some attempt at a return to protective legislation, has apparently become very strong. If one may judge from the proceedings of the late Conservative Congress, this occupies the foremost place in the Conservative mind next to the necessity of keeping Gladstone out of office. It takes precedence of all purely English questions, including the reform of the county government. This latter topic is now seldom mentioned in Tory circles, except in a very guarded way, owing to radical differences of opinion about it among the leaders. It is proposed to give counties some sort of representative government in lieu of that of the justices of the peace sitting in Quarter Sessions; but the high-and-dry Conservatives are very unwilling to let the control of the county boards pass out of the hands of the landed gentry, or, in other words, of the nominees of the Crown. Accordingly, their plan is to keep the elected members of the boards in a minority, and give the preponderance to magistrates and other ex-officio members. This is said to be Lord Salisbury's idea, while Lord Randolph Churchill and the progressives are in favor of making them thoroughly representative and democratic. But the fear of making these differences

public keeps the whole subject in the background, particularly as the rank and file of the party in the country districts are far more interested in the price of wheat and beef than in any change in local government.

Accordingly, as soon as a really large and representative Conservative convention was held, protection at once came to the front. The farmers and landlords want a duty on foreign agricultural products, on the amount of which they are not agreed; but, as the promoters of impracticable schemes are apt to say, "this is a mere detail." To secure the support of the voters in the towns for any scheme which would raise the price of food, something would also have to be done for the protection of manufactures; but nobody has yet pointed out what the manufactures are which could be protected against foreign competition, because, as a matter of fact, there is practically no competition in the English markets on the part of foreigners. There are articles in which foreigners undersell the English producer, but they are few and unimportant, and their total exclusion would have no perceptible effect on the condition of English industry. Consequently, the party has as yet been able to formulate no bid for the votes of the English operatives in factories and mines. The manufacturers have got the home market already, and the fair-traders cannot offer them any other.

This is not all, however. The Liberals have entered the field to show that, as a matter of historical fact, the English farmer never derived any real benefit from the old Corn Laws, that the landlord was the only person who ever profited by them, and that if the duty on grain were reimposed to-morrow, its only effect would be to arrest the progress of rent over a large part of England towards total extinction. Mr. Leadam, an English lawyer who has given considerable attention to the agricultural question, has made a study of "What Protection does for the Farmer and Laborer," in the shape of a chapter from agricultural history which gives a terrible blow to the "fair trade" plan of revenue. He shows conclusively by copious citations from Government statistics, and from the evidence and reports of Parliamentary committees of inquiry, between 1800 and 1841—the period when the Corn Laws were most stringent in their operation—that they never in any degree improved the condition of the farmer; that in fact, at several periods of their operation, a state of things arose very like that which we now witness—a wholesale abandonment of farms by men who had put a small capital into them and found it impossible to make them pay, and had either become bankrupt or were anxious to make their escape before they had lost everything.

The immediate effect of the duties on foreign grain was, of course, to raise the price of the home product. This caused a certain competition for farms, but the rents fixed by the landlords followed up the price of agricultural produce so closely that no profit was left in the business, particularly as the increased domestic competition soon knocked prices down. This result frequently recurred during the period we have mentioned, and the cry of distress was generally followed by a Parliamentary inquiry, in which the landlords always maintained that the whole trouble was due to the fact that the duties were not high enough. They were, in truth, the only men to whom the Corn Laws did any good. Each rise in the duty brought on a fresh batch of farmers to compete for their farms and throw away their capital in rents which the land never could afford. The ruin of the farmers, of course, meant pauperism for the laborer.

A solemn protest was entered on the journals of the House of Lords against the Corn Law of 1815 by twenty-five of the peers. One of those who voted for the law—Earl Fitzwilliam—in an address to the landowners of England twenty-five years later, in 1840, expressed his deep regret at having done so, inasmuch as experience of its working showed him that it was "founded on erroneous principles, and attended by most disastrous consequences." Of its effect on the poor tenants in leading them to offer high rents for farms when prices were high, which they could not get reduced when prices fell, he spoke in the strongest terms. It will be easily seen from all this that the way of the English protectionist is hard.

THE LAND QUESTION IN THE HOME-RULE STRUGGLE.

DUBLIN, November 18, 1887.

IN the month of November the greater part of Irish rents become payable; for on many estates rents are collected but once a year. It is a time, therefore, of anxiety and activity with land agents and landlords, and never more of anxiety than it is this year. For farmers generally it has been a disastrous season; an unprecedented drought has made produce short, and prices have been, as a rule, lower than ever. Comparing the present crisis with former years of distress, the change in the position of tenant farmers is very remarkable. This is partly due to changes in the law, but quite as much to altered public opinion and the strength of the National party. In past years of scarcity and distress, rents were rarely lowered; if tenants were not evicted, they were debited year after year with unpaid balances, till the estate rentals exhibited as due an amount of arrears which no industry, thrift, or good fortune could hope to discharge. Rents have already been lowered by law, and are again about to be judicially reduced; the force of public opinion now restrains landlords who formerly "enforced their rights with hands of iron, while they disclaimed their duties with fronts of brass." Their relations with tenants are now to a large extent regulated by law, instead of by estate-office rules, arbitrary fines, and the caprices of agents and owners. In former times, resistance to the wishes or demands of a landlord was almost unheard of; it was better to endure oppression, rackrenting, petty annoyance, than to resist or resent, and probably be "dishomed" in consequence. Tenants are now to a large extent independent, and no longer live in a state of degrading subserviency. They are becoming accustomed to act together, and recognize the wisdom of the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." For the first time they are fully represented in Parliament, and their grievances are fully and audibly expounded.

The land question is without doubt the central and critical point in the home-rule struggle, the incidents in which recall and are very similar to those in the struggles which took place 2,000 years ago between the plebeians and patricians at Rome. The Hortensian laws abolished or greatly reduced debts, and allotted land to the plebeians. That is precisely what legislation and agitation have been doing in Ireland. Rents, those ever-accruing debts, have been reduced; arrears have been remitted; and the real ownership of the land has been distributed among the people—for fixity of tenure, at rents judicially fixed, is more properly ownership than the landlord's legal estate in lands held by tenants, which is now reduced to a right of action for rents. The quality and quantity of the landlord's estate in land have been changed and diminished, with this result in addition to the diminution of revenue, that their estates are now unsalable. Up to 1878 land occupied by tenants was a favorite investment for capitalists. The ownership of such an estate gave the landlord political power, social position, a good return for his money, and there was a probability of obtaining an increase of revenue by raising the rents. None of these inducements now exist; the landlord's estate is unsalable, except to the occupiers; and the occupiers have not to buy at competitive prices.

Some economists have drawn a distinction between land as an investment and land as an instrument of production, and this distinction is well illustrated in Ireland. Land is still in demand for possession and occupation purposes, but no longer as an investment. The same distinction is observable in Continental countries. Land is purchased in France and Belgium at prices which, measured by its rent, would not return 2 per cent., while the same purchasers if they borrow on mortgage would pay from 4 to 6 per cent. The estate, using the term in its legal sense, of the investor is different from that of the buyer, who, in addition to ownership, has the occupation of the land, and finds employment on it for his labor and capital, as well as daily enjoyment and a sense of freedom unknown to tenants holding by precarious tenures, or to wage-earning laborers.

The depreciation in value of the landlords' estates is best shown by the prices at which they are ready to sell. Ten years ago estates were seldom broken up for sale to the occupiers except for prices of not less than twenty-five years' purchase of the rents—the legal costs of the tenant's transfer deeds amounting to from one-tenth to one-fourth of the prices of their farms in such cases. Landlords are now selling for from sixteen to eighteen years' purchase on the reduced rents, and paying all the costs of transfer to the tenants. The Marquis of Lansdowne is offering one of his best estates in Queens County for eighteen years' purchase of the rents; the tenants refuse to give more than sixteen. But for the recent evictions, and now the imprisonments and prosecutions under the Crimes Act, this transaction would probably have been settled amicably by the intervention of the National League; but from day to day we are drifting more and more into a state of war.

The result of the Crimes Act has not been to make either the collection of rents or the sale of their estates easier for the landlords, but rather the reverse. Litigation for the purpose of getting fair rents fixed has been stimulated by the Land Act of last session. About 40,000 notices of fair-rent suits have been given during the last two months, and, until these are disposed of, the occupiers will neither invest money in improvement of their farms, nor even cultivate them to the best advantage. What with these evicted and boycotted farms, and estates where the Plan of Campaign has been adopted, a large proportion of the country is

either waste or but half cultivated. The loss of wealth from consequent diminished production is not capable of being estimated, but must be very large. Want of employment for laborers and general discontent necessarily accompany this state of things, from which at present there seems no hope of escape. Archbishop Walsh's kindly proposal for a conference between the antagonistic parties has been knocked on the head, not so much by the landlords' tardy and hesitating acceptance, as by the action of the Government. An indispensable preliminary to a conference would be a cessation of hostilities, the release of the many persons now in prison under the Crimes Act, and a suspension of eviction proceedings. The Government have, however, entered upon a course of action in which they must persevere or fall; and their action is approved of and applauded by the Conservative press. Numbers of prominent Nationalists will, without doubt, soon be in prison.

In attempting to carry out their policy, the Government are daily placed in difficult or ridiculous positions. They must resort either to extreme violence, which would alienate their own supporters, or submit to be defied and permit their proclamations to be evaded and their warrants to remain unexecuted. At present Mr. Cox, M. P. for Mayo, a warrant for whose arrest has been issued, is playing hide-and-seek with the police. Mr. Douglas Pyne, M. P. for Waterford, has fortified himself in a Cromwellian castle on his farm, the walls of which are said to be twenty feet thick, with provisions for some months. The castle might, of course, be easily knocked down by artillery, or more carefully taken down by the Royal Engineers; but as against the civil forces of the Crown it is almost impregnable. The Government has become not only odious but contemptible; but whether they will learn the impossibility of administering a country with representative institutions against the will of the people, and take a new departure next session, or whether they will persevere till they fall, it is hard to say. At any rate the materials for another Irish session of Parliament are being abundantly prepared.

A Land Valuer.

THE ANCIEN RÉGIME.

Paris, November 17, 1887.

Few systematic works have been written on the organization of France under the *ancien régime*—that is to say, before the Revolution of 1789. The elements of such a treatise must be looked for in an infinity of sources. Taine has passed his judgment on the *ancien régime* in his 'Origins of Contemporary France,' but he has chiefly insisted upon the abuses and the defects of the old organization. Tocqueville also approached the subject, trying to find the causes of the French Revolution and of its special character. Some of the chapters which he wrote on this great question are among his best productions. As he well says: "The French Revolution will always be mere darkness for those who look at it alone; it is in the preceding times that you must look for the only light which can bear upon it. Without a distinct view of the ancient society, of its laws, of its vices, of its prejudices, of its miseries, of its greatness, you can never understand what the French did during the sixty years which followed it."

It seems to many as if the history of France were divided in two parts. Some only know what took place before 1789, others only care for what has happened since. There never was, in one sense, a more minute attention paid to history than in our time. We have a *Revue Historique*, an École des Chartes; we require in our historical works the severest criticism and the constant use of original documents. The method is perfect and the result is miserable. All our great publishers have told me that the public for good historical books is becoming every year more restricted; those who care for the history of ancient times become more difficult to please as they become less numerous. Even the *Revue Historique* and the professors and writers who support it are obliged to come nearer to our own time; they are more and more occupied with the history of the French Revolution. They have discovered that the Revolution had diplomats, and are publishing and analyzing their despatches. The Revolution is the great attraction—it is the sphinx of history.

This Revolution was, however, in germ in the *ancien régime;* it had been predicted by many thinkers. In 1710, Fénelon wrote at Cambrai: "As for myself, if I took the liberty to judge of the state of France by the fragments of Government which I see on this frontier, I should conclude that we live by miracle, that it is an old, broken-down machine which still works in virtue of its original impulse, but which will be broken at the first shock." If we come to a nearer epoch, we have hundreds of witnesses who testify against the perpetuation of the old state of things. Mme. Campan, who was attached to Marie Antoinette, writes: "Twenty years before 1789 it was said that the institutions of the old monarchy were falling with a rapid motion; that the people, borne down with taxation, were silently miserable, but began to open their ears to the audacious speeches of the philosophers, who proclaimed their sufferings and their rights." The return of Voltaire to Paris in 1770, and his triumph, was a sort of proclamation of the rights of man, and, strangely enough, all classes took part in this apotheosis. Six years before the Revolution, the "Mariage de Figaro" was played before the court. In a word, it can be said that the Revolution was made in men's minds before it took its material form. Everybody felt that a change had become imminent and necessary. Few knew where the change was to take place.

Was it in the court? We have a good description of the court in a book just published by the Vicomte de Broc, 'La France sous l'ancien régime.' This description is very minute. As he says: "We may judge of the place occupied by royalty after Louis XIV. by the prodigious number of persons attached to the service of the King; his civil household (outside of the military household) embraced no less than 4,000 persons." M. de Broc gives the detail of all the services—the house of the King, the chamber, the ante-chamber, the cabinet, the *garde-robe*, the stables, the *vénerie*, the lodgings and houses, the journeys, the police, the ceremonies, etc. The King had 3,000 horses in his stables (their number was, in the end, reduced to 1,850); there were 500 men in livery. There was, besides, the house of the Queen; under Louis XIV. there were 572 persons in the household of Maria Theresa. A terrible etiquette surrounded the sovereigns; it made them almost slaves. Presentations were one of the King's functions. M. de Broc has made the calculation that from 1760 to 1789, in the course of twenty-nine years, there were no less than 2,078 presentations, a number which corresponds to 826 families. This number will not seem large, as it shows that in the course of one year there were no more than twenty-eight families presented; but this needs an explanation. Once presented, you had a permanent right to certain honors; and when the proofs necessary to a presentation had been made, the presentation of a single member of the family procured the honors of the court to all the representatives of the family who bore the same name.

What were the proofs? The *règlement* of April 17, 1760, adopted by Louis XV., decided that no woman should be presented to the King, and no man allowed to enter his carriages and to follow his Majesty to the hunting-field, without having produced before the genealogist of the King a filiation, established by three original titles on each side, since 1400. This regulation dispensed only the great officers of the Crown, the descendants in the male line of the Knights of the Holy Ghost, the officers of the King's household. A woman was presented, not on account of her own birth, but upon the proofs made by her husband. When you had once received the honors (which consisted, for a woman, in presentation to the King and the royal family; for a man, in admission to the King's carriages), you had a right to be admitted to the receptions of the King and Queen. This regulation excluded families which had recently procured patents of nobility or had recently become ennobled by an office. The court was therefore strictly aristocratic, and it constituted a small nation in the nation. At Versailles there were habitually, at the time of Marie Antoinette, no more than a hundred men and as many women at court; and no more than 500 men and women at the solemn receptions.

The writers of memoirs have given us complete descriptions of the life at court. Less is generally known on a more important point, the King's council. "Le Roi gouverne par lui-même" was the great maxim of government after Louis XIV.; but the King had councillors. His council was subdivided into various committees. Saint-Simon tells us that "on Sundays there is a council of state, and often also on Mondays; on Tuesdays, council of finance; on Wednesdays, council of state; on Saturdays, council of finance." There were also a council of despatches and a council of war, which sat more irregularly. The King did not often attend the council of finance, and the Controller-General had in reality absolute power. "Whatever is called finance," says Saint-Simon, "taxes, duties, impositions of all sorts—new ones, augmentation of the old, *régies* of all kinds—all this is managed by the Controller-General of Finance, with an intendant who acts as his clerk, or quite alone."

From the time of Louis XIV. till 1789 there were only four ministers secretaries of state. The four departments were the Foreign Office, the War, the Navy, the King's Household. The principal officers of state were the Chancellor, the Controller-General of Finance, and the ministers secretaries of state. Many of the ministers of the old monarchy were chosen from the *tiers-état*, outside of the ranks of the nobility; they were "les gens du roi." They were, however, admitted, as well as their descendants, to all the honors of the court, and dispensed from all the proofs usually necessary for these honors. Saint-Simon is never tired of reproaching the kings for their preference for the *roture*, and he sees in the exclusion of the nobility from the active part of the Government a method for obtaining a more absolute subjection from the ministers.

Tocqueville remarked that the existing French centralization had been prepared before the French Revolution. The provinces were divided into two distinct classes, the *pays d'États*, which had their own States or Parliaments, and the *pays d'élection*. The provinces which had their own States, their small Assemblies composed of the three orders, and which, under the name of *don gratuit*, voted their

own taxes, were only the fourth part of the French territory—Brittany, Languedoc, Burgundy, Flanders, Artois, Dauphiné, Provence. The countries called *pays d'élection* were under the immediate authority and tutelage of the royal power. All the provinces were divided into districts called generalities; and each generality was subdivided into elections (hence the name *pays d'élection*). Each generality was administered by an intendant, each election by a subdelegate. There were in all twenty-six generalities; these were the administrative divisions of France. Richelieu was the creator of the office of intendant, his official title being "intendant of justice, police, and finance." The intendant was, in fact, the predecessor of the modern prefect. He had a larger territory to govern, something like three of our present departments. Like the prefect, he was a stranger to the country which he administered, and he had all the attributes of government. The intendants were at first very ill received in the provinces, especially in Brittany, in Béarn, in Languedoc; but by degrees they broke down all local resistance and destroyed the manorial authority of the noblemen. "Know," said Law, the financier, to the Marquis d'Argenson, "that your country is governed by thirty intendants. You have no parlements, no states, no governors; thirty *maîtres des requêtes* sent to the provinces have in their hands the happiness or the misery of the provinces, their abundance or their sterility." Mirabeau, the author of the 'Ami des Hommes,' who was an aristocrat, called them "cette espèce, cette clique." The governors of the provinces had in the end a merely nominal authority; they were something like the lords-lieutenant of modern England. They were all gentlemen, men of the court, and had what Mme de Sévigné calls "du bruit, des trompettes, des violons, un air de royauté." Everything becomes complex in an old country, and the delimitations of the provinces were not identical with those of the generalities. In 1789 there were thirty-eight governments, the most important of which were the Île de France, Normandy, Picardy, Champagne, Brittany, Burgundy, the Lyonnais, Dauphiné, Provence, Auvergne, Languedoc, and Guienne. The governors were often absentees, and their functions were exercised by lieutenant-generals. The Comte de Grignon, for instance, the son-in-law of Mme. de Sévigné, took the place of governor in Provence, in the absence of the Duke of Vendôme.

Everything was ready in 1789 for a great change, but M. de Broc merely describes accurately the state of the country at that time. He does not enter profoundly into his subject, and seems to take it for granted that the revolution which put an end to the absolute government of the King and to the privileges of a class could have been accomplished without any struggle. You must not look in his work, which is a mere compilation of facts, for any analysis of the causes of the great events that filled the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present century. In some senses, it can be said that, even after a hundred years, the French Revolution has not come to an end. France has not yet found that perfect equilibrium of forces which can inspire confidence in the future.

Correspondence.

A LETTER TO FATHER McGLYNN AND HENRY GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN: I am one of several executors who have about determined to abandon to the State eight thousand acres of land. This land is not situated in the wilds of Alaska nor in the deserts of Arizona, but lies within the State of New York. It is, indeed, within eighty miles of the State Capitol, within ten miles of the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, and only two miles from the highway which leads to the summer resort known as Blue Mountain Lake. It is, moreover, bisected by the Hudson River, and if you will turn to any school atlas and find the point where the Hudson and Indian Rivers meet, you will be able to place the land, for that point is very nearly the centre of the tract.

I am informed that you are deeply interested in the suppression of poverty. The object is most commendable, and has my entire sympathy. I am also informed that you hold that the evil of extreme poverty is caused by the accumulation of land in the hands of too few individuals, and that to exterminate poverty it is necessary that we distribute lands among those who do not now possess them.

Here, then, is your opportunity. The owners will convey this tract to you for a trifling, almost a nominal, consideration, say for ten cents an acre. Undoubtedly in the city of New York you can readily raise so paltry a sum for so commendable a purpose. All that will then remain for you to do will be to remove a thousand or two of the idle and unhappy to this field of immediate independence and future wealth—if wealth be not an objectionable term.

In making this move, your protégés will have all the advantages that our forefathers possessed when they settled New England, Virginia, or Kentucky, and a hundred more besides. The soil and climate are similar to those of Massachusetts and Vermont; fuel can be had for the chopping; the woods are full of game; besides the Hudson and Indian Rivers are numerous streams, and lakes, and ponds; and beyond their purchase the settlers will have the great Adirondack forest at their back for hunting-grounds. Undoubtedly for a year or two they can subsist on fish and game, as the first settlers did of old. When they float logs and timber down the river to Glens Falls, they will find sawmills and canals and railroads ready made. I will guarantee that they will be neither tomahawked nor scalped, nor tortured, nor burned, nor even shot by Indians. If the Anti-Poverty Society sees fit to send them supplies, those supplies will not be transported in a leaky vessel by a four months' voyage, but can be carried in a few hours and dumped at North Creek, the terminus of the road, and within an hour or two of the proposed settlement. Should they have conscientious scruples against patronizing the railroads and steamboats of great capitalists, or should they prefer to travel by the primitive means of the first settlers, they can take sloop to Albany, and then by four or five or, at most, six days of easy marches, over excellent roads, reach their promised land at little cost, and with no peril. When they arrive there, they will find no capitalist to absorb their earnings, and no policeman to restrict their liberty; speech will be as free as the deer, and may be as incessant as the brooks.

In short, here is your opportunity—and theirs. The scheme contains every advantage that was ever set before the men who conquered nature and laid the foundations of this western empire, and, as I said before, a hundred more. It will also enable you to demonstrate that the distribution of land will exterminate poverty.

Respectfully, etc., etc., etc., C. C. N.
WASHINGTON, November, 1887.

[We are able to say that the foregoing proposition is not a mere figure of speech. The tract of land referred to does exist, and is about to be abandoned for taxes. Furthermore, it has been held by one family through four generations, and (if the Anti-Poverty Society does its duty) it can now pass by easy (we had almost said natural) transition from the control of capitalists to the possession of men pining for work and independence. To see a thousand of the followers of Most or the hangers-on of the Society starting off in the character of pilgrim fathers to conquer nature in the Adirondacks and outdo the men of the *Mayflower*, would be the most delightful spectacle of the present decade. Undoubtedly, as in earlier times, a great concourse would assemble on the banks of the river to behold them take sloop for Albany, and the most dejected pessimist would feel a new and lively faith in human nature. If these "hopes for man" do not "take form in fact," most assuredly Father McGlynn and Mr. Henry George must be held accountable. We are constrained, however, to say that our correspondent has been injudicious in one thing: instead of saying that "fuel can be had for the chopping," it would be much more attractive to say—can be had for nothing.—ED. NATION.]

THE DIFFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In writing upon the constitutional crisis in France, the *Evening Post* furnishes a text of so much interest that I will venture to quote it at length:

"The Constitution provides for the stability of the President for seven years, while leaving the Ministers responsible to the Chambers. But the Chambers have now made the President's term almost as uncertain in its duration as the Ministers. They have discovered, and are putting in practice, a device by which it will be possible for the legislative branch of the Government to get rid of any particular President whenever it pleases, by a general refusal to hold office under him. We are saved from such contingencies here by the fact that the President is not elected by Congress, but by the people, and that the Cabinet officers do not sit in Congress and need not care what Congress thinks of them. There is very little doubt that what is happening in France will generally be considered by political observers strong testimony to the value of the independence of Congress enjoyed by the President in this country."

Suppose for a moment that we approach the question from the other side, that of the position of the Chambers or of Congress. I suppose most people here look with mingled pity and contempt on the anarchy and political helplessness in France. It is true that we have a large financial surplus instead of a deficit; that we have not on our borders a mighty German Empire armed to the teeth and awaiting its opportunity, and thus compelling us to submit to the same strain and to nourish an immense military caste; that we have not to carry on vast colonial enterprises; that while in France Monarchists, Bonapartists, and Radicals are ready to fly at each other's throats and to plunge the country into civil war, provided it increases the chances of their success, our form of government is well established, and nobody dreams of overturning it by violence; that we have not an extensive church organization so bound up with reaction and intrigue as to drive the anti-religionists mad with fear and rage; and, lastly, that Congress does not have to manage all the internal affairs of the country. But, apart from these circumstances, is Congress as a working instrument any better than the French Chambers? Can it manage even

the comparatively simple questions of tariff and currency, or has it managed any question of importance since the war? Is it any less given up to politics and President-making? Do the Republicans and Democrats care any more what becomes of the national interests provided they can achieve party success? Are not State and even city politics, divided on these national lines, as unmeaning as the Guelphs and Ghibellines of the thirteenth century? And would not the party leaders just as quickly, if they could—*absit omen!*—set the people to fighting for the purpose of carrying out their own schemes?

Again, bad as is the instability of French Ministries, it is the presence of the Ministry in the Chambers which saves the country from much worse things. They are at least a steadying point, if a very imperfect one. If the Ministry was withdrawn entirely from the Chambers, there would be street-fighting within a week. It is because they have a definite end to which to direct their efforts, that they do not pour out their blind rage against each other.

Now as to the source of authority. We have to keep in mind that in France, as in all representative countries, there is an incessant struggle for power between Executive and Legislature, and that the Legislature always gets the upper hand till the contest comes to armed violence, when it is apt to disappear altogether. In Great Britain and France the Legislature holds all power because it *makes* the Executive. The Queen is permanent, and Parliament, as English writers admit, practically elects a committee to carry on the Government. In France the President is chosen by the Chambers, and is, therefore, dependent upon them, hitherto as to his Ministry and now as to himself. Ministry making and unmaking is, therefore, the chief business both of Parliament and the Chambers. If it is less violent in England, it is because of the character and habits of the people, or rather because of the absence of a large standing army and the system which trains every man from youth to fighting as a business.

It is impossible to overrate the advantage to this country of the election of the President by the people. A Presidential election is worth all it costs both in time and money for its training of the people to work together and to have confidence in each other. But this great advantage is neutralized and supremacy assured to Congress by depriving the Executive of all standing-ground before his constituents. In one sense the President is independent of Congress, as any citizen is who stays at home and attends to his private affairs. But as far as any policy is concerned, or the procuring of any legislation, he is just as dependent upon Congress as the most miserable of suppliants. He must lobby or buy with offices or party service. If, on the other hand, he could, through his Cabinet, have an equal chance with members of Congress to address the country, then he would be independent. Why need the Cabinet resign in the face of an adverse majority any more than now? British and French Ministries must, because the Legislature makes and can unmake them, but Congress can neither make nor unmake a Cabinet. "A refusal to serve" under the President by members would be a matter of indifference, as he could choose his Cabinet outside of them. Congress, again, would find bullying a dangerous business. In that case the people would, nine times out of ten, side with the President. The bundle of sticks is much stronger than the single rods; and members would be quite too careful of their seats to indulge in factious opposition. On the other hand, the strength of the Cabinet, and therefore of the President, would depend upon good behavior. The self-interest of ten millions of voters is quite too divergent to be an active force. That which is common to all, or the vast majority, is admiration of integrity and ability, and contempt for trickery and weakness.

The sum of the matter is, that it lies within our choice to get the advantages of European ministerial systems without their defects.

G. B.

Boston, December 3, 1887.

POST-OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your criticisms in the last number of the *Nation* on the action of the Post-office Department in regard to third and fourth-class matter seem to me to be entirely correct, excepting the concession made in these words: "Very likely there is sufficient foundation for this claim, and it would be eminently proper for the Department to insist upon a reform."

An examination of the statute relied upon will, I think, show very positively that there is no propriety whatever in the Department's action. This subject is governed by the Postal Appropriation Act of March 3, 1879, contained in the twentieth volume of Statutes at Large, from pages 355 to 363. Section 17 defines third-class matter as follows:

"That mail matter of the third class shall embrace books, transient newspapers and periodicals, circulars, and other matter wholly in print," etc.

Section 22 defines additions which can be made to second, third, and fourth-class matter. Under the head of third-class matter, the following is the language of the law:

"Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper enclosing the same, the sender may *write* his own name or address thereon, with the word 'from' above and preceding the same; and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention."

Section 23 is the section relied upon in justification of the Departmental action:

"That matter of the second, third, or fourth class, containing any writing or printing other than indicated in the preceding section, or made in a manner other than therein indicated, shall not be delivered, except upon the payment of postage for matter of the first class," etc.

The use of the words "writing and printing" in section 23 was necessary, because additional printing is forbidden upon matter of the *second* class beyond certain printing specified in section 22; but that section says nothing whatever on the subject of printing upon third-class matter, for the reason that third-class matter, as defined in section 17, is "matter wholly in print." The words, "printing other than indicated in the preceding section" can have no reference to that part of the preceding section which relates to third-class matter, as *printing* on third-class matter is not indicated in that section. So far as third-class matter is concerned, section 23 merely forbids any writing, "other than indicated in the preceding section." It seems to me perfectly clear from examining the law carefully, that as to third-class matter the action of the Department is without any warrant or justification whatever.

Another principle of statutory construction familiar to all lawyers is applicable to this matter. The construction which I suggest is the one adopted in practice in 1879, and continued in practice up to the present time—over eight years. No principle of statutory construction is more strongly settled than that a contemporary construction is to be adhered to. The law looks with great disfavor upon anything tending to unsettle decisions which have become rules of business conduct. I am satisfied that an action against the Postmaster would lie at the hands of any person whose third-class matter was refused because it contained printing beyond that permitted by the decision of the Postmaster-General.

This Administration is often referred to by the *Nation* as a business administration. Such vexatious rulings as this suggest that the right to this title may be open to serious question.

Yours respectfully,

William B. King.

Washington, D. C., November 29, 1887.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: As a man and a brother, I ask you why cannot the Post-office Department be conducted with some approach to common sense? In a quiet, humble way, I have been publishing books during the past ten years (I wish it had not been quite so quiet or quite so humble). There has always been a noticeable tendency for books to go wrong in the mails—a tendency which has had a wonderful growth since 1884. It seems desirable that I should print a notice upon my books, requesting the Postmaster to return my books to me if they happen to go wrong. The Government is benefited by this request, as I pay the same postage on the books when returned as when sent out. During ten quiet years my printed notice containing this request has passed through the mails, together with thousands like it, unchallenged. But during the past few days my patrons are being mulcted out of their money, under the claim that letter postage is due on the books they receive, on account of the use of this much worn electrotype of mine. The amount of irritation and profanity aroused is terrible to think of. Indeed, I myself have a special load of sorrow. I am a disgruntled Republican; I am trying to be a Democrat. It is an unwonted road for me; I need encouragement. I am sadly discouraged when I see how strong the likelihood is, when a Democrat obtains office, that he will turn out either a fool or a knave.

My mind is fully made up to two things. If I ever become Postmaster-General (and it is not for me to set limits to the ways of Divine Providence), I shall conduct the Department upon the theory that the Department exists for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the benefit of the Department. If under a still more mysterious Providence I am called to a higher office, my first official act will be to issue the following secret circular: "All office-holders are requested, besought, and commanded to conduct their offices in such a way as to avoid the *needless irritation* of large numbers of voters. Remember 1888."

I think the policies outlined above are admirable. They are original with me, or, at least, there is little in the present management of the Post-office Department to impair this claim to originality.

J.

A HINT TO CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: While the President may have succeeded in preventing that "clean sweep" which some supporters of his party (I cannot, in view of his own declaration of principles, called them *his* supporters) have called for, it is notorious that dismissals from office where only party reasons can be presumed have been far too frequent. The system on which many heads of offices proceed seems to be this: They remove all or nearly all the Republicans, so as to make it clear that Republicans who pass the examinations will have little chance of being accept-

ed, or, if accepted, of remaining long in the place. This naturally deters them from applying for examination, and keeps them out of office as effectually as if the Civil-Service Law did not exist. When asked why he has not appointed Republicans, the head of the office can truthfully say, "No Republicans have chosen to apply."

What are we going to do about it when the Civil-Service Law is nullified in this way? Until Congress passes some law regulating dismissals, or the President takes some step, the head of an office cannot be directly controlled in this matter. Indirectly, however, he may be, by making it clear in every such case that there is a large public sentiment against him. An official can break the Civil-Service Law in its spirit, while keeping it in the letter, as long as he has no fear of being called to account. Let him see that he cannot dismiss men without being publicly called on to give his reasons, and the case is altered.

This can be done very simply. When any letter-carrier or other subordinate is dismissed without any reason being stated, let two or three men at once inquire into the matter as far as they can. If they are morally sure that "politics" is the cause, let them prepare a civil letter to the man's chief requesting his reinstatement or the reasons for the dismissal, and get it signed by as many of their neighbors as possible. Some patriotic Democrats, who do not wish to see the public service debauched to give their party a temporary strength, can usually be found to take part. Let the committee present the letter personally, and if the answer is unsatisfactory, publish the correspondence.

"But it will do no good; the man will not be reinstated," I hear some one say. I grant the likelihood of the latter, but not of the former. I have before me the evasive answer of the Postmaster of this city to such a letter as I have described. We have not saved a faithful public servant of fourteen years' standing from dismissal, but we have let the Postmaster see what we think. Now let others follow the same plan. "Gutta cavat lapidem" must be the reformer's motto. Can any one doubt that if protests had been made in all the cases of unwarranted dismissal in the first year of this Administration, the thousands that have disgraced the succeeding years and imperilled Mr. Cleveland's chances of reëlection would have been diminished?

It is late to begin now, perhaps, but not too late. Republican heads are still falling from political guillotines all about us. Reformers say, "What can we do?" The answer is simple, "Protest in every case." C. C. B.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1887.

A DISINTERESTED INDEPENDENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: Mr. Charles Krumbhaar, lately elected Sheriff of Philadelphia over the Republican Boss, William R. Leeds, in order to show some recognition of the Independent support which had been given him, asked Mr. Thomas Leaming to take the position of assistant to the Sheriff's Solicitor, Mr. Furman Sheppard, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the city. Mr. Leaming, who has been prominent in all the reform movements that have been instituted in this city of late years, declined the post, for the expressed reason that the Independents had entered into the campaign for the sake of principle, not for office.

To the best of my belief this fact has not yet been reported in the Philadelphia *Press*—which does not believe in independent virtue.

I am, sir, etc., T. W.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1887.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: Perhaps you have room for a rather curious instance of English ignorance about the United States. A short time ago the Cornell University library received from Ralfe Brothers, London, some presentation copies of their recent school text-books. Among them was a pamphlet entitled 'Complete Arithmetical Tables and Tables of Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures, by Samuel Goodwin, new edition, revised and corrected by A. W. Prior.' The preface states that the fault of most table books is, that they contain information that has become obsolete, but that it is hoped that this revision of former editions of the work is free from that defect. In a table of the value of foreign coins in English money on page 27 I find the following:

"The dollar of the United States of America has four values in different places:

In Georgia and South Carolina	4s. 6d.
In New England and Virginia	6s. 0d.
In Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania	7s. 6d.
In New York and North Carolina	8s. 0d."

The authors are evidently oblivious of the fact that the territory of the United States has been extended beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, and have copied their table from some old arithmetic of the days of the State currencies. In the South Carolina and Georgia currency it required 4s. 8d. instead of 4s. 6d. to make a dollar. The State currencies have been so long superseded that few people in the United States remember their existence, yet the old table, misstated (for instead of the dollar it was the value *assigned to* the shilling that varied), is still given in England as representing our present system, and it would seem that it must be common in their arithmetics, else it would have been corrected in this. Surely we ought not to expect English people to know much about us, if the statement I have quoted fairly illustrates the character of their school-books. H.

ITHACA, N. Y., November 28, 1887.

A STRUGGLING PERIODICAL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

SIR: Respectfully referring to the correspondence in your issue of December 1, under the above heading, we beg to advise American scholars willing to act on Prof. Pease's suggestion, that we shall be pleased to receive subscriptions for the *Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie und Grammatik*, price 12 marks, $3.50 postpaid in this country, for $2.65 for next year, should the journal be continued.

B. WESTERMANN & Co.

838 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Notes.

B. WESTERMANN & Co. will publish for this country an English translation of Prof. Karl Brugmann's 'Elements of Comparative Grammar of the Aryan Languages,' vol. i., from last year's Strassburg German edition.

The Rev. Edward C. Towne is preparing a 'Critical Life of Bacon,' in which Bacon's occupation and way of life during the Shakspere period will receive special attention. The controversy over the origin of the plays will be dealt with in a second volume; and a third will consist of a 'Critical Life of Shakspere.' These works have been for some time in hand.

Harper & Bros. publish directly Mr. Howells's 'April Hopes'; W. P. Frith's 'Autobiography and Reminiscences'; 'The Colonel's Money,' a book for girls, by Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie; and 'Family Living on $500 a Year,' by Miss Juliet Corson.

Ticknor & Co. issue directly 'The New Astronomy,' by Prof. S. P. Langley; 'Women and Work,' by Emily Pfeiffer; 'Olden-Time Music,' by Henry M. Brooks, with an introduction by Prof. E. S. Morse; 'The White Sail, and Other Poems,' by Louise Imogen Guiney; two Aino fairy tales—'The Hunter in Fairy Land,' 'The Birds' Party'; and 'New Waggings of Old Tales.'

Swinburne's tragedy 'Locrine' will have the American imprint of Worthington Co.

'Dainty Desserts for Dainty Dinners,' by Mrs. N. M. Littlehale, and 'In the Sick Room,' are announced by C. A. Montgomery & Co., New York.

G. & C. Merriam & Co. correct a report that a revised edition of 'Webster's Unabridged' is nearly ready. None will be published, they say, for some years.

M. Ernest Chantre's 'Recherches Anthropologiques dans le Caucase' represents a vast amount of labor, physical and scholarly, on the spot and elsewhere, and is expected to throw much light upon the populations that inhabited and proceeded from the Caucasus. It will be richly illustrated. The Paris publisher is Reinwald (New York: F. W. Christern).

The *Writer's* Literary Bureau, Boston, offers to serve as an intermediary between writers for the periodical press and the likeliest magazine or journal. Manuscripts will be read, and the best opening indicated, for a small fee.

Appropriate selections from the writings of Mrs. Juliana H. Ewing are affixed in the form of a pad to the Ewing Calendar for 1888, sent us by E. & J. B. Young & Co. The novelty of this calendar otherwise lies in the embossed ornamentation of the card back, seemingly a bronze electroplate, with a profile head of the charming writer.

The present month witnesses the first issue of a new magazine, the *Woman's World*, edited by Oscar Wilde, and published by Cassell & Co. It is a large quarto of some pretensions, is illustrated, and appears to have no use for men in its collaboration beyond the editor. Women furnish the articles, and the reviews are of books written by women. Mrs. Ritchie (Miss Thackeray) has a paper on the "Grandmother of Mme. de Sévigné," "George Fleming" begins a story, the Countess of Portsmouth discourses on the "Position of Women," Lady Archibald Campbell writes a Shaksperian essay on "The Woodland Gods." We mention also an article on "The Children of a Great City," and one, "The Oxford Ladies' Colleges," by a member.

Unqualified praise must be given to the conception and execution of the American edition of Dean Stanley's 'Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' which A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have brought out, with the aid of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass. It is in three volumes on large paper, bound in simple elegance; and, in addition to the rather scanty cuts of the original publication, three excellent etchings of the Abbey serve as so many frontispieces. The sixth English edition, containing the last touches of the lamented author, has been followed; and as on this side nothing more could be asked for, so the typographical accuracy assured by the printers' reputation, and the customary good taste of the publishers, here exhibited at its best, leave nothing to be desired mechanically. The edition is limited to 600 copies, but the price is moderate.

Prof. Henry Morley's "Cassell's National Library" is nearing its hundredth volume. Some

of the latest issues have been Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings, Father Jerome Lobo's 'Voyage to Abyssinia,' Bishop Butler's 'Human Nature and Other Sermons,' La Motte Fouqué's 'Sintram, and Aslauga's Knight,' another instalment of Pepys, Shakspere's "King John," with "The Troublesome Reign of King John" added (with some omissions) for comparison, and Beckford's 'Vathek.'

In "Morley's Universal Library" (Routledge) —a larger and more durable publication—the fifty-third number is Harrington's 'Oceana.'

Timely, in the red-backed pocket Thackeray, published by Lippincott, are the two little volumes of 'Christmas Books.'

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks's 'Story of the American Indian: His Origin, Development, Decline, and Destiny' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.) is well illustrated, well bound, well printed, but not very valuable. The author's intentions are very commendable; he is full of honest pity for the Indians, and writes as their chosen defender. He condemns everybody, irrespective of nationality or creed, who ever took hold of them. But this kind of impartiality is not justice. To do justice requires not only practical acquaintance with the Indians, a far greater knowledge of historical details and geographical data than the author displays—it demands a very thorough method of criticism. Of the latter the author is wholly innocent. No two instances of Indian troubles have, strictly speaking, arisen in the same manner, no two Indian wars have had the same causes.

The useful but somewhat heavy series of the Johns Hopkins publications upon municipal government has been interrupted by some studies of a less special character; and the last half of Series V. is of a different cast from most of their predecessors. No. 7 is by Dr. N. M. Butler of Columbia College, upon "The Effect of the War of 1812 upon the Consolidation of the Union." The point was worth developing, and is developed with great force and clearness. Probably few of us realize how strong were the "anti-nationalistic" feelings—we may say the anti-nationalistic reaction—after the establishment of the Constitution, among the mass of the people in the early years of the republic. And nowhere did this feeling receive more striking expression than in New England, which had been the special seat of the national sentiment. Dr. Butler gives sufficient illustration of this sentiment before the war of 1812, and then shows the contrast subsequently when "the war had ruined the particularists; it had made all nationalists, if we may use the word." This change is shown in the most interesting manner by citations (among others) from Gallatin's writings before and after the war. But the change was not permanent. New causes revived the old sentiment anew, and "the good effect of the second war with Great Britain was soon swept away by the slavery dispute." No. 8, "Notes on the Literature of Charities," and No. 9, "The Predictions of Hamilton and De Tocqueville," have already been mentioned by us. No. 10 is a translation by Miss Henrietta Leonard of the paper by Prof. Paul Fredericq of Ghent, "The Study of History in England and Scotland," noticed two years ago in the *Nation* of December 17, 1885. The translation is good and idiomatic.

The Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1887, states that the Museum connected with the Bureau is already a surprising collection of some 2,500 objects and series of objects, and that the Library contains 19,200 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets, exclusive of duplicates. An appendix is devoted to the schools of Alaska, and to Commissioner Dawson's visit to that Territory last summer after the nominal date of the Report. He had the English missionary, Mr. William Duncan, the paternal autocrat of Metlakahtla, for a fellow-passenger, and witnessed his affectionate reception by the vanguard of his new settlement on the soil of Alaska. Mr. Duncan has taken out his naturalization papers.

The Bureau's Circular of Information No. 2, 1887, is a monograph of 300 pages on "The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities," by Prof. H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins. This valuable conspectus is confined, for details, to Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Michigan, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and the chief colleges for women; but statistical tables at the close embrace a much larger number. Views of library interiors enhance the attractiveness and value of this Circular. The biographical particulars introduced by Dr. Adams merited an index of names.

Two papers in the (Syracuse) *Academy* for December deserve special attention. Mr. Samuel Thurber's "Aims and Methods in Modern-Language Teaching" is a vigorous criticism of culture for culture's sake, a plea for the recognition of utility in training, and an argument in favor of so ordering the high-school course as to take up the modern language before the ancient, and to enable applicants for admission to college "to *speak* French or German; to speak within a limited range, of course, but with confidence, seriousness, and dignity." A college examination in either language "should include such an exercise as the following: The candidates should listen to a short discourse in the language in question, and then should write in the same language an abstract of the context of this discourse." Mr. Thurber holds that sufficient "discipline" is attainable from the study of modern tongues, even if the differences from our own and the difficulties be less than in the case of the classics, which can neither be spoken nor written. But "if the study of a language does not lead to a practical command of the language, that study fails. It has secured some discipline, but so has the study that has led to an acquisition; and the discipline in the latter case was a better discipline." Mr. Thurber is confident that competent teachers can be found. Dr. Herbert B. Adams relates pleasantly the history of a well-forgotten attempt a hundred years ago to found "L'Académie des États-Unis de l'Amérique" at Richmond, with the aid of French funds and quasi-control. The building actually erected stood on the familiar site of the burned theatre now marked by a memorial church.

Interesting to the college world is the pamphlet 'Historical Address,' etc., printed at Cambridge, Mass., by the University Press, and containing an address by Mr. Frederick Chase and an oration by ex-Gov. Hoadly of Ohio at the centennial anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth. Mr. Chase traced the rise of the parent society and the fortunes of its branches—that at Dartmouth having had a very languishing existence. Gov. Hoadly, passing lightly over historical details, considered the present relation of the scholar to "practical politics," and dwelt upon the alarming cost of elections, the assessment of candidates, the corrupt use of money at elections. "Boodle aldermen, bribed legislators, and Star-route thieves are the natural and inevitable result of the present system."

In 1881 Adley H. Cummins published 'A Grammar of the Old Friesic Language' (London: Trübner). We have now to note the appearance of a second edition (same publisher), much enlarged and improved. The 75 pages have grown to 128, of which 34 comprise reading lessons, glossary, and index. The introduction, upon the history of the Friesic nationality, its language, and literature, will not compare, for fulness, with Prof. Hewitt's pamphlet, but the treatment of the grammar is very ample and, in the main, quite satisfactory. The author's view (sec. 4) of *e*, as derived from *i* by a following *a*, is Grimm's old theory, no longer tenable. We regret that the vocabulary is not larger; it is barely sufficient for picking one's way through the texts with the help of guess-work from the cognate languages. In case of a possible third edition we suggest to the author that he follow Sievers's 'Anglo-Saxon Grammar' more closely as his model in phonology and in general tabulation. Siebs's article on the "Vocalismus der Stammsilben in der altfriesischen Sprache" (*Beiträge* xi, 205-261) will be of great help.

Fewer readers will certainly be found for Paul Haupt's paper, "The Assyrian *E*-Vowel," in the *American Journal of Philology* No. 31, than for any of its successors; but not according to the criterion of merit or importance. More open to the mind trained in the Greek and Roman classics are H. C. Elmer's "*Que*, *Et*, *Atque* in the Inscriptions of the Republic, in Terence, and in Cato," and Prof. Gildersleeve's brief return to the subject of the Articular Infinitive in Greek. Prof. Elliott furnishes some supplementary particulars concerning "Speech Mixture in Canada."

Westermann & Co. send us the first number of the quarterly *Orientalische Bibliographie*, edited by Dr. August Müller of Königsberg. It fills sixty-nine pages, classified under the following heads: General; Northern and Central Asia, Europe; Eastern Asia and Oceanica; Indo-Germans; Semites; Africa. Each division is succeeded by mention of significant reviews of the works which it catalogues.

Two new ventures in international bibliography deserve to be chronicled. Mr. Welter, the intelligent Paris bookseller (Librairie Française et Étrangère, 59 Rue Bonaparte), has issued a specimen number of his 'Bulletin Bibliographique International,' the "premier numéro définitif" of which is to appear on the 25th of next January, the subscription to be 3 francs 75 centimes, or, with the index, 5 francs 75 centimes, per year. The contents consist entirely of lists of current books arranged under subjects, with a special heading for announcements. The titles are given with sufficient fulness, but are not uniform, the size of the book being only occasionally stated, which is also the case as regards the place of publication. The pagination is not printed, but the published price follows each title. In general form the publication resembles the well-known 'Allgemeine Bibliographie' of F. A. Brockhaus, and it will be useful to persons wishing to receive prompt notification of Continental publications.

The *Export Journal*, "an International Circular for the Book, Paper, and Printing Trades," to quote its English title, is a monthly, of which the first number was issued in August by Mr. G. Hedeler, Leipsic. The regular departments include lists of new books, music, engravings, photographs, and maps; lists of patents, a directory of trade addresses, etc. The book-titles are brief, without pagination, but give the size, and in all cases state the name of each publisher and the price. They are arranged under language groups, and those in Greek, Russian, Finnish, etc., are accompanied by translations. The reading matter includes a series of "Sketches of Eminent Publishing Houses," the first treating of the firm of F. A. Brockhaus & Co. of Leipsic, and the second dealing with the Paris house of Quantin; useful articles relating to the exporting of books, etc., to the United States, contributed by the United

States Consul at Leipsic, Dr. S. R. Millar; and a variety of shorter articles of interest to booksellers, librarians, and printers, while an account of the "Development of the Book-trade in Leipsic," by Dr. Oskar von Hase, of the firm of Breitkopf & Härtel of that city, is furnished as a supplement. All the reading matter is published in German, French, and English, though of the longer articles only abstracts appear in the two latter languages. The advertisements, of which there is a liberal supply, also frequently appear in polyglot. The subscription price of this useful publication is but fifty cents a year.

—The holiday number of *Scribner's* is most remarkable for its poetry, which challenges attention by its unusual quantity, its ambitious character, and its choice of subject. Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson leads off with a long narrative, in style something between Scott's metrical tales and the old unrhetorical ballad-form. It is the story of the Scotch clansman who had been warned by a ghost that he should die at Ticonderoga, but could find no one who knew the name until the night before his end, when he heard it from his Indian guide. The sort of cleverness it has reminds one of the fate of Aytoun's verse. Miss Guiney puts into Swinburnian rhyme the Roman anecdote of Tarpeia's death, not without such verbal force as is possible in grandiose and melodramatic treatment. Miss Thomas contributes also, not without grace and other fluent qualities, an arabesque of words about Atys. Mr. Dobson tra-la-las an air, rather than makes a poem; and Elizabeth Akers keeps on singing of a ship that drifted away and never came back, until one begins to think that the poem, too, has lost its moorings. There are others besides these, but these are enough. The reader who has still the habit of glancing at verses will have his fill. There is not one line in all these hundreds of measured syllables and chosen words that touches life as it now is; the picturesque accidents of some past age are the source of such slight interest as they awake. It is all no more than the simulacrum of literature. Doubtless it is the best that can be got, at any rate in such quantities; but being what it is, why make it a special feature of a Christmas number? We notice in the index the names of twenty-five poets who have contributed to the last six numbers of this magazine! There is one article, beautiful for its illustrations, especially for the Italian faces, entitled "In Florence with Romola." The stories are by Bret Hart, Miss Jewett, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Bunner. The last is a labor tract for the times. Mr. Sullivan, who is an artistic writer and often admirable, spoils a good beginning by an incredible and mechanical ending, forgetting that one cannot deal with the supernatural successfully and at the same time unimaginatively.

—The December *Century* has no holiday character, but it recalls the sacred association of the season by a readable and instructively illustrated sketch of the Sea of Galilee. One of the most entertaining of the articles that follow is Mr. Brander Matthews's account of the special characteristics of the leading Parisian journals and of their history and conduct, with notes on the personnel of the staffs. This will be of interest to newspaperdom, and is not likely to make the press of this country experience anything but pride and self-gratulation at the contrast. Mr. Kennan's paper on the Russian treatment of prisoners held for trial is by a long way the most important in the number. It is directed to showing that we need not assume any homicidal tendency or special qualities in the Russian people because they resort to assassination. The method adopted by the writer is simple statement of what he believes to be facts, with chapter and verse, names, dates, and places; he tells what the persecuted class suffers—not any one person's peculiar hardships, but what may be fairly taken as the common lot—and remarks at the end that to seek unreasoning revenge, direct, personal, final vengeance on some one man's life, may be criminal, unwise, and to be regretted, but is, without the shadow of a doubt, "human." We understand "murder" well enough; what it is worth while to understand a little better, in order to have enlightened sympathy with either Czar or assassin, is the "despotism" which murder is sometimes believed to temper, and Mr. Kennan is a very good teacher. It is with a strange feeling that one turns from this chapter of vivid wrong to Prof. Shields's laborious discussion of a possible union of the Protestant sects; he wishes the Episcopate to be retained in the hypothetical new national American Church, so that the clergy may secure some of their old influence and figure in the life of society. There is an established church in Russia—but the question is hardly in a stage for discussion.

—One of the most graceful of the compliments which Mr. Francis Parkman has received in France on account of his volume on 'Montcalm and Wolfe,' is from the pen of M. M. A. Héron, in a paper read before the Société Normande de Géographie at Rouen, and printed in its transactions as well as in a separate pamphlet by the author. M. Héron makes an extended summary of the events which preceded the fall of Quebec, and translates literally Parkman's account of the battle, and closes as follows:

"The work which has afforded us the opportunity of making this summary recital of these sad events is one of the most remarkable of recent times. Mr. Parkman has developed the most solid qualities of the historian; he possesses the foremost of them all—impartiality. With what art—I might almost say with what love—he has sketched the noble figure of Montcalm. And this is not the only admirable portrait in his work; those of Wolfe, the English hero, of Vaudreuil, and many others are painted with the hand of a master. He does not imagine them; he restores them, if we may use the expression, on the most careful information, and on a crowd of details most scrupulously collected. His narratives of facts and descriptions of places are constructed in the same way. Although the quality of his talent places Mr. Parkman among the picturesque historians, he leaves nothing to fancy. He is always and everywhere the exact and conscientious narrator. He has neglected nothing that was necessary to the exact performance of his duty as an historian. One may say that all the best materials have passed through his hands—published works, manuscripts, official documents of every nature contained in the American, English, and French archives, autograph letters, diaries, and other writings of persons engaged in this war, and traditions collected on the scene of action. Altogether, Mr. Parkman has written one of the most attractive histories we have had given us for many a day. One cannot lay it down after one has begun to read it, so great is the interest of the subject, and so brilliant the talent of the writer, whom the United States may well place in the foremost rank among the historians of our age."

—The compiler of the "Curiosities of Plagiarism" will have to give a special chapter to the Protean reputation of Mme. Reybaud's 'Mlle. de Malepierre.' Three years ago, in the *Nation* (vol. xxxviii, p. 277), we enumerated half-a-dozen English translations and appropriations of this romantic and thrilling tale, no one of which appeared under the original title, or acknowledged its rightful authorship. Most of these versions had the negative virtue of appearing anonymously, but Charles Reade boldly claimed the authorship of his 'Portrait,' and his example, unconsciously, no doubt, is followed by the newest appropriator, one "A. von Bosse," who calls his translation 'Das Lebende Bild.' It appears in the October number of *Ueber Land und Meer*, and the slight variations in it from the original are not improvements, as, it must be confessed, Reade's were. We may add, in this connection, that a new literal translation, with the author's name, appeared last year in London.

—The well-known Egyptologist, Heinrich Brugsch, contributes to the *Deutsche Revue* an interesting account of the Persian mystery-play of "Husain and Hasan," as acted at the Shah's theatre in Teheran. The vast hall, whose walls, inlaid with tiles of turquoise blue, reflected the light of ten thousand candles as well as an electric lantern, was filled with an audience of at least six thousand persons, all dressed in mourning. As at this time, when the religious fanaticism is aroused to the highest pitch, it would be dangerous for a European to be seen, Herr Brugsch occupied one of the closed boxes set apart for the ladies of the harem, which was carpeted, and contained a table on which were sweetmeats and a nargileh. A sermon having been preached by a mollah, an orchestra of flutes and stringed instruments played a melodious but dirge-like overture. The first scene showed the kinsmen of Prince Husain, the son of Ali, holding a conference with the ambassadors of the rival Caliph, in which the evil designs of the latter against the Prince were revealed. This was followed by the entrance of Husain himself at the head of an army and accompanied by a train of camels and dromedaries, caparisoned with red trappings and bearing closely veiled women and bales of merchandise. The marching of this host, consisting of both cavalry and infantry, with gorgeous uniforms which flashed countless points of light, was a superb spectacle. After the army had pitched its camp, the play proceeds until Husain, betrayed by his friends and menaced by his enemies, seeing that his fall is inevitable, resigns himself composedly to his fate. In vain do, first, Mahomet, then Jesus, and, after him, the Mahdi come with offers of assistance. A lion and then a tiger appear in order to defend him, but are driven away. Finally King John of Frengistan [France—is this a survival of the mediæval myth of Prester John?] enters, riding, at the head of an army, in a European coach borrowed from the Shah's stables, and followed by his wife and daughter, gayly dressed in fantastic clothes and carrying red parasols. The army consists simply of Persian soldiers, without any disguise. The infidel King offers to aid the Prince, but this unlooked-for help is also rejected. Husain is bent upon martyrdom, and his death soon follows, amid the sobs and groans of the vast audience, who, in their frenzy of grief, hurl imprecations at the murderers, and can scarcely be restrained from stoning the actors who play this part. In Herr Brugsch's opinion, the play is far superior in mere literary excellence to the Christian mysteries or miracle-plays of the Middle Ages.

—About two years ago (see the *Nation* for December 3, 1885) we mentioned a pamphlet in which Mommsen undertook, from the evidence of coins, to show that the scene of the defeat of Varus by Arminius was at or near Barenau, northeast of Osnaburg. The subject has received a fresh examination the present year in 'Die Kriegszüge des Germanicus in Deutschland'—an octavo of 567 pages, by Dr. Friedrich Knoke of Bernburg. All the German campaigns of the years 14, 15, and 16 are exhaustively discussed, all previous theories stated and examined, and the author's own views—arrived at by a careful personal study of the lo-

calities, as well as of the authorities—stated clearly and supported by ingenious argument. The fault of the book is that it is too complete—every detail of these campaigns is narrated as circumstantially and confidently as if the author had had access to a file of newspapers of the period. For example, after showing that it is very probable that the insurrection which drew Varus from the Weser was among the Bructeri, he proceeds to take this hypothesis as a fixed fact, and, by pointing out the successive stages of the route which Varus ought to have followed, brings him to the Dören Pass, in the Osning range, south of Osnaburg. The hypothesis is in itself reasonable, and is admirably worked out in detail; only it has not a particle of positive evidence in its favor. Mommsen's words ought to be constantly in one's mind, in this and similar problems: "Mehrere Lösungen einer Aufgabe, von denen nur eine richtig sein kann, sind so lange keine, als es nicht gelingt die ausschliessliche Zulässigkeit einer derselben zu erweisen." The campaign in which Germanicus visited the battle-field of the Teutoburgiensian Forest occupies nearly half of the book. The other campaigns are treated with the same exhaustive knowledge of the literature upon the subject, the same personal familiarity with the ground, and the same arbitrary assumption of the author's premises, from which his notion of the campaigns is deduced with great perspicuity and vivacity. There are five maps. These, and the fulness of local and antiquarian detail, make the treatise very helpful to any student of ancient Germany.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Engravings on Wood, by Members of the Society of American Wood-Engravers. With an Introduction and Description by William M. Laffan. Harper & Bros. Folio.

Odes and Sonnets. By John Keats. With Illustrative Designs by Will H. Low. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The Deserted Village. By Oliver Goldsmith. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Faust: the Legend and the Poem. By William S. Walsh. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Masterpieces of Modern Painters. New York: A. J. Bishop.

THE volume which heads our list is unquestionably the most important and significant of the art productions of the year. The mere existence of a Society of American Wood-Engravers is a fact that marks the revolution in their art which has occurred in little more than a decade. To those who ask, What is the American School of which we hear? this collection of examples is a superb answer; and foreign artists everywhere cannot fail to be impressed by such an exhibition of technical skill, manifested not by a handful of engravers, but by fifteen, with a surprising evenness on a high level. Some well-known names are wanting from the list of contributors, but as no list of membership is given, we have no means of judging how exhaustive is the present representation. It would not, we think, have been unbecoming to publish in connection with these plates simple biographical details concerning the makers of them—the birthplace and age, the training received, etc. As it is, judging by their names, twelve are manifestly Americans or of English descent, one other may be, while two bear foreign names, and of these one is German-born. The art which they have undertaken to interpret in black and white is likewise preponderatingly American, being foreign in only two instances. The European critic of this volume, therefore, has to do with a national manifestation almost *pur sang*.

One other observation before we pass from the personnel: a woman takes her place beside her male peers. She is, we are told, the only one admitted to the Society, and this of itself is a certificate of proficiency. We are much mistaken if Miss Powell's success do not inspire other women to take up a calling which is so favorable to their sex, since it can be pursued at home under the best conditions there attainable, and at a great distance, if need be, from the scene of publication.

The plates number twenty-five in all, of varying sizes, mostly large. Twenty-three are from oil-paintings, one from a fresco by Giotto, and one from a drawing by Mr. Abbey. They all illustrate the immediate cause of the recent notable advance in wood-engraving, viz., photography upon the block. As to fidelity of interpretation, Mr. Swain Gifford is reported entirely pleased with Mr. H. Wolf's rendering of his "Roadside." And we remark that whereas our American school of painting is preëminently addicted to landscape, our engravers have here chosen in only four instances from that branch, the remaining five-sixths being from figure-pieces—pieces, at least, in which the figures outweigh the setting. Since every subject was the free choice of the engraver, this circumstance seems worth recording by the way. Finally, the arrangement of the plates is alphabetical by artists, and Mr. Bernstrom, partly from his interesting subject (Carl Marr's "Mystery of Life"), and partly from the skill with which he has handled it, opens the series with a certain distinction.

The critic here, as elsewhere, finds it hard to separate the theme from the execution. If that be flat, ungrammatical, unfashionable, repulsive, the excellence of the translator's technique is in danger of being underrated. It is safe to say that a layman casually turning these leaves would, but for Mr. Cole's reputation, pass by his rendering of Giotto with hardly a second glance. The archaic quality of the composition is not to our modern taste, and the engraving appears no less bald and formal. In selecting this cut (his only one) Mr. Cole has more conspicuously than all his associates challenged the judgment not of the public, but of the connoisseur. Mr. Laffan, who furnishes the letterpress, could not, in the nature of the case, be critical; and his discourse, much open to question in its generalities, when it comes to personal appreciation largely consists of phrases having little meaning, and mostly concerned in bestowing praise all around with as great a variety of expression as was practicable. He has, however, done no more than justice to Messrs. A. W. Drake of the *Century* and Charles Parsons of *Harper's* for their part in bringing about the revolution signalized by this volume, though we should have felt bound to associate with these names that of Mr. W. Lewis Fraser of the former magazine. We shall not attempt to pass judgment on the present collection seriatim. Two engravings—the one by Mr. Wolf, already mentioned above, the other by Mr. Frank French, likewise after an oil painting, by G. Gaul—are remarkable examples of faithful reproduction of the works of the artists, not only in color, but in the suggestion of the medium in which they are painted. In these examples the engravers have abandoned for the moment the consciousness of the skilful cutting of the line and of nice "tooling." To Mr. Wolf's achievement we assign the first place. It would be hardly possible, on a block of this size, to handle such a multiplicity of detail in a more masterly manner. We forget the line entirely, and think only of the extraordinary reproduction of the color and texture of the original. As admirable examples of dexterity in cutting the line and skill in tooling, the engraving of Mr. F. S. King after Blashfield, that of Mr. R. A. Muller after a picture by J. G. Brown, and the head of William M. Hunt, by Mr. G. Kruell, are most conspicuous. The criticism which the collection is likely to encounter from European connoisseurs is in the direction of over-refinement. The execution lacks that which foreign engravers strive to attain—boldness, originality, and daring invention in the rendering of textures. Their productions are free from the suggestion of slavish subjection to softness and sameness of line. They aim at richness of color and brilliancy of effect. The contrast is well pointed by Mr. E. Kingsley, whose two examples are marked by more originality of treatment than is seen in many of the others, but are marred by groping after smoothness of texture and by too close cutting.

Mr. Low has undertaken to fill the difficult position of Illustrator in Ordinary to that poetical king John Keats. Two years ago 'Lamia' was published with his illustrations, and it is now followed by a volume of 'Odes and Sonnets,' which in its turn is to be followed, we believe, by other volumes. The success of the 'Lamia' was so extraordinary as to make the publication of a new set of drawings by the same artist and illustrating the same poet peculiarly hazardous. The traditional ill-success of "sequels" and "second parts" was to be feared for it. As the human mind is constituted, "the same thing" becomes wearisome, even if it is a fine thing; and of a series of publications in the same vein the first will always seem to us to have been the best, because it had the freshness of surprise which its successors can never have in the same degree. One must improve in order to seem to hold one's ground. Let us hasten to say that Mr. Low is in the line of progress, and that the work in his present volume is a decided advance upon his earlier effort.

He has hardly been so fortunate in his subject as in the 'Lamia.' While the illustration of a number of short, unrelated poems gives greater scope for that "variety" so much desired of publishers, it entails a lack of the unity of impression which, in a volume like the 'Lamia,' binds the whole together, and increases the force of each drawing by that of all the others. In the decoration of a hall, each fresco helps all the others, and the effect of the whole is one; in a miscellaneous collection of pictures, each is apt to hurt more than it helps its neighbor. The present book is more in the nature of the gallery of pictures than of the nobly decorated hall, and though the pictures are all by the same hand, they are too varied in style and disconnected in subject to be helped by their proximity. The result is a somewhat scattering effect, and an accentuation of that unevenness of merit which is perhaps inevitable in such a collection of work. But this unevenness is not present in a greater degree than in the 'Lamia,' or than in most other such long-breath'd works; or, if it is more noticeable, it is from the higher plane of the better, rather than from the lower plane of the weaker parts. Many of the drawings in the 'Odes and Sonnets' are much better than any but one or two of those in the 'Lamia,' and the least good are as good as the average of those in the earlier book. Of the seventeen principal drawings to the 'Odes and Sonnets' at least twelve are above the average of the work in 'Lamia,' and several of them are better than anything in the latter.

Perhaps the best thing in the book is the frontispiece, a "Nymph" or "Flora," with arms

full of blossoming apple boughs, in which the sweetness and charm of Mr. Low's best work are combined with a high degree of solid and accurate draughtsmanship. The naked Muse of the title-page, pure and lofty in her nudity, is drawn also with a knowledge of form and a fine severity of style that serve to make more incomprehensible the artist's occasional lapses. One of these lapses, in the drawing of the legs and feet of the little winged genius who holds the book bearing the inscription, mars the otherwise charming composition of the dedication. Of the illustrations proper, the best is decidedly that to the "Ode to Psyche," where the sleeping goddess is as lovely a figure as one is likely to find in modern art, and the next best is perhaps that to the sonnet beginning "Bards of Passion and of Mirth," in which the figure of Diana, who has very little right to be there, is so charming that we readily forgive her her somewhat unwarrantable intrusion. The purity of the nude in the hands of a true artist could find no better exemplification than in these drawings, which might well be placed in the hands of youths and virgins for their educational value. Other notable drawings are that entitled "The Eve of St. Mark," a charming figure

"With forehead pressed against the window pane,"

while she reads

"A curious volume, patched and torn,"

and that to the "Ode on Melancholy," with its interesting background of the huddled roofs of mediæval Florence, seen through a loggia with curious symbolic statues.

Mr. Low has throughout taken considerable liberty with his text, his drawings being often parallel with the idea of the poet rather than strictly illustrative of it; but this is not to be wondered at with a text so often unillustratable. Doubtless his imagination has worked the better for the freedom he has allowed it, and the results are finer than would have come of a stricter adherence to the letter of his original. When we have a volume of pictures such as these, graceful in composition, delicate in execution, and full of pure sentiment and poetic feeling, surely we need not quarrel with the artist because we cannot always see how he found the inspiration for them in the poems to which they are attached.

Besides the drawings, there are dainty floral decorations at the top and bottom of each page, and the cover, lining-paper, etc., are also designed by Mr. Low. The so-called photogravure reproductions by the Forbes Company are fairly good, the print, paper, and general make-up are handsome, and the whole book is in every way worthy to take a high place among the most sumptuous of the holiday publications.

Illustration by etching is perhaps rather commoner in Philadelphia, where the votaries of the art are numerous, than elsewhere in this country. It seldom, however, reaches the front rank, and two holiday volumes from that city now before us agree in the mediocrity of their designs. For Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village' six landscapes have been furnished by M. M. Taylor. These are not wholly devoid of feeling for nature, but there is little poetry in them, much crudity of drawing, and a general muddiness. With one exception, however, they add to the attractiveness of the book, which is well printed in large characters. "The Swain responsive as the Milkmaid sung" is, sentimentally considered, comical, and as etching the plate is the most unfortunate of the series.

'Faust: the Legend and the Poem,' also contains six etchings, by Hermann Faber, but the best are unoriginal and artificial, and the poorest absolutely uninspired. The contrast with earlier attempts by great masters is here much more cruel than in the case of the 'Deserted Village.' The accompanying text is not the poem, but an essay upon its origin and development, and an analysis of both parts. This will be found useful by many, especially as Mr. Walsh has availed himself of Engel's 'Zusammenstellung.' But his speculation about the meaning of the poem would have been tempered, for his readers at least, if he had cited from vol. vii. of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch* G. Dehio's "Altitalienische Gemälde als Quelle zum Faust." Here again we have a pretty book, if the pictorial adornment is feeble.

Not much can or need be said of the 'Masterpieces of Modern Painters.' Eleven photogravures after English, French, German, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Russian painters, contemporary or very recent, fill, with the descriptive letterpress, an oblong folio, and make a seemingly attractive or even sumptuous book. The not badly imagined title-page, too, gives a number of portraits of the painters represented by their works. On examination, however, one sees that the photogravures are at second hand from engravings or even from photographs, so that distinctness and fineness of gradation are all lost, and a blurred and washed-out look characterizes the series as a whole. The selection is popular enough—Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," Wagner's "Chariot Race," Frith's "Railway Station," Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate," Meissonier's "La Rixe," Detaille's "Defence of Champigny," and other canvases scarcely less well known; with Turner's "Ancient Italy," from the engraving.

FISHER'S CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The History of the Christian Church. By George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D. With maps. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. 8vo, pp. 701.

To the student of history there is no department so fascinating as that which relates to the development and the struggles of the Christian Church. Rightly considered, it touches upon every side of human activity—mental, moral, and political. To it belong the influences which moulded the barbarian conquerors of the Roman Empire, which presided over the foundation of the nations of Europe, which dominated the Middle Ages, and which have partly resisted and partly assisted the evolution of modern civilization. It concerns itself inseparably with the secular annals of every Christian state, which cannot be rightly comprehended without reference to it; and inasmuch as man's intellect and soul are nobler than the body which they control, so the history of the Church embraces not only the political growth of the European commonwealths, but the vastly more momentous topics of their spiritual and moral advance, the conceptions which have prevailed as to man's place in the universe and his relations to his Creator and his fellow-beings, and the result of these conceptions in directing his daily life. Sometimes a factor of progress, and sometimes of reaction, the influence of religion has always been potent, and no one can pretend to estimate the development of the past or to forecast the future of humanity without an accurate knowledge of that wonderful and complex organization which has manifested itself in so many aspects through the successive centuries, and which we roughly designate under the comprehensive term of the Christian Church.

As an aid to the understanding of the origin, development, and career of this omnipresent factor in modern thought and civilization, Professor Fisher's new work deserves a hearty welcome. It was a bold undertaking to present so vast a subject in the compass of a single volume of moderate size, for the author has rightly estimated his task as not confined to the external manifestations of Christianity. He classifies (pp. 2, 3) the chief topics for consideration in five divisions: (1.) Missions, comprehending the conversion of the Roman Empire, the reduction of the Barbarians, and the efforts to spread a knowledge of the Gospel throughout the world. (2.) Church polity, including the relations between Church and State, which in the Middle Ages led to the hierarchical development and the supremacy of the papacy, and in modern times has presented every variety of connection between the spiritual and the temporal authorities. (3.) Doctrine, embracing the infinite shades of belief which Christians have extracted from Scripture, and through which they have sought to explain the purposes of God and the destiny of man. (4.) The Christian Life, showing the varied influence which Christianity has exercised as a practical system of morality, controlling the lives of its disciples; and, (5) Worship, under which are comprised the successive rituals of the Church, its observance, liturgies, hymns, music, and architecture.

It will be seen that this is a tolerably extensive outline, and one which few scholars in this country could satisfactorily fill up. Professor Fisher's previous works have shown that he possesses the wide acquirements requisite to the undertaking, and the clearness of exposition necessary to render his knowledge available. Yet we cannot but regret that he should not have allowed himself a broader canvas on which to depict the infinite details that crowd each other in the presentation. In these days of microscopic research, when whole volumes are devoted to the elucidation of the infinitely little, it is a relief to meet with a competent scholar who is content with telling, not all that he knows, but only so much as he thinks important for his reader to know; but, notwithstanding this, we occasionally are made to feel that Professor Fisher is doing himself and his subject injustice in the effort at compression. It is evident that he often would fain say more than he does, that he would like to pause for a moment and amplify some point of interest, instead of barely alluding to it and hurrying on to another. He is so anxious to omit nothing of moment, and at the same time to keep within the bounds which he has assigned to himself, that he is sometimes reduced to merely cataloguing that which he would evidently much prefer to develop.

In this superabundance of material the most arduous task is that of selection. Here the personal equation inevitably becomes dominant, and probably no two persons would agree as to the relative importance of individual subjects and the proportion of space to be severally allotted to them. For ourselves, we are free to think that in this the author has sometimes made a mistake. Only four-ninths of the book are devoted to the first fifteen centuries, while five-ninths are given to the Reformation and its results up to the present day. In the earlier portion many topics of interest thus of necessity receive inadequate treatment. The marked influence of paganism and polytheism over the development of Latin Christianity is barely alluded to; the rise and results of the persecuting spirit are worthy of much fuller development than is accorded to them; the German mystics of the fourteenth century are insufficiently treated, and the cognate heresy of the Beghards or Brethren of the Free Spirit is not even alluded to. In the latter portion of the volume the controversies within the early Anglican Church are presented in much detail, while the history of Jansenism and Port Royal is dismissed with

some bare allusions (pp. 412, 436, 442, 496, 500), which give no adequate conception of the causes and consequences of that memorable incident. So, Methodism is elaborately sketched, while there is but a meagre account of the supremely important modifications effected by Napoleon and the Revolution on the Catholic Church in its relations with the State—when, as the author remarks, "the mediæval was transformed into the modern state." It is not that we should wish the omission of anything in the portions which the author has allowed himself to expand—indeed, we know not where the student would find within the same compass the facts concerning the confused and multitudinous sects of Protestant America; but we should greatly prefer that the rest of the subject were treated on the same scale. Professor Fisher evidently has all the materials at his command, and he would perform a real service to the English-speaking peoples of both hemispheres if, in a subsequent edition, he would give them, what he is so well able to do, a complete history of the Christian Church, on a larger scale, enriched with references to the authorities.

Of course, in a book covering so vast a surface and treating of innumerable topics which have been the subject of bitter controversy, it would be easy to raise points for discussion, but this would be unfair. The author's method is necessarily dogmatic; he has no space to waste on debate, and he can only present the conclusions at which he has arrived. Even if the reader may not in all cases agree with those conclusions, he cannot but respect the learning and candor which have dictated them. The whole work is informed with a reverent and believing spirit, and its impartiality is abundantly tempered with true Christian charity.

Guatemala, the Land of the Quetzal. A Sketch. By William T. Brigham, A. M. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. Pp. xv., 453.

MANY parts of Mr. Brigham's book certainly merit high praise. In these days, when so many books of travel and description are conceived and written and published on the fly, it is good to meet with such proof of careful investigation and matured study. Few writers have so painfully qualified themselves to treat of the unfrequented regions of Guatemala, and few have made so faithful an examination of the best literature of the subject. The 200 pages recounting Mr. Brigham's personal adventures and expeditions along little-travelled routes are of unusual freshness and interest, even if it must be admitted that his botanical knowledge and enthusiasm sometimes blind him to the limits, in that direction, which ought to be observed by a book designed for general reading, and that, at times, he indulges in a too undiscriminating transcript of his note-books. His account, too, of the foreign and domestic trade of Guatemala is of great value, and his estimate of what the country might be made to contribute to the food-supply of the world, under proper management, is based upon careful observation and inquiry. In his generous appendix he has grouped a great deal of scattered but important information, together with lists of plants and of cabinet and dye-woods, and a well-selected bibliography.

At the risk of making our commendation of Mr. Brigham's performance seem grudging, we must allude to some of the defects with which, in our judgment, his work is handicapped. His style, where he lets it alone, is not open to serious objection, but, unfortunately, he has chosen to write a large part of his book in what is neither English nor Spanish, but a washy mixture of the two. Such a dragging in of needless Spanish words—sometimes italicized, sometimes not, usually translated (which heightens the offence), often left without hint of their meaning (and that gives his practice the appearance of mere whim)—is unworthy of an author who really has something to say, as Mr. Brigham has. It would have to be considered, in any case, as a breach of good taste; but what must be said when, as is the fact, the Spanish thus pitchforked in is very inaccurate? Mr. Brigham seldom uses more than isolated words in Spanish, but even so he manages to get the gender wrong twice (pp. 91 and 307), the accent misplaced or omitted countless times, and three common words misspelled (pp. 147, 283, and 299). In the three instances of his use of a phrase containing the preposition "for," his word is *por* where it should have been *para*. Thus to violate good taste and grammar at the same time is inexcusable. The chapter on Central American mythology might better have been omitted. Mr. Brigham confesses that he is not able to handle that subject critically, and the world does not care to have the old stories over again at the hands of one who is not. Some parts of his chapter on Guatemalan history are so epitomized as to be unintelligible; for example, he speaks of the desire of Barrios to "renew" the confederation of Central American republics (p. 291), without having intimated that it had ever been dissolved. We have also noted here two or three minor errors in statement of facts. We must refer, in addition, to the surprising number of *obiter dicta* which the author allows himself. A certain painting causes him to refer to Sheol in a way that shows him entirely to misunderstand the nature of that Hebrew receptacle of the dead (p. 89). Citing Dr. Stoll's classification of the Indians of Guatemala, which is mainly based on language, he is moved to add his opinion that, one day, there will be a classification of the tribes and races of mankind "in which language will play no part" (p. 271). He cannot state the fact that the law of Guatemala is codified, without congratulating the country that it did not adopt "the result of the tinkering of village Solons and the decisions of wiseacre judges, as is that heterogeneous mass, amorphous and illogical, the common law."

The publishers evidently intended to do the handsome thing by Mr. Brigham, and as far as paper, type, and binding are concerned, they have left nothing to be desired. In their most ambitious attempt to give the book an attractive appearance, however, they have made a sad failure. We refer to the abundant illustrations, nearly all of them from the author's photographs, which are almost all so blurred in the mechanical process of reproduction used as to be practically worthless. It is also a misfortune that in the lettering of the coat-of-arms of Guatemala, which is figured on the cover, there should appear a gross misprint.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baștian, A. Die Welt in ihren Spiegelungen unter dem Wandel des Völkergedankens. Berlin: E. S. Mittler & Sohn.
Bastian, A. Ethnologisches Bilderbuch. Mit erklärendem Text. Berlin: E. S. Miller & Sohn.
Bigelow, J. The Complete Works of Benjamin Franklin. Vol. v. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.
Brown, Rev. W. K. Gunethics; or, the Ethical Status of Woman. Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.
Caro, E. George Sand. Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.
Chérot, H. Étude sur la vie et les œuvres du Père Le Moyne. (1602–1671.) Paris: A. Picard; Boston: Schoenhof.
Classified and Descriptive Directory of the Charitable and Beneficent Societies of the City of New York. 2d ed. The Charity Organization Society.
Craddock, C. E. The Story of Keedon Bluffs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Crawford, F. M. Paul Patoff. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Crowninshield, Mrs Schuyler. The Ignoramuses: A Travel Story. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.50.
Cruger, Mary. The Vanderheyde Manor-House. Worthington Co. $1.25.
Darling, Mary Greenleaf. Gladys: A Romance. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.25.
Darwin, F. The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin: Including an Autobiographical Chapter. 2 vols. D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.
Footsteps of Jesus. The Peniel Series. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $2.50.

Fine Arts.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE autumn exhibition at the Academy contains a number of portraits, but good ones are the exception rather than the rule. "Portrait of Prof. G. L. Andrews" of the West Point Military Academy, No. 152, a fine, soldierly looking gentleman, by J. Carroll Beckwith, is good, and both the firmly modelled head and the blue coat with officers' trimmings are well painted. "Portrait of Rev. Dr. Storrs," No. 98, and "Portrait," No. 267, both by W. M. J. Rice, are clever pieces of painting, and, though somewhat monotonous throughout, are broadly handled and comprehensive, with an aspect of being complete works, and noticeable for the successful rendering of character. In "Portrait," No. 279, by Eleanor C. Bannister, a well-drawn seated figure of a gentleman in a fur-lined cloak, there is strength and vigor. The figure is well placed, and so lighted as to make the head the point of interest in the composition; and if the head itself is a trifle dry in painting, there is no such fault to be found with the hands, nor is there anything to be said in disparagement of the treatment of the drapery. These are painted simply and cleverly, and are given just the proper amount of importance to play their part in the ensemble. Mr. Stanley Middleton's "Portrait of Miss L.," No. 320, a head and bust of a lady in profile, is solid looking and luminous, and is noticeable for careful drawing. All of these are good portraits, and all of them evince knowledge of the painter's art and intelligence in exhibiting it. But besides these there are a round dozen of portraits hung about in the different galleries to which not a word of commendation can be given. It is not necessary to mention them all, but there is a particularly bad one of "Henry Ward Beecher," No. 367, by A. J. Conant, in the west gallery, and another at the head of the stairs in the corridor, "Portrait of Two Children," No. 84, by Eliot Gregory, and yet another "Portrait," No. 198, by F. Tuttle, in the east gallery. What good purpose is served by exhibiting these canvases and their fellows at the Academy exhibition we cannot imagine. The Academy's Committee of Selection should not forget that when they admit this sort of work they rob that which is really meritorious of any distinction they may be supposed to have it in their power to confer. It may be said that this is "only an autumn exhibition," but if it is impossible to hold a good exhibition in the autumn, would it not be better to have none at all?

In landscape the present exhibition makes a creditable showing. "Harvest," No. 242, by J. Alden Weir, is a delicate transcript of an effect of early moonrise in the long twilights of August. A grain-field occupies the foreground of the picture, with part of the grain cut and shocked up, and in the rising ground in the middle distance some clumps of trees and bushes are seen with the pale bluish sky behind them. It is artistic in feeling and tenderly painted, though to the realistically inclined it seems somewhat thin and lacking in decided modelling. Its chief charm lies in the feeling of atmosphere which pervades it and in the quiet repose of nature at the close of day, which the half-cut grain-field, deserted by the harvesters, and the pale moon rising over the horizon poetically suggest.

In "Looking Back from the Beach," No. 122, a small landscape hung in the north gallery, Mr. George H. Bogert, like Mr. Weir, has taken an effect of early moonrise for a subject, but at an earlier hour. In Mr. Bogert's picture, which depicts a sandy stretch of shore with higher ground beyond towards the horizon, the sun, which is back of the spectator, has not yet gone down, as the presence of broad shadows covering the foreground of the picture while the higher banks are yet bathed in light, clearly attests. The sunlight is feeble, and tints the white sand and the herbage with the rosy glow of evening, and the eastern sky is seen still lighted up by the sun's last rays, where the full moon is slowly coming up beyond the hills. This little picture shows truth of observation and a sympathetic way of rendering the effect of nature. It is well painted and is a really subtle bit of color. In the corridor we find a fresh, breezy sort of picture of a plain with a road leading across it to a little hamlet nestled among the trees in the distance, which suggests the influence of Claude Monet somewhat in the decided frankness of some of the color, and which certainly has excellent qualities of light and atmosphere. It is painted by Mr. Joseph H. Boston, and is called "The Road to the Village," No. 52 in the catalogue. An interesting study of sunlight on the grass in a meadow with a group of trees at the horizon is "Sunlight and Shadow," No. 145, by Arthur Hoeber, whose ability as a painter of landscape is also well shown in a larger picture in the east room, "The Road Across the Moors," No. 171, a study of a gray-day effect with a clouded sky, which keeps its place well behind a line of hills darkly outlined against it. In the large landscape with sheep, "Autumn in Picardy," No. 254, by Roswell D. Sawyer, though it is hard and dry in painting, and has the effect of a mural decoration rather than a picture, there is good composition and careful drawing of trees, this last being a merit sufficiently rare in American landscape painting to make it worthy of remark. "A Summer Day," No. 298, by Edward Gay; "The Marsh," No. 303, by E. L. Field, a gray-day effect, broadly and effectively painted, but crude in color; "The Flatlands of New Jersey," No. 308, by R. W. Van Boskerck; "The Month of October," No. 346, by Bruce Crane; "A By-Road in Picardy," No. 400, by Emma E. Lampert, a picture of a roadway overarched by trees, with sunlight falling in patches on the ground; "Autumn Near Munich," No. 150, by Robert A. Eichelberger, and "November Snow," No. 300, by Walter L. Palmer, in which dazzling sunlight shining on snow and the spray of a waterfall tumbling over rocks is painted with much truthfulness of effect, are other good landscapes. In addition to these there are more or less important works by such well-known painters as H. Bolton Jones, W. S. Macy, J. Francis Murphy, William Sartain, F. K. M. Rehn, and Reginald C. Coxe, the last two of whom are represented by pictures of marine subjects.

As for figure painting, there are fewer contributions from prominent men, and what there is of them is not always of the best. Mr. Herbert Denman, whose excellent picture, "The Trio," at one of the exhibitions at the American Art Association's galleries, will be remembered, however, has undertaken a rather difficult subject in a life-size figure of a young woman in a white dress, lying at ease in a hammock out of doors, and has been in the main very successful in painting it. In this picture, "A Midsummer Day Dream," No. 310, sincerity of purpose and sobriety of execution are distinguishing characteristics. There is good honest work in the painting both of the figure and its landscape setting, which deserves hearty commendation. The tone of the white dress in shadow, like that of the head and hands of the figure, is delicate and agreeable; the more so, perhaps, because of the contrast with the light and dark greens of the grass and trees, which appear too vivid and lacking in air. However that may be, it is an interesting canvas, and one of the few important figure pieces in the exhibition.

"Tambourine Player," No. 274, by George B. Butler, a three-quarter length figure of an olive-skinned girl with a tambourine in her hands, is a picture which occupies the centre of the wall in the south gallery. The girl is excellent in character, and the artist has succeeded in getting a pleasing ensemble in his picture, though we may find fault with his methods. It is neither simple in execution nor frank and unaffected in color. It possesses, however, a quality once greatly hankered after by some of the painters in the Society of American Artists, a few years ago. It is called "tone," and is most easily attained by rubbing dirty color over clean color, and then rubbing it off and beginning over again. Others obtain it by using varnish and diluted bitumen as a medium in painting, and still others by scouring the picture with pumice stone, and then piling on more color, to be scoured off in turn when it is hard and dry. Other honest qualities are so evident, though, in Mr. Butler's picture, and there is so much in it that is good, that it is perhaps invidious to dwell on this quality. This painter's other picture, "Boy with Sling," No. 378, in the west gallery, is a full-length figure of a boy in the simplest of clothing, standing with a sling held in his hand. The figure is firmly planted on its feet, and is strongly modelled. The head is well drawn, and, like that of the "Tambourine Player," is good in character and expression. Near by is hung a picture called "The Melodies of the Forest," No. 390, by Charles E. Moss. In an exhibition which may be justly denominated "commonplace" it is refreshing to find more than one picture the object of which is the study of the nude. "The Melodies of the Forest" is a good conscientious study and nothing more, it is true, but the artist, in placing his figure in a sort of sylvan surrounding with grass and trees, and putting a pair of pipes in the boy's hands, has had the skill to do so without detracting from the effect of his study of the model. The flesh is painted in a light key, and is cleverly modelled without excessive depth of shadows.

"Evening at the Lake," No. 186, by William S. Allen, is a little picture of a young lady in a white dress seated on a boat landing on the shore of a lake. Before her the placid water, with boats tied at their moorings floating on its surface, stretches away to the distant shore, where the last rays of the setting sun light up the trees and a single white sail of a passing boat. It is a charming bit, in which the painter has struck a delightful note. It is refined in color, truthful in effect, and in every way pleasing.

"Flowers of the Carnival," No. 180, by C. D. Weldon, a picture of a childish figurante in the ballet sitting in the wings of the theatre, with flowers about her; "Fishing for Minnows," No. 114, by Dora Wheeler, a rather large canvas representing a boy and girl in a boat, which floats in the shallow water at the edge of a pond reflecting the deep shadows of trees on the further bank at the top of the picture; "Shadow Decoration," No. 327, by Charles C. Curran; "A Difference of Opinion," No. 237, by W. H. Lippincott; "Helping Sister," No. 42, by Frank A. Aiken; and "Our Camp in the Rocky Mountains," No. 238, by A. A. Anderson, in which a hunters' camp with figures, and horses, and a man skinning a grizzly bear, are realistically painted in a landscape with tall pine trees and rocky ledges and cliffs of the mountains in the distance—these are some of the most noticeable compositions by figure-painters. There are not so many flower-pieces as usual in the corridor, nor so many pictures of still life. Of the former in the present exhibition there is one excellent one, "Jacqueminot Roses," No. 67, by Matilda Brown; and of the latter, "Still Life," No. 86, by A. B. Shepley, a study of shrimps and oysters, is worth mentioning for good qualities of color.

Henry Holt & Co.'s

LATEST NOVELS AND SKETCHES:

Major Lawrence, F.L.S.

By Hon. Emily Lawless. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 30 cents,

The City of Sarras.

A Romance. By U. A. Taylor. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 30 cents.

Pine and Palm.

By Moncure D. Conway. Cloth, $1.00.

Jean Monteith.

By M. G. McClelland. Cloth, $1.00.

Southern Silhouettes.

By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 16mo, $1.25.

"All lovers of good American literature and of a whole American people, will be glad to avail themselves of the pleasure and profit afforded by the perusal of this volume."—*Hartford Courant*,

"S. DAVIS, JR.'S"

1841 DIAMOND HAMS 1841

SOLD BY

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT

AND

PARK & TILFORD, New York,

For more than one-third of a century.

Anarchy and the Anarchists.

By Rev. John C. Kimball. Read the Sermon itself. Single copy, 12 cents; ten, $1.00.
Address THE EXAMINER, Hartford, Ct.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals.
CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

E. W. NASH, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., has just issued a new catalogue of books, among which will be found works on America, Local History, etc. Sent on application.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings, mostly unprocurable elsewhere, costing when framed from $5.00 upward.

An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on receipt of 10 cents. FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 20 East 16th Street (Union Square), New York.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

The Last of the Valois:

And the Accession of Henry of Navarre, 1559–1589.

By Catherine Charlotte, Lady Jackson.

In two volumes. Large crown 8vo. With portraits on steel. Cloth, $9.00.

The portraits to the above work comprise Henry III., Henry IV., Henry de Lorraine, Charles IX., Anne, Duc de Montmorency, Sully, Le Chancelier de l'Hôpital, Gabrielle d'Estrées, and Catherine de Médicis. Lady Jackson's previous works on French history are 'Old Paris,' 'Court of France in the Sixteenth Century,' 'The Old Régime,' 'French Court and Society,' and 'The Court of the Tuileries.'

The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France.

By Julia Pardoe, author of 'Louis the Fourteenth and Court of France in the Seventeenth Century.' With numerous portraits and illustrations on steel. A new edition. Three volumes, demy 8vo, cloth, $15.00.

The illustrations to the above work comprise: Francis the First (two portraits by Titian)—Queen Eleanor—The Emperor Charles the Fifth (two portraits by Titian)—Duke of Bourbon and Constable of France (by Titian)—The Chevalier Bayard—Henry the Eighth (by Holbein)—Henry the Eighth Embarking for France—Ignatius Loyola (by Wierix)—Marguerite de Valois, Catherine de Médicis (two Portraits)—The Duchesse d'Etampes—Diana of Poictiers—The Duke of Alva (by Schubert)—Annas de Montmorency, Constable of France—and Julia Pardoe. The cover of the book is from a design by Diana of Poictiers.

Pen and Pencil in Asia Minor.

Or, NOTES FROM THE LEVANT. By William Cochran, Member of the Society of Arts, and formerly of the Asiatic Society, London and Shanghai. Illustrated with Eighty-nine Engravings, made chiefly from Water-Color Sketches by the Author. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, $6.75.

Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author.

By Edward John Trelawny. New Edition, with two Portraits. 12mo, vellum cloth, $1.75.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse." —R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M. A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Brown, B. A., F. G. S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.

"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M. A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS'S DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

***New Holiday Catalogue, also a Complete List of Books for the Young, with Synopsis of their Contents, will be supplied on application.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Four Notable Books for Holiday Gifts.

The late E. B. Washburne's Great Work.

Recollections of a Minister to France.

1869-1877. By Hon. E. B. Washburne.

Fully Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo, $8.00.

"Paris is stretched out before us in these notable volumes, and the great panorama of heroism and martyr-like resignation, of plunder and evil passions, and of the smoke of war and strife unfolds itself in colors now grim and lurid and then again soft and tender."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"It is one of the most remarkable works ever published. Its contents are extraordinary."—*The Independent.*

A COLLECTION OF

Letters of Thackeray.

Uniquely Illustrated. 8vo, $2.50.

"The work is in no sense a life of Thackeray; it is a better thing—it is Thackeray living; and we risk nothing in saying it will hereafter be reckoned on the noble list as one of Thackeray's best books."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Down the Islands.

A VOYAGE TO THE CARIBBEES. By William Agnew Paton.

Superbly Illustrated By M. J. Burns. 8vo, $4.00.

"A breezy style, a fund of humor, and a lively fancy lift the narrative far above the ordinary level of books of travel."—*Brooklyn Times.*

"Of recent books of travel we can think of none so fresh and pleasant as this fine volume. Mr. Paton is a keen observer, with a quick sense of humor, an eye for the picturesque, and a ready pen."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Guatemala:

THE LAND OF THE QUETZAL. By William Brigham.

With over 25 full-page and numerous Text Illustrations. 8vo, $5.00.

"A work of travel and exploration in Central America which not only enkindles interest, but inspires confidence and conveys a wonderful mass of varied and really valuable information, in at the same time a thoroughly entertaining form."—*Boston Literary World.*

"A book of more than ordinary interest both in subject and in treatment."—*Hartford Courant.*

***For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, by

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,

743–745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

The Week.

THE most immediate and striking effect of the President's message is the split which it has caused in the Republican party. It is a wedge which sinks deep into a crack that has long been widening between the high-tariff and the low-tariff elements in the party. Our political history does not furnish an instance where a deliverance by the head of one party has commanded such hearty praise from leading representatives of the other as Mr. Cleveland's message has drawn from Republican politicians like Gov. McGill and ex-Congressman Washburn of Minnesota, and from Republican organs like the Chicago *Tribune*. And if Mr. Cleveland's message was the wedge, Mr. Blaine's interview was the mallet which is driving it still deeper into the Republican party. There was no stronger advocate of the Republican candidate in 1884 than the Chicago *Tribune*, but the Chicago *Tribune* now says that "Mr. Blaine's general position will not commend itself to the American people," that "it is the weakest ground Mr. Blaine has ever yet occupied," and that "no national party can expect to go into a Presidential campaign on that issue, no matter who may be its leaders, and win."

While the Republican party is thus split on the overshadowing issue of the day, the Democratic party is more nearly united than ever before. It is a notable sign of the drift that the President's attitude has been approved by the Randall Club of Pittsburgh, the chief Democratic organization of that protectionist Pennsylvanian city. The Democratic party is now beginning to enjoy the advantage of possessing a leader of courage and force, who recognizes the fact that—to use the Chicago *Tribune's* words—"unquestionably an immense majority of the American people believe in remitting a large share of these oppressive taxes which bear upon the producing and consuming classes with crushing weight." If there were Democrats who doubted the wisdom of boldness, they are already shown their error by the testimony of shrewd Republican politicians and newspapers, which perceive and confess that the President has the people on his side.

It has suited some people to say that the depression in Wall Street is due to the fear of tariff legislation. The truth is, that it is due to the fear of no legislation at all—the fear that the Republicans will insist on one kind of surplus reduction and the Democrats on another kind, and that between them the black cloud will grow larger and larger and blacker and blacker. We do not share these gloomy views. We believe the surplus will be reduced in a manner that will satisfy every considerable branch of trade and industry, and without shocking the moral sense of the community by a repeal of the whiskey tax. We believe that the manufacturers themselves know this, although they are just now making a great racket, as witness the following paragraph in Monday's *Tribune*:

"The Joliet Steel Company gives notice that its works are to be closed indefinitely; a year ago orders were booked for 80,000 tons for the next year, but now the mills have orders for not a ton. Mr. Clarke, of the Thomas Company, is quoted as saying, 'Most of the steel-rail mills will shut down before Christmas. The demand was growing lighter, and the President's message drives another nail in our coffin.'"

The simple fact is, that railroad building has slackened because it has been much overdone the past year. Our history is full of just such ups and downs when there was no surplus to be got rid of, and when the Republican party was in full possession of every branch of the Government. The nail in the coffin of the steel-rail combination is a very bright yellow one this year. They have made a million tons, and have kept the price at just the figures which would prevent importations, or have tried to do so. We believe that for a short time they could not hold themselves down to that price, viz., $18 to $20 cost, plus $17 duty. They got the bonus of $17 duty on a million tons of rail, *i e.*, $17,000,000 over and above what similar rails were offered for. The nail in their coffin is therefore composed of solid gold this year, whatever it may have been in the years 1873-78, when they had everything their own way in politics, and when the duty was $28 per ton instead of $17.

According to Mr. Blaine, we shall have, if President Cleveland have his way, to take say a thousand millions worth of additional iron, cotton, and woollen goods which the foreigner is to unload on us, without being able to export any additional merchandise of our own in payment. He apparently thinks we can meet the liability with gold and silver. But he deceives himself on this point. Our total annual product of gold and silver is under $85,000,000. According to the report of the Director of the Mint, the total amount of both gold and silver in the United States in June, 1886, whether in the United States Treasury, the banks, or in private hands, was in round numbers $857,000,000. So that to pay for such an addition to our importations we should have to strip the Treasury, the banks, and private individuals, male and female, of every coin they have in the world, and to take from the miners the whole of their year's gross earnings, and we should still be "short." The only possible chance of escape from this frightful situation would be in an appeal to the mercy of foreigners. We should have to ask them, in the name of our common humanity, not to bring their goods here and impose them on a suffering and impecunious people in such enormous quantities. That they would listen to such an appeal, we confess frankly we do not for one moment believe. A British or German manufacturer, eager for exportation, has no bowels. We verily believe that if we could not pay for them, he would inflict on us the worst of calamities, by giving them away. Cheap foreign commodities are hard to bear, but what are they compared to foreign commodities which cost nothing?

We can hardly be wrong in assuming that "M. H.," who wrote in the *Times* of Tuesday on the constitutionality of Mr. Blaine's scheme, is Matthew Hale of Albany, a lawyer very competent to speak on such a question. Mr. Blaine's proposal is that the whiskey tax should be maintained, first, in order to build fortifications along the coast, and then, when this work was done, and the "National Government should have no use for the money, he would divide the tax among the Federal Union, *with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate.*" In other words, he would actually raise a surplus by Federal taxation for the "specific object" of helping the owners of a particular kind of property to pay their State taxes! We do not believe any suggestion so extraordinary has ever before emanated from a public man outside District Assembly No. 49 of this city. No American politician has ever laid such an idea before his countrymen at large. As Mr. Hale points out, the Constitution empowers Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States"—for these purposes and no others. But here is a man whom one of the great parties is disposed to present for the second time as a candidate for the Presidency, who cuts out a platform for himself, under which Congress would levy taxes simply to help the owners of one kind of property to escape the burdens laid on them by their own States. We abuse Powderly, and Quinn, and their kind a good deal for their folly and ignorance of the laws, but, after this, how can we ever be hard on them again?

Of course, if Congress can tax us for one "specific object" of this kind, it might tax us for a dozen others. It might tax us to make good the losses of sheep-owners from dogs, or to help lower the railroad fares of the suburban population, or to supplement wages in the coal districts, or to provide everybody whose earnings are below $600 a year with a winter overcoat. There is no end to the folly or extravagance to which this theory of surpluses might not lead. And yet the business men of this great mercantile community will probably be asked next summer to put the author of this dangerous tomfoolery in the Presidential chair, and in the interval a vigorous effort will be made to disguise his silliness and ignorance by yelling "free trade" at everybody who warns the public against him. We say his silliness and ignorance, because the whiskey-surplus-in-aid-of-real-estate-owners plan is simply silly; while his notion that if the President's recommendations were followed, we should increase our imports from Europe in

woollen, cotton, and iron and steel goods "tenfold more" than our exports of every description, must be set down to pure ignorance. About the existing surplus he has not a word to say, except to "endorse Mr. Fred Grant's remark that a surplus is always easier to handle than a deficit," as if this were the only good and pertinent thing Mr. Fred Grant said in the late canvass. To our minds his remark on the stump, which he said he got from his father when out riding one day, that "those who rock the cradle rule the world," is a much more forcible argument in defence of a surplus than the one in which Mr. Blaine takes refuge, because it might be readily shown that a surplus is easier to "handle" than a baby, and that there are ten times as many people willing to do it. In fact, there is nothing in the world which so many people enjoy "handling" as a surplus.

The National Republican Committee have issued a call for a National Convention at Chicago at which only those "Republican electors who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff for the defence and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor," and who "would reduce the national taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury in harmony with this principle," are invited to be present or to take part in the election of delegates. They may believe in several other things which are specified in the call, but on the tariff only these views will be allowed. After this call had been issued on Friday, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to take charge of the Convention, composed of the following nine men: J. S. Clarkson, A. L. Conger, C. A. Hobart, Powell Clayton, Cyrus Leland, Church Howe, and N. W. Currey, B. F. Jones, and Samuel Fessenden. Eight of these nine are said to be Blaine men in the fullest sense of the term. Powell Clayton is the man who was chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention in 1884. A ludicrous attempt was made then to cover with a halo of military glory Clayton's record as a carpet-bagger by pointing to his loss of an arm, and asking the Convention not to "put down a man who carried an empty sleeve"; the fact being that he had lost his arm by accident. Clayton reappears now with the rest of the Blaine gang "in charge of the Convention," and that body is likely to be the most docile kind of a Blaine gathering ever assembled in the United States if they can have their way about it.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury calls for little comment, since it follows pretty closely the lines of the President's Message. There are one or two points, however, upon which differences of opinion may be entertained among those who agree with the Secretary generally, and approve his recommendations as a whole. He takes the ground, for instance, that while the purchase by the Government of a $1,000 bond bearing 4 per cent. interest saves $800 in twenty years, yet if money is worth to the people as much as 5 per cent. in their business, there is really a loss of $200 instead of a gain of $800. In stating this view of the public-debt problem he assumes that "the average annual value of money to the whole people may safely be put at not less than 5 per cent." This is really an argument in favor of perpetuating the debt, or at least letting it stand until money in the hands of the people is worth less than the interest paid by the Government. Consequently, it is not quite logical to say, as the Secretary does in the next paragraph, that he is in favor of continuing the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. In order that the Secretary's syllogism should stand on all fours, it should be stated that the money left in the hands of the people would in all cases be converted into capital and used reproductively at as good a rate as 5 per cent.; that none of it would be spent in drink or on luxuries, or lost in bad investments. It is quite certain that the sums paid in taxes and applied to debt extinction, are saved as effectually as though they were put in a savings bank that could never fail and that could always pay 4 per cent. interest. Is it quite certain that *all* the money left in the pockets of the people would be deposited in savings banks? Is it certain that all would be put in savings banks of this kind? If money is worth as much as 5 per cent. in the hands of the people, why do savings banks pay only 4 per cent. to small depositors and only 3 per cent. to the larger ones? Why do the people put their money in such banks at all if they can make 5 per cent. elsewhere? Where is the institution that will take all the money that people choose to deposit, at all times and seasons, and pay 5 per cent. interest on it, or 4, or 3, or even 2? These questions seem to show that one premise of the Secretary's argument is wanting.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie delivered some telling blows against Anarchy and Socialism at the "Nineteenth Century" Club last week, but none more telling than his calling attention to the published encouragement given to the Anarchists by the founder of the Club, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, who, as Mr. Carnegie aptly observed, would himself be "a beggar" if it were not for the security of capital and rent. In fact, amateur Anarchists like Mr. Palmer, and clerical Anarchists like the Reverend Pentecost, do far more mischief than the real professionals like Most. They give an air of rationality and decency to the ravings of the professionals. Mr. Carnegie said one other most valuable thing, in protesting against the widespread notion that emigration only brings us "the scum of Europe." The fact is that it brings and has been bringing for two centuries, in the main, the most enterprising, energetic, and thrifty portion of the farming and laboring population of the Old World. It brings the men of ambition, who seek to better their condition, and are willing to toil and endure in order to do it. The Anarchists and other humbugs who have been arriving lately are mere froth on the surface of the stream. Herr Gronlund, who appeared at the Club to argue the case for the Socialists, seems to have disappointed everybody, as Socialists usually do when they undertake to show us how to be Socialistic. It is so easy to denounce capital and describe poverty, and so hard to explain to us how we are to reorganize society in such a way that human laziness and vice and folly shall not interfere with social happiness and prosperity. Small blame, therefore, to the brave Gronlund for having left his audience as wise as he found them.

Another clergyman is about to fall upon the hands of the Anti-Poverty Society for support. The Rev. J. C. F. Grumbine, of the First Universalist Church of Syracuse, has been asked to resign by his congregation because of his espousal of the McGlynn-George doctrines. This will make it necessary for the Anti-Poverty Society to start another service in this city with a collection. Mr. George and Dr. McGlynn have their regular evening service and collection, the Reverend Pentecost is to have a morning service and collection, and there is nothing for it but to give the Reverend Grumbine either a midday or afternoon service with a collection. There is evidently going to be a good deal of poverty to be abolished in this way before the winter is over.

High license is working in Pennsylvania as it does everywhere else. It is causing a great reduction in the number of saloons from the moment it goes into operation. The necessity of getting bondsmen who will become surety for the law-abiding conduct of those taking out licenses, is in its way as great a restrictive influence as the high fee. In order to keep a liquor-store in Philadelphia, for example, under the new law, a man must first pay a fee of $500 in advance. Then he must get two reputable freeholders of the ward in which he wishes to open his saloon, each of whom must own unencumbered real estate worth over $2,000, and must not be engaged in the manufacture of liquors, to go on his bond of $2,000. Then he must have his petition for a license accompanied by the certificate of twelve reputable electors of the ward that they have known him for six months, that they endorse his application and have signed no other such petition in that year. The bondsmen must be among these endorsers and must take oath to their endorsement. It is not surprising that in the face of such requirements the number of saloons in Philadelphia is being reduced enormously. In two of the worst wards of the city there were under the old law 569 saloons. It would require 1,138 separate bondsmen, with real estate worth $2,276,000, to permit all these to take out licenses under the new law, and there is not enough resident property in the wards to furnish them.

The requirement of bondsmen "who are not engaged in the manufacture of liquors" is one of the most direct blows which could be aimed at the liquor traffic. In this city, for example, very few of the ostensible keep-

ers of liquor-stores own them. The real owners are the brewers, who employ the keepers as their agents. Under the Pennsylvania law no man can hold a license for more than one saloon, or can get a license if he has any pecuniary interest in another saloon. This would put a stop to the brewers taking out licenses by the wholesale, in their own names, while the bondsmen provision would put an end to their taking them out in the names of men who were merely their agents. There has been no more prolific source of saloons than this wholesale ownership by the brewers and manufacturers. Combined with a low license fee, it has led to such an enormous multiplication of saloons that they are on nearly every street-corner, and are sprinkled all through the blocks in many parts of the city. In drawing a high-license bill for the next Legislature, the advocates of temperance in this State should take these Pennsylvania provisions into consideration.

The conduct of Mr. Steckler, one of the newly elected civil justices, in rewarding Barney Rourke for his campaign services by giving him a clerkship in his court, is merely a fresh indication of the dangerous extent to which our minor courts have come to be saturated with "politics" in its worst form. Rourke was a leader of the rival political party, but he sold out his party's candidate and worked for Mr. Steckler, and has now received his pay in the form of a clerkship. Such a man's presence as the official of a court is not only a scandal, but is a perpetual obstacle to the impartial administration of justice. It puts a trading politician in a position where he can be useful to his allies. In how many of the other civil-justice courts in the city such men are to be found we do not know, but a startling suggestion of the condition of affairs in our police courts is furnished by the single fact that every one of our eleven police justices is a district machine leader, and sits upon the police bench in the dual character of a district boss and a police magistrate. It would be difficult to conceive of a more pernicious combination of powers than that.

Now that the age of public men is made an "issue" by Mr. Lamar's nomination to the bench, it is interesting to recall the forgotten fact that a century ago, when the Federal Constitution was framed, the Constitution of New York made sixty years the limit of a judge's service, on the ground that after that period the decay of his faculties was likely to impair his usefulness. One of Hamilton's papers in the *Federalist* defends at some length the omission from the Federal Constitution of a provision for removing the judges on account of inability, and argues that the New York limit was unreasonable, inasmuch as "the deliberating and comparing faculties generally preserve their strength much beyond that period in men who survive it." The whole incident seems very odd to people of this generation, but it only illustrates in a striking way the lengthening of the period of human activity which has come about during the past century. The last judge who went upon the Supreme bench, Mr. Blatchford, like the one next to mount it, Mr. Lamar, had celebrated the completion of his sixty-second year, but they both find among their associates, with mental vigor still unimpaired, one of seventy-four and three of seventy-one. It is another evidence of the remarkable wisdom which characterized the framers of the Constitution, that they resisted the then natural temptation to place some arbitrary limit upon the period of a judge's service.

The failure of Plymouth Church to get Mr. Berry must seriously aggravate the difficulty of finding any one to take Mr. Beecher's place, because, now that it has been rejected by an Englishman, the offer of it will seem much less attractive to an American. The disposition of congregations in our great cities to go abroad for their pastors, which has been somewhat marked of late, seems to indicate that there is a greater flow of talent into the ministerial profession in England nowadays than in America. This, if true, is a social phenomenon of some interest; but it would take a good deal of space to analyze it.

President Carnot has at last found some one able and willing to form a Ministry in the person of M. Tirard. The difficulty he has met with in finding such a person, however, indicates pretty clearly that M. Tirard's Cabinet is a very fragile structure, and will not last long. In fact, no Republican Ministry can have much vitality without the support of the Extreme Left, which it cannot get, or of the Extreme Right, which, even if it could get, it would be afraid to accept. The Moderates are cut up into so many "groups" that cohesion is almost impossible, a fact of which all are so well aware that but few are willing to take office under them, through fear of the discredit of a short or fruitless term of service.

The latest appeal of M. de Lesseps for the privilege of issuing a lottery loan, in order to raise more money for the Panama Canal, is met by a crushing article from M. Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Économiste Français*. The most serious part of his criticism is the charge of lying which he brings against M. de Lesseps. He shows beyond a doubt that Lesseps, in his official communication to the Government asking for the lottery privilege, understated the present liabilities of his company by the large sum of 124,000,000 francs. M. de Lesseps, in this communication, stated his bond obligations to be 635,000,000 fr. But the official bulletin of the Bourse for the 12th of November, three days before the communication was written, gave a statement in detail of the company's listed and outstanding obligations, showing that they had reached the sum of 759,000,000 fr., exclusive of the share capital. To grant the request of M. de Lesseps for a lottery loan, says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, would be simply to give the moral support of the Government to the belief that the investment would be remunerative. The Government, he continues, would commit an enormous fault by sanctioning in any manner "the always lying promises of the company."

The main interest of the new fair-trade movement in England lies in the fear that it may lead to a dissolution. That it can lead to any change in British fiscal policy at present is, of course, wildly improbable. Nobody expects this. But it may lead to action in the House of Commons which would break up the coalition of Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, by compelling the latter, who are all Free-Traders, to vote once more with the Liberals. This would undoubtedly compel a dissolution, and a dissolution is the thing of all things which the coalition dreads, and is determined not to have if it can be avoided. Fifty at least of the seventy Liberal-Unionists would lose their seats for their breach of their pledges to oppose coercion in Ireland, and this would turn the Tories out of power. Their calculation now is to keep this Parliament intact for its full legal term, that is, until 1890 or 1891, by which time, it is hoped, Gladstone will be dead or disabled, and the Irish question would then die out or be got out of the way, and the Irish, through the steady application of the Coercion Act, gradually grow peaceable and fond of the British connection. Hence the emphatic warning which Hartington gave the "Fair Traders" in his speech last Thursday.

The Court of Appeals in England has overthrown the somewhat famous decision of the Queen's Bench in the case of Mr. Bell Cox, the recusant priest. It will be remembered that Mr. Bell Cox ignored Lord Penzance's sentence of six months' suspension from his cure for alleged offences under the Public Worship Regulation Act, on the ground of want of authority of State courts in things spiritual, and thereupon was put in jail. At the expiration of the six months' period application was made for his release, with the argument that, the term of suspension having elapsed, Mr. Bell Cox could not possibly be offending against the sentence. Much was said on the other side about his conduct being a "continuing offence," and the imprisonment being of a penal nature rather than a mechanical or physical means of "suspension" from sacred functions; but the fact being that there was no other means apparent of ever releasing him, and his imprisonment having become an awkward scandal, the Court of Queen's Bench was glad to let him out, on the rather fine point which we have mentioned—that he could not be in disobedience towards a sentence which had expired. The Court of Appeals made short work of this, and held unanimously that the imprisonment was not a mere mode of making the sentence effective, but was of the nature of a penalty for past disobedience. The Court therefore discharged the rule for a habeas corpus, but the Master of the Rolls ventured the hope that Mr. Bell Cox would not be again imprisoned unless for some fresh offence.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 7, to TUESDAY, December 13, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

A GENERAL Christian conference, under the auspices and direction of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, of which William E. Dodge of New York is President, and Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of New York is General Secretary, opened in Washington December 7. The meeting lasted three days, and discussed measures upon which all Protestant denominations may be brought to unite to meet certain new and pressing emergencies which have arisen in connection with the great increase of wealth, business, immigration, the changed relations of labor and capital, and the great and growing percentage of our population who are not church members or attendants. The delegates were received at the White House, and President Cleveland made a speech, in which he said: "I am especially pleased to know that your efforts are not cramped and limited by denominational lines, and that your credentials are found in a broad Christian fellowship. Manifestly, if you seek to teach your countrymen toleration, you yourselves must be tolerant; if you would teach them liberality for the opinions of each other, you yourselves must be liberal, and if you would teach them unselfish patriotism, you yourselves must be unselfish and patriotic. There is enough of work in the field you have entered to enlist the hearty cooperation of all who believe in the value and efficacy of Christian teaching and practice. Your noble mission, if undertaken in a broad and generous spirit, will arrest the attention and respectful consideration of your fellow-citizens; and your endeavors, consecrated by benevolence and patriotic love, must exert a powerful influence in the enlightenment and improvement of our people, in illustrating the strength and stability of our institutions, and in advancing the prosperity and greatness of our beloved land."

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the present surplus in the Treasury to be $55,258,701. The receipts were $371,403,277, of which $217,286,893 was from customs and $118,823,391 from internal revenues. The expenses were $315,835,428, of which the heaviest items were $75,029,101 for pensions, $38,561,025 for military expenses and rivers and harbors, $47,741,577 for interest, and $47,903,248 for the sinking fund. The increase of receipts over the fiscal year 1886 was $34,963,550. The increase in customs receipts was, in round numbers, $240,000, from internal revenue $2,000,000, and from the sales of public lands and profits on the coinage, $3,000,000 each. The increase in expenditures was $25,449,041, of which over $11,000,000 was for pensions. The decrease in the interest on the public debt was nearly $3,000,000. For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, are $383,000,000, and the total expenditures, including sinking fund, $316,817,785.48; estimated surplus, $66,182,214.52.

The report of Mr. Endicott, Secretary of War, shows that on the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast line of 2,870 miles, and the northern frontier of 2,530 miles, the only armament is 142 rifled guns, of which 116 are obsolete and of very low power. The Secretary strongly approves of the recommendation contained in Gen. Sheridan's report touching the extension of all possible aid by the general Government to the National Guard of the different States, and suggesting a system of national encampments for State militia at the entire expense of the national Government. The report says that the results attained in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry schools of instruction justify the expectations of those who established them, and that "the results of the examinations for promotion under the civil-service regulations, which were applied to the War Department in May, were satisfactory. The total number of clerks examined was 1,014, of whom 963, or 95 per cent., passed; and of this number 353, or 35 per cent., obtained an average above 90 per cent.; 51, or 5 per cent., failed to pass, their average being less than 75 per cent."

Secretary Whitney's report was sent to Congress December 9. He says that, with the exception of two cases, the Department has practically abandoned the idea of the unprotected torpedo boat, but he recommends the continuance of experiments in submarine boats. He is opposed to any further appropriations of money for work on the single-turreted monitors. The Secretary recommends the construction of five new ships, as follows: Two armor-clad vessels to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $6,000,000, one to be built by contract and one in the navy-yards, and three more fast cruisers of the highest type. He says that in six years only four of the present cruising ships will remain serviceable. In other words, the old navy will have disappeared. Encouragement of torpedo experiments is recommended, and suggestion is made that the course in the Naval Academy be reduced to four years.

Henry E. Williamson, the agent at the Crow Agency, has sent in his resignation at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to take effect on December 31. Mr. Williamson is an uncle of Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Upshaw. His removal is the result of an investigation made by Inspector Armstrong during his late trip to the Crow Agency to investigate the causes of the outbreak there. The report alleges that Williamson neglected to comply with the Secretary's orders regarding the advertising of the grazing privileges on the reservation, thus leaving the monopoly in the hands of one syndicate of cattle men; that Williamson made a contract with two persons, named McCormick and McNutt, giving them the exclusive privilege to cut hay on the Crow reservation for sale to the army posts, out of which they made $15,000 a year, and it also makes personal charges.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections voted Tuesday in favor of giving the West Virginia seat to Mr. Faulkner.

The important political incident of the week was a three-column interview with Mr. Blaine, reviewing the President's message, cabled from Paris to the *Tribune*. Mr. Blaine took ultra-protectionist ground, demanding the retention of the tariff intact, the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco, and the building of a system of coast defences which should use up the surplus. The interview appeared on the morning of the meeting of the Republican National Committee, and is supposed to have set the key for the call for the National Convention. There are indications of a split in the Republican party in the West on the issue. The Chicago *Tribune* repudiates Blaine's tariff programme, and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* and the Omaha *Bee* endorse the President's demand for tariff reduction.

The Republican National Committee met at Washington December 8, and voted to hold the National Convention at Chicago June 19. The call contains this passage: "Republican electors in the several States and voters without regard to past political affiliations, differences, or action, who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff for the defence and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor; who would reduce the national taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury in harmony with this principle; who are opposed to the attempt, now more openly avowed than ever before, to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor a system of naval and coast defences which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self-respect; who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country; who condemn and resent the continued and unjust exclusion of rapidly growing Territories, which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of States; who are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot and a fair count, the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad, a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly support the dignity of the nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all the States, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket."

Mayor O'Brien (Dem.) of Boston was reelected Tuesday by 1,800 plurality. Last year, with a Labor candidate in the field, he had 5,000. The Board of Aldermen stands 8 Republicans, 2 Independent Democrats, and 2 straight Democrats. The Common Council will stand 43 Democrats, 29 Republicans. This insures the continuance of the City Hall Ring.

New Haven gave a majority of 1,200 last week in favor of repairing the old State-house on the green, and against tearing it down. The effective argument was that the city needed more office room, and that the building needed only comparatively minor repairs to put it in good shape.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has sent out a "secret circular" in reference to the establishment of a Government system of telegraphy, and directs every local assembly to appoint committees and wait upon every Congressman in the separate districts and persuade them to vote for the measure. Powderly, the head of the Knights, is dangerously ill from a hemorrhage.

John Most, who had been found guilty of inciting to violence and murder, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by the Court of General Sessions December 8. The motion of his counsel for a new trial was heard and denied.

Henry S. Ives, whose railroad wrecking and failure were the financial sensation of the summer, was arrested Tuesday on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the affairs of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

E. L. Harper, the bank president who wrecked the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, was sentenced there December 12 to ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary. Motion for a stay was denied and the prisoner taken at once to Columbus and incarcerated. The trial of Hopkins, the cashier, is now in progress.

At the morning service in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, the Rev. Dr. Abbott read a despatch from the Rev. Charles Albert Berry of England, declining the pastorate of the church, on the ground that home claims made it impossible for him to come to America.

A special meeting of the New England Society, December 8, nominated this list of officers for the ensuing year: For President, ex-Judge Horace Russell; Vice-Presidents, J. Pierpont Morgan and Daniel G. Rollins; Directors, Woodbury G. Langdon, Henry E. Howland, Henry H. Bridgman, J. H. Horne; Treasurer, William Dowd; and Secretary, L. P. Hubbard. Judge Russell declined to serve another year, and Cornelius N. Bliss was nominated in his place. The election will take place Thursday.

The will of Mrs. Urania Battell Humphrey, widow of the late James Humphrey of the former law firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler, who died recently in Norfolk, Conn., leaves $90,000 in charitable bequests, including $26,000 to Yale College.

Mrs. Charlotte Augusta Astor, the wife of John Jacob Astor, died Sunday, December 11. Mrs. Astor was born in this city sixty-one years ago, and was the daughter of Thomas S. Gibbes, a man of wealth and culture, who came to New York from South Carolina. Her mother was Miss Van der Heuval, a sister of Mrs. John C. Hamilton. Mrs. Astor was an accomplished and very benevolent woman. Her charities were varied and unostentatious, and amounted in money, it is said, to not less than $100,000 a year. She also gave much time and personal work to enterprises for the good of others. She had but one child, William Waldorf Astor, ex-Minister to Italy.

Arch-Abbot Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., founder of the Benedictine Order in the United States, died at St. Vincent's Abbey, Pennsylvania, December 8, after a lingering illness. He was born in Bavaria in 1809, and came to this country in 1846 to establish the Benedictine Order. The first monastery was founded at St. Vincent's.

The Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, ex-Mayor of San Francisco, died on Friday in Washington Territory. He attained sudden prominence for the second time in 1879, when he was shot by Charles De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

FOREIGN.

The excitement of the week at Paris culminated Saturday, December 10, in an attempt to assassinate Jules Ferry by a man named Aubertin. Aubertin appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see both M. Ferry and M. Goblet. M. Goblet did not respond to Aubertin's request for an interview, but M. Ferry did, and on his appearance Aubertin drew a revolver and fired three times at him. Two of the bullets struck M. Ferry. The first passed round the chest, slightly penetrating the flesh, and the second struck on the right side, near the lowest ribs, causing a contusion. The thigh was not penetrated, and the wounds are of the slightest character. The real name of his assailant is Berekein. He is twenty years of age. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists. The band drew lots, and it fell to him to commit the first crime. Berekein declares that he swore to kill M. Ferry. He was arrested.

The greatest European excitement of the week, next to the shooting of Ferry, was a war scare between Russia and Austria, which has been assiduously cultivated by the German press, but is now declared to have been baseless. The excitement was started by a movement of some Russian troops from Warsaw to the Galician frontier. Two war conferences were promptly held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided, and the War Office then began taking measures permanently to increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized and to place Galicia in a better position for defence. These preparations will enable a large force to be thrown into Galicia at the shortest notice. Well-informed persons in St. Petersburg assert that the Russian Government is entirely pacific, and that public opinion in Russia is also in favor of peace; that the Russian movements on the frontier consist merely of the despatching thither of a division of cavalry, not with an aggressive idea, but for the protection of certain localities. This explanation is accepted by the best-informed European correspondents, and at Paris the alarmist rumors were attributed to Berlin financiers operating for a fall in Russian securities, and to the desire of Prince Bismarck to obtain further military credits.

M. Tirard has organized a French Ministry, with the following members: M. Tirard, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Fallières, Minister of Justice; M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior; Gen. Logerat, Minister of War; M. de Mahy, Minister of Marine; M. Loubet, Minister of Public Works; M. Dautresme, Minister of Commerce; M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture; M. Faye, Minister of Public Instruction. The new Cabinet held a meeting on Monday, when President Carnot read his message to Parliament. The message expresses the hope that the sentiment of conciliation will continue to prevail in both houses. The passage relating to France's foreign policy is couched in the most pacific terms. The Cabinet's reply to the message will declare that the Government's desire is to begin the exhibition year with peace abroad and concord at home, and will demand as a question of confidence three provisional credits. The Cabinet is a moderate Republican body.

The London papers have devoted more space to President Cleveland's message than to any since Lincoln's. The general feeling is that it deals a tremendous blow at the fair-trade or protection party. Nearly all the papers, of varying politics, concur in high praise of President Cleveland's honesty and straightforwardness.

The new English Parliamentary rules will require the House to meet at two instead of four o'clock, adjourn at seven for dinner, reassemble at nine, and sit till half-past twelve. At that hour, by a standing order, the question will be put from the Chair, and thus automatic closure will constantly be at work. More rigorous punishment will be enforced for wilful or systematic violations of the rules. The general management of business is to be referred in the first instance to committees, as in Congress.

Lord Hartington presided at the conference in Westminster Hall, London, December 8, of Liberal-Unionists. Many leaders of the party were on the platform. Six hundred delegates were present. The Earl of Derby offered a resolution in favor of increased exertions to strengthen the Unionist party. He said that the constituencies, especially those of Scotland, showed a marked increase of feeling in favor of the dissidents. The Irish question has been so prolonged that it is possible that the people might say it must be settled somehow; but they should be made to understand that the granting of an Irish Parliament would be no settlement, but only the beginning of an agitation as violent and troublous as the last one.

The delegates of the Scotch Home-Rule Union, who have been making a tour of Ireland, have returned to Glasgow, and report that the Irish people are eager for peace, that their demands are moderate, and that the National League is the chief agency for the maintenance of law and order. They say they are convinced that the Irish are home-rulers, and not separatists. No one in Ireland fears religious persecution. The delegates declare that the measures taken by the present English Government are ineffective, and irritate the mass of the Irish nation.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P., was tried in the Tralee Court, Ireland, December 8, on the charge of publishing in his paper, the *Sentinel*, reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League, found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, but without hard labor. Notice was given of an appeal from the sentence. The jury at Dublin, December 7, brought in a verdict of acquittal in the case of O'Leary, one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Whelehan at Lisdoonvarna, County Clare. The Judge told the jury that there was no evidence to sustain the charge that O'Leary murdered Whelehan, and instructed them to acquit him. The Attorney-General announced that he would not proceed with a capital charge against any of the seven prisoners who were arrested for connection with the murder, but would have them all indicted for a misdemeanor.

The libel suit of Mr. Joyce, formerly agent for the Irish estates of the Marquis of Clanricarde, against the Marquis for $50,000 damages, has resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, who was awarded $12,500. Mr. Joyce resigned before the troubles with the Woodford tenants culminated in the imprisonment of Father Fahey and many of his parishioners for adopting the plan of campaign against the rents demanded.

The evidence Monday in the cases of Callan and Harkins, on trial in London as dynamiters, proved that drafts on New York were paid in London in favor of Melville amounting to £535. Notes were afterwards cashed signed by Cohen and Callan. Col. Majendie, Inspector of Explosives, declared that the dynamite found in Callan's lodgings was of American make

It is said that great pressure is being exercised to induce Mr. Gladstone to open another campaign, and that he refuses. He is immersed in literary work of various kinds, and will go to Naples in January.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, on behalf of the *North American Review*, Mr. Gladstone has sent the following cable despatch: "I earnestly hope for an international copyright between the two countries, meaning simply for British works in America and American in Britain. As to substance: it should be copyright by royalty, not copyright by monopoly. As to method, I cannot believe it too difficult for practical men to adjust. As to objects, I not only think freedom will in this, as in other things, give the natural, which is the lowest legitimate price, but also regard the measure as a new and strong tie between the nations whose union I so heartily desire."

Mr. John Morley is seriously ill with an affection of the liver. All his political engagements have been cancelled. He is greatly prostrated, and has been growing weaker since Monday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture in London December 7, many provincial delegates took part in an excited discussion over a motion favoring protection. The Right Hon. Henry Chapin, Conservative, member of Parliament for Lincolnshire, deprecated the placing of duties on cereals unless the agitation in favor of bimetallism and the abolition of bounties failed. The motion was carried by two to one.

The Berlin *Magdeburger Zeitung's* correspondent at San Remo says that, during the past few days, the physicians attending the Crown Prince have expressed hopes not only that his life will be preserved, but also that he will completely recover from his throat trouble. Prince William, at a shooting party at Spandau, given in honor of Prince Luitpold, said: "My father feels as well as he did in August last, while he was in Scotland, and he is firmly convinced in his own mind that he will return to Berlin perfectly restored to health." At a meeting of Freemasons in Berlin December 7, a letter was read from the Crown Prince saying: "With God's help I hope that at a not very remote period I shall again be able to reside in Berlin in the enjoyment of good health." Dr. Mackenzie contributes a long and minute history of the case to the London *Medical Journal*, at the conclusion of which he says: "Although the nature of the growth which has lately appeared has not been determined by microscopic examination, it presents every appearance of cancer."

The great scheme for a through Siberian railway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, the naval port on the Pacific, is making progress. Communication is already established with Ekaterinburg, and a line to Tiumen is in progress. That covers only about one-third of the distance, so that an enormous territory has still to be crossed.

The newly-elected Hawaiian Legislature has cut down the salaries of all State officials, and has materially reduced the King's salary

TARIFF MADE EASY.

One of the best results to be expected from the President's message is the extent to which the discussion of it during the coming winter will educate the public mind on questions of trade and taxation. It will be read by hundreds of thousands who, it is safe to say, have never before read anything whatever about the tariff. The elementary form into which it is thrown, too, will lead hundreds of thousands for the first time in their lives to think of the tariff as a subject with which plain men, as well as statisticians and manufacturers, are competent to grapple. The President has made it a question of practical politics, and it is through the discussion of questions of practical politics that the American people familiarizes itself with the more recondite matters of government. It was in this way that it was brought so far to understand the laws of currency as to make it easy for the Treasury to get back to specie payments. It was in this way that the public mind was cleared about the "labor problem" only two years ago. It will be in this way that the burden of taxation created by the war will be finally got rid of now. Probably ten times as much will be done during the coming winter for popular enlightenment on this subject, through mere household and newspaper discussion, than could be effected in twenty years through books, essays, or lectures.

How much need there is for popular education in this field has been strikingly illustrated by Mr. Blaine's recent despatch. How much he knows on any subject it is always difficult to determine, because he is just as ready to affect ignorance as knowledge when it suits his purpose. But the chances are that he does know that all international trade is barter; that no nation goes into the foreign market cash in hand as a householder goes to the butcher's; that every nation which buys goods pays in goods, and that gold and silver are only used to settle small balances when the year's accounts are made up. This is not one of the abstruse laws of political economy which are evolved in lecture-rooms from prolonged trains of reasoning. It is one of the facts of daily life with which everybody engaged in foreign trade is perfectly familiar, and which are published every quarter in the Custom-house returns.

Nevertheless, Mr. Blaine had no hesitation in the despatch in assuming that the American public were ignorant of it, and could be readily persuaded that it was possible for foreigners to dispose of enormous quantities of their merchandise in this country without taking away any American merchandise in return. With his usual looseness of speech, he even went so far as to indicate the kind of goods the foreigner would pour in on us if our tariff were lowered in the manner President Cleveland suggests, without accepting either our manufactures or our agricultural produce in exchange. He probably did not know exactly what he was saying when he put the increase of woollen, cotton, and iron and steel goods we should thus receive at "tenfold" what any possible increase in exports would be, but he said it, nevertheless.

Not only did he assume, however, that his public would not know that international trade was barter, and always and everywhere consists of an exchange of commodities, but he assumed that none, at least of his *Tribune* readers, would ask the simple and almost child-like questions: "If the foreigner sends us this immense additional quantity of goods, and will not take either our manufactures or crops in exchange for them, how are we going to pay for them? He surely will not leave them with us for nothing. If he will not take goods, he must insist on getting money, and where is the money to come from?" The answer is, of course, that we have not got the money and could not get it anywhere, because we need all we have for our domestic transactions, for, in fact, our daily purchases and sales. So that if we paid it out in one year for European goods, we should have to fall back on irredeemable paper for home use, and the following year we should have no money to buy anything whatever from the foreigner. Of course, after having "cleaned us out," the foreigner would bring no more of his goods here, any more than a butcher would pursue with his meat a customer who never paid his bills.

But Mr. Blaine presumed that his suggestion would not be thought out. He presumed that it would be accepted in the old way as the answer of a protector of American industry to the nefarious ideas of "a free-trader," and therefore not be examined minutely. But this winter, thanks to Mr. Cleveland, this sort of talk will be examined minutely by plain people. The debate will no longer be confined to manufacturers and college professors. It will go on in every farm-house and workshop in the country, and it cannot go on without the rediscovery of the true nature of foreign trade by the American people. And when they realize thoroughly that it is barter, that the foreigner never brings $600,000,000 of goods here, as he did last year, without taking $600,000,000 worth away, one other fact will be brought home to them with wonderful force and freshness, namely, that under our present tariff every time the American exchanges $100 worth of his merchandise for $100 worth of the foreigner's merchandise, he has to pay $40 as a kind of toll, under the name of "duty," for the mere privilege of making the trade. The $40 are not added to the value of the foreign goods; they are simply taken out of the value of his own, so that every dollar's worth of the foreign goods costs him $1.40. Plain people will ask this winter, with an eagerness they have never displayed before, "What are these forty dollars for? What use is made of them?" They will be told that they are used in part to pay the expenses of the Government and in part to "protect American industry." They will then ask what becomes of the balance, and they will have to be told that it is used to make "a surplus"; that is, to pile up in the Treasury a large sum of money, which no one knows what to do with, but which politicians will be delighted to spend in some way if the taxpayers choose to let them.

THE SURPLUS PARTY.

We have received a letter from a well-known Free-trader of what we may call the root-and-branch school—that is, the school which would, if it could, totally abolish the tariff to-morrow. He stands in the matter of import duties very much where the Abolitionists stood in the matter of slavery, and the Prohibitionists stand in the matter of liquor. He is opposed to all modification or compromise, and looks for victory for his cause solely to a *reductio ad absurdum*. He believes that the high-tariff men, if allowed to have their way, will pursue the logic of their theory to its last limit, and end by demanding total prohibition of foreign trade, and perhaps by trying it, and that then the country will be so disgusted that it will sweep them and their system out of existence. He, therefore, objects to President Cleveland's proposals as likely to postpone this most desirable consummation.

We think he is mistaken, for various reasons. The Protectionists will never get as far as total prohibition, because the United States will always need revenue, and customs duties will always be the simplest and easiest mode of raising it. On this point, too, most moderate men will be apt to agree with the tariff fanatics, so that the tariff question will probably always remain a question of more or less, of this or that, and can hardly ever become—certainly not in our time—a question of yes or no. The difference between slavery and the tariff, as objects of party attack or defence, is that anybody who undertakes to make the tariff prohibitory will have to provide something to take its place as a means of paying the national expenses. The Abolitionist was burdened with no such consideration. To those who asked how the South was to do without slavery, he had the ready answer—do as the rest of the civilized world does.

If there was any real disposition on the part of our tariff fanatics to travel in the direction which our correspondent indicates, they would show it now, and begin to call vigorously either for an advance of duties, or a total prohibition of foreign trade. But instead of pursuing the even tenor of their protective way, they are actually trying to turn themselves into what we may call a Surplus Party—that is, a party which maintains, for the first time in the history of civilized man, that the raising of money by taxation for no definite object is a good thing. Surpluses have been raised before now, but always as what in private life is called provision for a rainy day—that is, as the sinews of war in case of sudden attack by a foreign enemy. This has been part of Prussian financial policy since the foundation of the monarchy. It was part of the policy of the old Bernese oligarchy until Napoleon laid hands on it. In fact, it was the policy which nearly all mediæval sovereigns tried to pursue, though mostly without success, in the

days before national credit, and when the people were thought of by rulers simply as objects of taxation. They all tried to store up a little money, so that when the foe came upon them, as he was apt to do every year or two, he might not find them penniless. But their spendthrift habits were always so deeply rooted that a monarch with a treasure has always been a rare bird. Frederick the Great may be said to be the only one known in modern times, and his only close imitator was the Bernese aristocracy.

Our Protectionists have, however, struck out an entirely new idea. They are now advocating the yearly creation of a surplus, not to be stored up as treasure, but to be spent as fast as it is created; and they have not even taken the trouble to agree on what it should be spent before presenting their idea to the country. They do not want it for a large army; the largest navy they think of would not consume half of it for a single year, nor would the coast fortification which has occurred to Mr. Blaine as a good thing to spend money on. But neither he nor any of his followers seems to care one straw on what it is spent. They are quite ready to agree to any proposal, however extravagant, on this point. They will divide it again among the States, at the risk of seeing the States get into the way of letting the general Government collect all their revenue for them; or use it to fortify our coasts against imaginary enemies; or build a fleet which the country would never consent to maintain; or pay pensions on a scale that would raise our quasi-military expenditure to the level of that of France or Germany, and fill half the population with the expectation of getting at least partial support from the Government. In fact, about the disposition of the surplus they care little or nothing. The important thing with them is to have the taxes which produce it kept up.

Now this would be a distinctly new departure in American finance, as indeed in the finance of the civilized world. We have had surpluses before now, but they came on us as an accident, and were always received as a warning that taxes were too heavy, and needed to be reduced. The notion that a surplus is something to be sought after annually, and cherished as a sign of national health, is a new notion. It would even ten years ago have been treated as the notion of a crank and have been received with a smile. The readiness of the Republican party to adopt it, and to ask the industrious classes to submit to taxation for unknown purposes, shows with what rapidity any political organization travels into folly when it has begun to tax for anything but the payment of the ordinary and natural expenses of Government, as defined beforehand by bill or resolution. As soon as the Treasury is allowed to become in never so slight a degree a resort for people actually in distress, it becomes a resort for that still larger class which thinks it may be in distress some day, and finally for the mere jobbers and speculators, who like to know where they can lay hands on money whenever they "sight" a good thing.

EFFECT OF THE SHORT-HAUL CLAUSE.

The Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission treats questions of public policy with greater freedom and breadth of view than was possible in their decisions on specific complaints. In their decisions they simply explain what the law is; in their report they also suggest what it ought to be. The Commissioners have already shown that they understand the difficulties of transportation law. They now show that they understand some still more perplexing difficulties of political economy.

In the first place, they have fully grasped the fact that the question of reasonable rates is not always, or perhaps generally, a question between railroad and shipper; it is quite as often a question between rival interests or localities. Many a time when the railroad is the nominal defendant in a case, the real defendant is some body of shippers or consumers for whose sake the existing practice has been adopted, and whom any enforced change will hurt far more severely than it does the railroad itself. Most of the people who voted for the short-haul clause had the idea that local shippers would gain at the expense of the railroads. As a matter of fact, the gain at the local points has been at the expense of competitive ones. In the majority of instances this result has probably been good. It did away with an inequality which was in large measure artificial. But it was not a gain to the shippers, as such, from the railroads, as such. It was, primarily and chiefly, a gain to some classes of shippers at the expense of others—a gain on the part of the country and a few of the largest cities at the expense of the trade centres of moderate size.

To the railroads it was often a matter of comparative indifference. Their readiness to comply with the law varied greatly in different localities. The Commissioners report that the short-haul clause is generally obeyed in the Eastern and Central States, but not by the Southern or transcontinental roads. This difference is partly due to the competition in the South and West of water routes or other carriers not controlled by the statute; but it is still more largely due to the comparative poverty of local traffic in those regions. "It is quite clear," say the Commission, "that the more powerful corporations of the country, controlling the largest traffic, can conform to the statutory rule with much more ease and much less apparent danger of loss of income than can the weaker lines, whose business is comparatively light and perhaps admits of no dividends, and the pressure of whose fixed charges imposes a constant struggle to avoid bankruptcy."

But a serious loss of income to the weaker railroads means a serious loss of facilities to the community which they serve. The old roads cannot raise capital for the necessary extensions. New roads which have been projected cannot be built. If a branch, when left without regulation, can just be made profitable, no one will think of building it when fettered by stringent laws. It was this which produced the failure of the Granger legislation in its more extreme forms. The loss from reduction of facilities was greater than the gain from reduction in rates. One of the most important functions of an intelligent commission is so to interpret and administer the law as to prevent the reaction from reaching this point. As long as the country gains at the expense of the distributing centres, the general effect is probably good, though here and there the evil may predominate. But when it results in a loss of railroad facilities, so that the gain of any shippers is at the expense of general development, the evil, as a rule, outweighs the good.

But how then, it may be asked, shall we account for the state of things in certain countries of Europe, where a system of something like equal mileage rates is enforced by law? So far from offering any difficulty, these countries afford the strongest confirmation of what we have said. It is true that in spite of the strict legal regulation, railroad profits in Germany are as large as in America; but railroad facilities are not. It is not merely that America has nearly five times as many miles of railroad in proportion to its inhabitants. This is natural, because America is a sparsely populated country. The striking fact is that America has three times as much train service per inhabitant as Germany, and this is something in which the denser population should have the advantage. For every 1,000 inhabitants the United States runs trains 9,700 miles annually, or, leaving out the Southern and Pacific States, over 11,000 miles; but Great Britain has a train mileage per 1,000 inhabitants of only 7,500, Belgium of 4,500, France of 3,550, and Germany of only 3,250. The meaning of these figures is, that if a country allows its inhabitants to pay for railroads in any way they can, they will have plenty of railroad service; but if they are only willing to let them pay under certain schedules, they must content themselves with less. America has more local discrimination than England, England more than Belgium, Belgium more than France or Germany. There is no corresponding difference traceable in the average charges, which are low in America and Belgium, and high in England and France. But there is a difference, directly corresponding to the amount of discrimination, in the amount of railroad facilities per head of population.

This is the final result of railroad regulation when carried out on too strict a system. It does not necessarily mean reduction in railroad charges or in the profits of such railroads as are built; but it does mean reduction in railroad facilities for the community. It is for the community to determine how far they will go in this direction. The short-haul clause, as interpreted by the Commission, goes to so short a length that the good outweighs the evil; as Mr. Reagan would have had us enforce it, the evil would have been far in excess of the good. But, in any event, the chief loss does not fall upon rich railroad corporations. It falls primarily upon minor distributing centres; in the second place, upon weaker railroads; and, finally, adjusts itself by a reduction of railroad facilities in the community as a whole.

IRRIGATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ENTERPRISES are on foot professedly for the irrigation of large hitherto arid tracts of New Mexico by huge canals, the headwaters of which are to be along the upper course of the Rio Grande. The Rio Grande can be tapped at almost any point (deep cañons excepted, and these are not many and not very long); and below the cañon beginning at San Ildefonso, and above the Jornada del Muerto, ditches may be run parallel to the river course at some distance from it for very considerable stretches. The advantage of such ditches for districts which until now have had to rely upon annual precipitation exclusively, is self-evident. There is, for instance, the level extending between the Sierra de Sandia on the east and the Rio Grande on the west, and from opposite Bernalillo to Bélén, which might be irrigated in this manner very profitably, at least along the line of the proposed canals. How far to the right (looking south) of that line the stream could be disseminated, is another question. But it is certain that the soil of that plateau or low "mesa" is fertile, or becomes fertile, as soon as it can be systematically watered. The same conditions obtain almost everywhere in New Mexico. Water is the great desidera tum. Even the notorious Jornada turns green when it rains, those portions of it excepted that are but heaps of gypsum or alkaline crusts bespattered with lava. The project seems, therefore, a good one, with promise of success; and if the necessary capital is secured, there should be no impediment to its speedy realization.

On the other hand, the volume of water carried by the Rio Grande is not large, it is even exceedingly small for a river of such length and whose fall per mile is so rapid for a certain portion of the (upper) course. After the stream leaves the San Luis Valley, that fall suddenly diminishes; between Peña Blanca and El Paso, a distance of over 300 miles, it is not over five feet per mile. This alone would have slight weight, but the nature of the soil on the river banks, and for some distance beyond, is extremely sandy; it swallows, so to say, the greatest portion of the current. South of the Rio Chama, not a single affluent of the Rio Grande reaches with its waters the main artery, except during heavy storms, when the little Santa Fé, the arroyo of Galistéo, the Jemez, the Rio Puerco, suddenly disgorge floods of turbid waters from an outlet which is usually dry, although, indeed, the "official" mouth, or confluence. The truth is, they all "sink" before reaching the main river. Nearly all the watercourses of the Southwest have this peculiarity, and the Rio Grande itself is sometimes no exception; some years ago it went perfectly dry for a short time at the Sabinal, and at La Joya, fifty miles below Albuquerque.

Under such circumstances the supply of water is small even for the people living along its banks. The query therefore arises: If a certain amount is taken out in order to feed a side channel of magnitude, will there be enough left for the "heirs, executors, and assigns" of those who have used the water for centuries, for the lawful owners of the soil and of the water-privileges pertaining thereto? Or will the effect of such a canal not be simply to turn the river into a new bed, producing tillable land in one place and laying waste what until now has been cultivable? In the present condition of the Rio Grande this result may be expected. True, land in the Rio Grande bottom is difficult to purchase; it is largely held by Mexican families who are not eager to sell their homes; and this, with the unsettled condition of land titles, is a drawback to impatient settlers and speculators. The channel proposed would help to remove such impediments, since it would lay waste such unpurchasable tracts, ruin their owners, and create a new Rio Grande bottom for a fresh stock of occupants. We do not wish to be understood as intimating that a scheme of that kind will ever be contemplated. All that we desire to show is how a canalization on such a large scale might possibly work in the Rio Grande Valley. There is danger of losing on one side what may be gained on the other.

The people who would be threatened with utter ruin by it are not defenceless, however. They have occupied the sites and used its water-supply all their lives; they have old titles—which the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo sustains—to the soil and all the "appurtenances thereto," including the water. They certainly will oppose anything endangering these rights by all legal means, and their position must, in the end, be upheld by the highest courts. Litigation is sure to result from any attempt to turn off the current on a large scale. It will be the same if the attempt should be made in southern Colorado, for if the river is drained there, there is not enough water left south of it to irrigate. Only by saving the outside drainage through means of numerous large reservoirs established on the lower mountain slopes in New Mexico, so as to intercept that drainage before it can be absorbed by the sandy banks of the arroyos, can the water-supply of the Territory be augmented. That drainage is now almost completely lost to the country between the Rio Grande and the mountains. It reaches it only at certain seasons, and then for short hours only. If it were collected all the year round, and stored, it would suffice for the irrigation of the areas between the river and the high ranges, and produce a result which the projected canals will never achieve.

WORKMEN'S PENSIONS IN GERMANY.

IN the account of the German legislation for compulsory insurance which was published in the October number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, it was said that a bill providing for pensions to workmen in case of old age or disability was in preparation. Provision is made by the acts hitherto passed only for the contingencies of sickness and accident; but it has been intended from the outset to provide also for old age and incapacity to work. The bill prepared by the Government for this latter purpose has now been printed. No doubt changes and amendments will be made before it finally becomes law, but probably the main features will be retained, and the last steps thereby be taken in this most curious and significant scheme of social reform.

The bill provides that all workmen who pass the age of seventy, or become permanently and completely incapacitated for work, shall have a pension. Like the previous acts, it affects only workmen, apprentices, servants, and administrative employees having a yearly pay of not more than 2,000 marks ($500). The pension to these is to be due, however, only if contributions, or, in ordinary insurance language, premiums, have been paid on their behalf during a certain length of time, which is to be thirty years in case of the pension for old age, and five years in case of that for disability. We say contributions must be paid on their behalf, for here, as in the case of the other insurance acts, contributions are paid only in part by the workmen themselves. Not more than one-third is paid by them; another third is paid by the employers, and the last third comes from the Imperial Treasury—that is, from taxation of the community at large. The pension in case of old age is 120 marks ($30) per year; that for disability varies from a minimum of 120 marks to a maximum of 250 marks ($62.50), according to the length of time for which contributions have been paid. The sums seem pitiful enough; possibly they have been made small intentionally, in order not to take away all incentive to independent saving or all occasion for calling on children or other relatives for help. The contributions per workman are fixed for the present at 6 pfennigs per day, or 36 marks ($9) per fiscal year. The employers have to advance two-thirds of this, or 4 pfennigs per day, but may deduct 2 pfennigs per day from the stipulated wages of the workmen, so that their net charge is 2 pfennigs per day. The rest of the contributions, as was noted above, is paid by the Empire. For women the payments are two-thirds of those for men, and the pensions correspondingly less. These contributions, or premiums, are, it should be said, merely provisional. Within ten years after the act goes into effect, a new and permanent scale is to be prepared, based on the experience of the workings of the act and of the sums it calls for.

The managers of the pension system are the *Berufsgenossenschaften*, or associations of employers, which were organized in order to carry out the system of compulsory insurance against accident. This utilizes the existing machinery, and effects an obvious saving of expense. The *Berufsgenossenschaften* are to establish separate accounts for the new system, and the funds are to be kept distinct from those collected for insurance against accident.

It does not appear when the act (supposing this bill to become law) is to go into effect. As was noted above, the bill prescribes payment of contributions during thirty years, before a pension for old age shall be due, and during five years in case of the pension for disability. This seems to in-

volve a preparatory stage of many years before the benefits actually accrue to the workman. It is likely, however, that some provisional arrangement will be made for bridging over the time before the scheme gets into complete working order, else the immediate object to be attained, the check to discontent and socialistic agitation, will fail for the time being. The remarkable skill, energy, and patience with which all these statutes have been carried through make it certain that the German legislators will not permit a long period to pass before the last measure of the series actually goes into effect. When this is done, the scheme for improving by compulsory insurance the lot of the poor will have reached its final shape, and will be fairly and completely in operation. What its ultimate result will be, however, cannot be judged with certainty until it has been tried on a generation or two of workmen; and only our children and children's children are likely to know—if, indeed, they know—whether the lot of the mass of civilized mankind can be alleviated permanently by these methods.

THE GERMAN SABBATH.

As everybody knows, Sunday is not kept as a day of rest on the Continent of Europe in the same sense in which it is kept in England or America. That is to say, even those Continental Protestants who think abstinence from toil, properly so called, on the first day of the week a religious duty, differ greatly from English and American Protestants as to the way in which those who abstain from labor should pass the day. The view of the more rigid English and American Protestants is, that not only are we bound not to follow our ordinary pursuits on Sunday, but we are bound not to amuse ourselves, and to confine our reading to religious or devotional books or newspapers. To this length the Continental Protestants—even that very rigid sect of them, the French and Dutch Calvinists—have never gone. They have always allowed "innocent amusements" on Sunday, meaning by that term, if we are not mistaken, all amusements which did not involve violent physical exertion or some form of gambling. The late Count Gasparin, for instance, was very much shocked by President Lincoln's going to the theatre, but it was to him no aggravation of the sin of going to the theatre to go on Sunday. We remember, too, being told by an eminent American divine of the shock it gave him when he first went to Germany as a young man, and delivered his letter of introduction to a prominent German Lutheran theologian, to receive a note from him appointing a meeting on Sunday afternoon in a beer-garden. The meeting took place, and they had a very interesting talk, with the accompaniments of beer and tobacco, without the slightest suspicion on the German's side that his young American friend saw anything unseemly in their surroundings. That the Anglo-Saxon Protestants should, under these circumstances—that is, with so little support from their brethren on the Continent, and with open opposition from the whole Catholic world—have been able to maintain the Puritan Sabbath, even as well as they have done, down to our day, shows the wonderful vigor and tenacity of their character and beliefs.

On one point they have undoubtedly been beaten by the course of events. Their prediction that popular morality would suffer greatly from the decline of Sabbath observance—that is, that as men became less ready to abstain on Sunday from all "worldly amusements," and to devote the day wholly or in great part to religious exercises, their respect for the elementary social virtues would diminish, and that Sabbath-breakers would on the whole be readier to cheat, and lie, and drink, and swear than Sabbath-observers—has not been justified by experience. There is little doubt, in fact, that the spread of the habit of devoting at least part of Sunday to simple recreation, in or out of doors, has done much to sweeten people's tempers and elevate their tastes. In the old days, when the Sabbath-breaker was obliged to conceal his frailty or revolt, he was apt, as in Scotland, where Sunday used to be, and perhaps is, a great day for private drinking among the ungodly, to pass the day in a state of mind which stimulated or fostered all his baser inclinations. From his present freedom to enjoy himself publicly in his own fashion without incurring serious social discredit, he derives at least cheerfulness, and a sort of kindly respect for those who keep the Sabbath without outward signs of condemnation for those who do not take the same view as themselves of its nature and obligations.

But on one other point the friends of Sabbath observance have undoubtedly found themselves somewhat justified by experience. They have always maintained that if Sunday were not kept as a sacred day, its retention as a day of rest from toil would prove very difficult. In this they are apparently right. In all the Continental countries, along with readiness to be amused on Sunday comes also readiness to work. It seems difficult, if not impossible, to enforce a rule which allows people to play lawn tennis, or go to the theatre, or sit in beer gardens, but forbids them to work in factories or keep their shops open. The experience of Germany, which has recently been collected, though in a somewhat imperfect way, by a Prussian Government investigation, seems to contain a great deal of instruction on this point. From returns obtained from thirty out of thirty-five provinces or departments, containing 500,156 manufacturing establishments and 1,582,591 workmen, it was found that 57.75 per cent. of the factories kept at work on Sunday. On the other hand, the larger number of the workmen, or 919,564, rested on Sunday. As regards trade and transportation, it was found that in 29 provinces (out of 35), of 147,318 establishments of one sort or another, employing 245,061 persons, 77 per cent. were open on Sunday, and 57 per cent. of the employees worked on that day.

This state of things has led to a demand in Prussia for legislation absolutely prohibiting Sunday labor. With a view to such legislation, a canvass of the persons interested, both employers and employed, has been made. They were asked whether they were in favor of or opposed to total prohibition. It was found that of those consulted in the great factories or stores only 13 per cent. of the employers and 18 per cent. of the employed were in favor of total prohibition. In the smaller industries only 18 per cent. of the employers and 21 per cent. of the employed were in favor of total prohibition. In trade only 41 per cent. of the employers and 39 per cent. of the employed, and in transportation only 12 per cent. of the employers and 16 per cent. of the employed were in favor of total prohibition. These are very curious figures, and have been tabulated by M. Maurice Block with some care. It is difficult to say how many things they prove, but they prove one thing with tolerable certainty, and that is that the footing of Sunday as a day of rest is almost as precarious in Germany as its footing as a day of religious observance.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

BERLIN, November 24, 1887.

AFTER a contest extending over four years, the revised Constitution of the Netherlands has been adopted by both chambers, and has received the royal signature. Its formal proclamation will take place December 1, and the special election of a new Parliament to confirm it will take place four months later. The reasons which led to this revision were the necessity of regulating the descent of the crown in case of the death of the young Princess Wilhelmine, the redistribution of electoral districts, owing to a change of population, the extension of the suffrage, additional powers necessary to deal with socialistic agitation, and the question of compulsory military service and of national defence. The Constitution has not simply received additional articles, but has been subjected throughout to a careful restatement; and while the substance is essentially the same, slight changes, omissions, and additions have extended to 125 of the 197 articles. Some of the articles are far-reaching in their consequences, and the passage of chapter viii., relating to the national defence, was uncertain until the final vote in the Upper House.

The original Constitution of the Netherlands was adopted in 1815, and the present Constitution after the reform agitation of 1848. The new Constitution, although adopted by more than a two-thirds vote in both houses, must now be subjected to the popular judgment, and ratified by a similar majority in a new Parliament elected expressly for this purpose. There is a striking analogy in the steps by which changes are made in the Constitution of the Netherlands, and the provisions by which amendments are made to the Constitution of the United States, and of some of the separate States. As the First Chamber is chosen directly by the estates of the different provinces, and the Second Chamber by direct popular vote, the voice of the separate governments, as well as the voice of the people, is taken in the ratification of the Constitution. On the adoption of amendments to many of our State constitutions, the people vote directly upon the merits of the proposed amendment, and not, as in the Netherlands, by representatives chosen for that purpose.

The present Heemskerk Ministry came into power as a Conservative Ministry in 1883. The former Ministry of Van Lynden was defeated on a motion to extend the suffrage. Heemskerk

saw that in order to retain power his party must adopt many of the reforms demanded. He immediately proposed the appointment of a committee which should not only consider the question of the suffrage, but should suggest other changes in the Constitution. The Committee consisted of the Minister, Heemskerk, and seven Conservatives and seven Liberals. The first question which demanded solution was that of the succession to the throne. Many of the provisions were vague and difficult of interpretation. The death of the Crown Prince William in Paris, followed by that of his brother Alexander, transferred the succession to the young Princess Wilhelmine. The House of Orange-Nassau was thus left without a male descendant, the son of an heir to the throne. The King's nearest relative and, next to the Princess Wilhelmine, the legal heir to the throne, is the Grand Duchess Sophie of Saxe-Weimar. Here a difficult question arose. According to the Constitution of the Netherlands, every heir to the throne who marries without the consent of the States-General forfeits his claim to the crown. The Grand Duchess Sophie received the consent of the States-General upon her marriage, but her son, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar, who had then no prospect of ascending the throne of the Netherlands, married without the concurrence of the States-General. In case of the death of his mother before the Princess Wilhelmine, the crown would be left without a legal heir, or a dangerous conflict might arise and lead to foreign intervention.

The literature to which the controversy regarding the succession has given rise is very extensive. Leading scholars have argued the question from the standpoint of Roman law, of Salic law, of the laws of contemporary descent in other European States, and from patriotic considerations. The Dutch statesmen have always been shrewd to forecast political contingencies which might interfere with their national independence. In case the crown should not devolve upon the descendants of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar as the sole remaining heir of William II., the succession must be sought in the descendants of other children of William I., viz., in the children of Prince Frederick or of Princess Marianne, who married Prince Albrecht of Prussia, brother of the Emperor Wilhelm. The present representatives of Prince Frederick are the descendants of his daughters, one of whom married Karl XV., King of Sweden, whose only daughter married the present Crown Prince of Denmark, and the other the Prince of Wied. The Prussian heir to the throne would be Prince Albrecht, the present Regent of Hanover, as belonging to the oldest female line. The same provision of the Constitution which would prevent the succession of the children of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar would exclude these other heirs.

The Constitution provides that in case of a failure of male descendants of the House of Orange-Nassau, born of male heirs to the throne, the crown passes to the female line nearest related to the last King; but it cannot pass to a younger line so long as there are descendants of the older branch or line. The King can wear no foreign crown. By the new Constitution it is provided that in case the crown passes to a side line, the provision of the Constitution requiring the consent of the States-General to the marriage of an heir to the throne shall apply only to marriages contracted after that event. This secures the succession to the Saxe-Weimar line in case of the death of the Princess Wilhelmine, or in case she leaves no descendants. The next in order of succession is Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and after him the children of the Princess of Wied.

The number of members of the First Chamber is fixed at fifty instead of thirty-nine by the new Constitution. The increase of representation is greatest in North and South Holland, where the great commercial cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam are situated. In place of six and seven members respectively, the number is now nine and ten for these two provinces, increasing their relative importance from 33 to 38 per cent. of the whole Chamber. These States have always exercised a leading influence in Netherland affairs. Of the remaining nine provinces the representation of North Brabant, Gelderland, Friesland, Groningen, and Drenthe is increased by one member each. The members of the First Chamber are chosen, as formerly, for nine years by the different provincial assemblies; the election of members is no longer confined to those who are most highly assessed, but those who have held certain high public positions are eligible as candidates. A third of the Chamber is elected every three years.

The number of members of the Second Chamber is raised from 86 to 100. One member was formerly elected to every 45,000 inhabitants; the number of members is now limited to 100, and distributed according to the number of inhabitants. Members of the Second Chamber must be thirty years old, and are chosen for four years. Their salary is 2,000 florins, with travelling expenses. One-half of the Chamber no longer retires at the end of two years.

The reform of the suffrage has excited more popular interest than any other question associated with the revision of the Constitution. The programme of the Radicals is universal suffrage, compulsory school attendance, personal military service, the abolition of State support of religion, and a law controlling manufactories and for the protection of workmen. Such sweeping changes are contrary to the traditions of the Government, in which the aristocratic and conservative element has held sway for so many hundred years. In the new Constitution the provision imposing a property qualification upon voters is omitted. Heretofore no one possessed the right to vote for members of the Second Chamber unless he paid a direct tax of from 20 to 160 florins, according to the law of the district where he resided. By a provisional electoral law embodying in part the features of the new Constitution, the number of voters is raised from 136,000 to 350,000. This is far from universal suffrage in a country with a population of 4,336,012, and with 800,000 men of legal age to vote. By removing the restriction upon the right of suffrage from the Constitution, it rests with the States-General at any time to extend still further the right to vote. The age of electors, however, remains fixed by the Constitution at twenty-three years.

The question of national defence in the presence of the vast armaments of Europe, and of the extensive fortresses which Belgium has begun on the Dutch border, has occasioned earnest discussion. Corresponding military preparations mean an increase of debt and accompanying taxation and compulsory military service. The present Constitution provides that the King shall see that a sufficient land and naval force is kept in readiness; also, that a volunteer militia shall be maintained. In case of the lack of sufficient volunteers, a draft may be made from all those who have reached twenty years of age. The new Constitution provides that a land and marine force shall be maintained of volunteers and of those *liable to military service*, which shall be regulated by law. The old provision that those liable to service cannot be sent to the foreign colonies of the Netherlands is retained. The provisions respecting a national volunteer militia are omitted in the new Constitution, although a kind of Landwehr for defence will be maintained by the communes or districts. The Minister of War announced, on the passage of this section, that arrangements had already been made in his bureau to carry out these provisions.

Article 187 of the new Constitution provides that the King can declare any district in a state of siege, during which the administration of public order may be intrusted in whole or in part to the military authorities. Power is thus conferred on the Government to deal with any socialistic outbreak.

Among the features of the Constitution which are noticeable, either from their correspondence to the usages of our own country or as presenting distinct features, are the following: Courts are declared open, but the right to hold a non-public session in the interests of order and morality is conceded to the Judge. All decisions and the reasons for them, however, must be publicly pronounced. All breaches of trust or official misconduct on the part of ministers, royal deputies, governors, members of the States-General, and other high officials are brought directly before the Supreme Court (Hooge Raad), either upon the initiative of the King or of the Second Chamber, *during, as well as after, their resignation of office.* Ministerial responsibility is provided for, and the presence of the Ministers in the Chambers can be required. While public sessions of both Chambers are held, one-tenth of the members can require a secret session. The article which made the King and members of the royal family amenable to the Supreme Court is omitted. The Supreme Court has an oversight of the administration of justice, but there is no appeal to it in the case of offences tried by military law, or in questions of military discipline. The security and equality of all before the law, whether native or foreigners, is one of the first articles of the Constitution. Only in times of great national excitement, when the Government is passive in the presence of popular feeling, could such persecution exist as is manifested in the present *Deutschhetze* in France.

The recent rumors of the illness of the King of the Netherlands have revived popular discussion of the future sovereignty of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The relation of the King to Luxemburg is a purely personal one. Luxemburg was granted to William I. by the Treaty of 1815, as an indemnity for the loss of his Nassau lands, which he had been forced to resign. By a family treaty of 1783, between the two branches of the House of Nassau, the Otto and the Walram lines, it was provided that in the succession to the throne of Luxemburg the agnatic rights of the Duke of Nassau should be respected. This was recognized later in the London Conference of 1839, which was called to settle the relations between Belgium and the Netherlands. By this treaty the King of the Netherlands was forced to cede a portion of Luxemburg to Belgium. He was obliged also to secure the renunciation by the Duke of Nassau for himself and his successors of any claim which they might subsequently urge upon this territory. This was granted by the Duke with the express stipulation that any rights which he might subsequently possess on the rest of Luxemburg should remain unimpaired.

The question has been recently raised whether Prussia, as the heir of the sovereign rights of Duke Adolf in Nassau, would not, in virtue of this succession, possess a valid title to the throne

of Nassau. But the succession to Luxemburg is not derived from the possession of Nassau, but is based upon the rights of the Duke of Nassau as nearest agnate of the House of Orange-Nassau, which were not affected by the Treaty of 1867 between Prussia and the Duke of Nassau. In 1885 a Dutch Minister, having proposed to take measures to perpetuate the relation of the crown of the Netherlands to Luxemburg, was informed by the King that the latter had signed the Treaty of 1867 between Prussia and Nassau, and that he wished the Family Treaty of 1783 to be observed. This settles the question of the right of Duke Adolf of Nassau to the throne of Luxemburg upon the death of the King of Holland. Prussia will thus practically acquire possession of Luxemburg in its possession by a German prince. In case the crown of the Netherlands should pass to the House of Saxe-Weimar, a German prince would become ruler of this country. What remote consequences might be connected with either one of these transfers, cannot now be determined.

W. T. H.

"ŒDIPUS" AT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, November 28, 1887.

A NOT unimportant topic of the day in London is what the *Times* of Wednesday noticed at great length under the caption of "Œdipus at Cambridge." Of the other newspapers, however, not a few failed to send reporters, and made no extended mention of the performances, which began on Tuesday last and continued through the week. This comparative indifference in some quarters shows that the academical representation of a Greek tragedy has ceased to be a nine days' wonder. These performances have found their proper and permanent place, and they have a public of their own. The treacherous preëminence of a fashionable "fad" they have lost, and it is to be hoped they never may regain it.

Upwards of six years ago this same play was given at our own Cambridge, and it is therefore not necessary to dwell upon the afflictions of *King Œdipus* which are its theme. Mr. Stanford's musical interpretation, the power of which effectually swayed all moods on Tuesday last, treated too hopefully the mystery and gloom of heaven-sent pestilence which overhangs the outset of the play. Had the stage of the Theatre Royal in Cambridge offered room for the solemn entrance of Theban suppliants in mournful progress towards the altars of the gods, then the composer's beginning would no doubt have given fuller expression to the universal woe of Thebes. In this respect Mr. Paine, at Cambridge, in America, was more fortunate than Mr. Stanford has been. Mr. Stanford's overture is brightened by a leading *motif*, which recurs ever and anon during the course of the play, and, unfinished and uncertain at the first, becomes each time more certain and more sad. This pathetic progression begins with notes that echo from the shepherds on the far-off hills, from the uplands of Cethæron, where *Œdipus* once lay so near to death. They recall the Alpine sweets and freshness that breathe from Rossini's overture to "William Tell." This melody escapes pursuit at first only by its elusive recurrence to tempt the hearer on and on till he sits surprised to hear its burden all of woe. Surprised, indeed, but never for a moment overwhelmed. As before suggested, Mr. Stanford's music offers alleviation rather than interpretation to the horror of the woes of *Œdipus* and all his house. The very effectiveness with which this is done interferes somewhat with the intensity of the climax. Mr. Stanford does not help the heavens to fall when *Œdipus* discovers and despairs.

Mr. Stanford's choral masterpiece is the song of the chorus which brings to fullest expression the anti-climax in the plot. Just before the whole mass of accumulated misfortune heaps itself upon *King Œdipus* and ends all hope, there is a moment made for joy—a breathing-space before the tragic end draws near. Here the movement of Mr. Stanford's choral song is *allegro vivace*, and the evolutions of the chorus while singing indicate gladness—perhaps even greater gladness than was here provided for them by Sophocles in the play. In Mr. Paine's "Œdipus" music, on the other hand, the most breathless and thrilling moment was—as is well remembered by those who heard it—the choral song that came immediately after the complete discovery of his woes by *Œdipus*. The relentless forward onset of unfearing and unfavoring fate was borne in upon all hearers by the power of Mr. Paine's interpretation of "Woe is me for you, sons of men!" Mr. Stanford's music was hardly adequate here. Nevertheless, he has earned the lasting gratitude of all scholars for the wonderful care with which he follows in detail the movement of the Greek choral rhythms. It is like borrowing a new sense for the appreciation of poetic form to hear Mr. Stanford's music with close reference to the Greek. Here, and here only, is the right way to teach the more complicated Greek metres. Indeed, no one without fondness for music and some knowledge of it is qualified himself to enjoy, or to help others to understand or enjoy, the choral odes of Greek tragedy. This must be plain to any one who, after hearing Mr. Clark's music for the "Acharnians," an American performance not to be forgotten, takes pains to appreciate Mr. Stanford's most scholarly work.

That the latter has studied his Wagner, and to great advantage, abundantly appears, not in the overture only, but also in the "incidental" music. Perhaps the most marked and magical effect thus obtained was in the trochaic dialogue between *Creon* and *Œdipus*, just at the close. These Mr. Stanford accompanied with short snatches following in the train of each speaker's thought. Thus he aided marvellously the consolatory effect which the playwright intended. Another point where Mr. Stanford excelled was in the dramatic cries of rhythmical horror with which the chorus turned away from *Œdipus* as he entered with blinded and bleeding eyes. Furthermore, his music bridged the difficulties resulting from the adoption of a modern subdivision of the play. This subdivision made the rising and falling of a curtain necessary, and involved repeated entrances and exits of the chorus. All these, with help from the music, were most smoothly and admirably managed. In Sanders Theatre, at our American Cambridge, it would have been impossible—without the greatest difficulty—to have subdivided the play in this fashion. It is therefore well that no attempt was there made to do this or to use a curtain. One further point of essential difference between the American representation and the English one connects itself, as do many others, with the near approach of the ground plan of Sanders Theatre to what we suppose to have been that of the theatre of the Greeks. The chorus was enabled to stand wholly aloof from the actors on the stage. On the other hand, on Tuesday last the many entrances and exits of the chorus had to be made, for lack of independent means of approach, just where the principal actors came and went. Thus the chorus was absorbed, so to speak, into the action of the play. They could not with any plausibility hold aloof from the proceedings on the stage, and intervene only in a formal way by the utterances of their leader. Hence the chorus at the Theatre Royal recalled very often the conventional chorus of modern opera. To give one instance out of many: when *Œdipus*, not dreaming yet that *Laius* was his father, first fears that he may himself be the murderer, the leader of the chorus ends his comforting lines with the words, "Have hope." Last Tuesday the chorus in a body echoed these words, "Have hope." This was certainly effective, as were often the sympathetic gestures by which the chorus expressed their concern in the progress of the action. Their countermarchings, too, which accompanied the choral songs, were often very finely conceived, and always smoothly executed, but this, once and again, savored of the cut-and-dried machine emotion of the chorus in Italian opera.

As far as quality of voice and distinctness of musical enunciation go, the fifteen members of the chorus left little or nothing to be desired. Mr. Ottley of Trinity, their leader, had an exceptionally agreeable voice in the declamation which fell to his share. At the same time it was a blemish to one's enjoyment of the play that the chorus had always to stand half on the right and half on the left side of the front stage, and the leader's position, with the left half always, interfered sometimes with the best effect of his intervention in the dialogue.

As for the acting of the play in detail, *Œdipus* must be mentioned first because of the almost superhuman length and the quite superhuman difficulty of the part. Mr. Randolph of Trinity bravely undertook this arduous rôle, and he deserves many compliments. The first of them is not all his, for it belongs in part to his clothes. He looked as he entered "every inch a king." His acting, however, was not kingly through all the first part of the play, even up to the moment of *Jocasta's* first entrance. Neither did he bring out the darkest side of *Œdipus's* character. Sophocles endowed this King with a certain elemental truculence which does not forsake his *Œdipus* even at Colonus, when he is blinded and exiled in old age. This quality Mr. Randolph did not adequately bring out, either in the utterance of that fearful imprecation upon the unknown slayer of *Laius*, or in the violent altercation with *Tiresias*, or even in *Œdipus's* one-sided quarrel with *Creon*. But Mr. Randolph's acting certainly was admirable in its indication of the unconsciousness with which *Œdipus* first speaks of the murder of *Laius*, and in the scene in which he recounts to *Jocasta* his actual commission of that crime. Here Mr. Randolph's acting resembled nothing in the American play, and here it was truly excellent. At the climax, where *King Œdipus* discrowns himself and breaks utterly beneath the weight of heaped-up misery, Mr. Randolph's manner and his voice fell far short of the tragic power which Mr. Riddle showed at this, one of the most thrilling points in the play.

If I had not seen Mr. Opdycke's *Jocasta* at Sanders Theatre, I should maintain that no amateur performance of the part could give as much satisfaction as that of Mr. Platts of Trinity gave last Tuesday. As it is, I will only record my delight in having seen the part twice acted, and each time so admirably. The two conceptions of the rôle were so different that there is no sufficient basis for comparison. Mr. Platts had perhaps the more adequate appreciation of *Jocasta's* religious awe and fervor at the point where she enters to make propitiatory offerings. Mr. Opdycke certainly was more dramatic at the desperate moment of *Jocasta's* final exit.

In the part of the messenger from Corinth Sophocles gives the same relief from the tragic tension of his plot that is afforded by the guard in the "Antigone." Mr. James of Kings certainly achieved a triumph here. Like Mr. Platts—who took the part of *Clytemnestra's* ghost in the "Eumenides"—Mr. James "has trod ere now the buskined Cambridge stage." There is something in his way of using the English pronunciation of Greek that conciliates the restiveness of ears that rebel against it as most use it. *Creon's* part was played with much ease and grace, but with rather too much kindliness at the end, by Mr. Miller of Gonville and Caius. Mr. Head of Trinity was hindered now and again by his lines in the part of *Tiresias*, and Mr. Ford of Kings did not quite adequately depict the baneful harms of pestilence at Thebes. Mr. Smith of Trinity, as the messenger from the Palace, gave his lines with spirit and effectively. There was, to be sure, a very pardonable lack of perfect ease during and after his long speech.

As to the stage setting, Mr. O'Connor's façade was beautiful, and would have been more so if the size of the stage had allowed him greater height. It was perhaps a mistake to make room for oleanders and stone pines, since these certainly added to a perceptible crowding and cluttering of the scene. Perhaps, though, the façade would have seemed too near the front of the stage in their absence, and certainly it would have seemed higher but for the large-limbed youths who appeared as the evidently able-bodied guards of *Œdipus*. These mutes were one of the great delights of a most delightful representation—they might have stepped on to the stage from Athens in the palmy days of Pericles, when her young men were most comely and well trained.

In closing, I would say that the difference between the two representations of "King Œdipus"—apart from the music, of which I have already spoken—is the difference between painting and sculpture. The American play was sculpturesque, and the English play was picturesque. The Harvard performance, coming directly after the first of them all—the Oxford "Agamemnon"—attempted much that has been neglected by the Committee in Cambridge. This neglect is evidently the result of a long experience in giving play after play, and is abundantly compensated for by achievements in new lines. The best and the most hopeful feature in this last performance is, to my mind, that the Committee have dared to treat the play as their own. In the scenery and the succession of delightful pictures which the stage offered as the play progressed, the presence and the power of contemporary English art were felt. Petty archæological anxieties have apparently less hold upon the Committee from year to year, because, by a large-minded use of modern stage effects, enthusiasm and interest can best be maintained. Thus, it would seem, and hardly otherwise, can we be sure of the yearly performance in Greek of a Greek play.

L. D.

Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: President Cleveland's message upon the opening of the Fiftieth Congress must be to all honest men a triumphant declaration of high principle and right-minded policy. It is, as it were, a battle-cry of freedom such as has not been heard since the days of slavery. It calls upon Congress to act, and no longer to falter, delay, and attempt to propitiate. It shows the danger of the country, and that the danger is real and present, and not theoretical. It shows, also, that over 14,700,000 workingmen are taxed and oppressed for the sake of an apparent benefit to about 2,600,000, and yet even with this enormous preponderance against any even apparent benefit accruing through protection, it advises generous legislation, so as not to injure this small minority. No sentiments more honest, more able, and at the same time more generous have ever emanated from any of our public representatives.

It must seem to all who read and think over this message that there can be but one opinion upon it, and that there should be a general and unanimous uprising throughout the whole country to sustain its Chief Magistrate, and demand immediate and proper legislation upon the vexed subject of the tariff in accordance with the views expressed in his message. Still, there are many blinded by prejudice, and more, perhaps, by interest, who can and will see no good from any one holding views opposed to protection; and it is now incumbent upon the people of the United States, and particularly upon those who had the honor of electing Mr. Cleveland, to show how small and how weak is that prejudiced and interested party which, by virtue of possession, has for many years been able to oppress the mass of the people of this country. No discussion should be feared or avoided, for though the protectionists may boast that they have the wealth of the country to support them, their opponents have the brains, and, what is much more important, the honesty of the country to oppose thereto. Can there be any doubt as to the result of such a contest?

J. H. L.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1887.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: If I had any lingering doubts about the wisdom of voting for Mr. Cleveland, they would have been wholly dispelled by this last message. There is a chorus of satisfaction among all the friends with whom I have talked upon the subject. Instead of generalities upon the condition of all creation, with a strong intimation of how much it has benefited by his holding office, the President throws everything else aside, goes straight at the one subject of deep and immediate importance to the nation, and does not disguise its seriousness. Instead of facing both ways in view of the near election, and striving chiefly not to alienate anybody, he strikes straight out, and does not shrink from any phase of the question. Without a particle of demagogism or currying of popular favor, he pleads the cause of the toiling millions in the face of the powerful interests which he well knows will turn against him. To say that his financial views are sound, and his reasoning impregnable, is only to express an opinion on an open question: but admiration of the courage displayed, and the temper which, at such a juncture as this, could regard courage as the highest policy, is a thing in which every one can share. Now we shall see whether the people of the United States, as I profoundly believe, value manliness above either protection or free trade; whether they prefer the man who, at the risk of making enemies, dares to say what he thinks, or the man who, while playing into the hands of the powerful interests aforesaid, thinks he can also score a point by caressing the chewers of tobacco.

But I do not write for the purpose of saying these things, which have already been proclaimed by the newspapers. What I do want to point out is how completely, for any present and practical purpose, the President's shot is fired in the air. Congress will pay no more attention to it than to an editorial in any newspaper, while its fate in the committees will be that of the children of Edward IV. in the Tower. There is a Scripture phrase, about a want of economy in the use of pearls, which forcibly suggests itself. If any financial legislation is carried through this winter, it will be the result not at all of the President's injunctions, but of a fierce wrangle of private interests in the committees and the lobby, of which the people know nothing. It will be based very slightly on the national interest, and very largely on the ideas of the party leaders as to what is best for the success, and therefore the spoils, of the Republican or Democratic party. Even Mr. Cleveland's reëlection by an overwhelming majority will only signify endorsement of himself personally, and hardly at all of his financial views, which few of the people will understand, and which will not have had and will not have any direct effect upon the policy of the country.

Suppose, now, at this moment the Secretary of the Treasury had a seat on the floor of the House. Without any aggressive movement on his part, his mere presence would force on a discussion of the subject. Being in accord with the President, he would defend his views. Members would soon begin to get notice from their constituents that they had better pay some attention to what the Secretary said. A national policy would begin to take shape in place of a conflict of local ones, and the election next autumn would turn not merely upon the personality of the President, nor even upon the undefined distinction between Republicans and Democrats, but upon a method of conducting the finances in the interest of the nation. The President has taken a long step towards appealing to the support of the nation. He may yet see his way towards putting it in still more effective shape.

G. B.

Boston, December 10, 1887.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In view of the opinion just handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kansas brewery cases, a short review of the attitude of the same court on the question of State prohibitory enactments, both before and since the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, may be interesting.

Before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, no power resided in the Supreme Court of the United States to prevent any State from depriving a citizen thereof of his property, without due process of law. For, whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, a person could not be so deprived by Federal authority, he yet might be by State authority; there being no inhibition, in this respect, upon the States in the Constitution of the United States. Thus the statement is made by Justice Taney, in an opinion delivered long before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment: "It is well settled by the decisions of this court that a State law may be retroactive in character, may divest vested rights, and yet not violate the Constitution of the United States." A prohibitory liquor law, therefore, enacted by any State prior to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, even if said law operated in such a way as to deprive a person of his property without due process of law, conflicted in no way with the Constitution of the United States. Hence the declaration of the United States Supreme Court,

in 1847, in the license cases (5 How., p. 577), that "if any State deem the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating said traffic, or even prohibiting it altogether."

But, by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1868, it was provided that "no *State* shall deprive any person of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It at once became evident that no longer was it true that a State could divest vested rights and yet not violate the Constitution of the United States. And the question arose, Does an out-and-out prohibitory liquor law deprive a person of his property without due process of law, or, in other words, divest him of his vested rights? The point that it did was made in the case of Bartemeyer vs. Iowa (18 Wall, p. 129), and the United States Supreme Court there stated that, while such was not its effect in the case under consideration, yet that, if a prohibitory liquor law should so operate, in a given instance, as to absolutely destroy and wipe out property lawfully in existence *prior* to its passage, it would probably be in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment. The same thing was said again by the same court in Beer Co. vs. Mass. (97 U. S., p. 25). The exact language of the court is: "We do not mean to say that property actually in existence, and in which the right of the owner has become vested, may be taken for the public good without due compensation. But we infer that the liquor in this case, as in the case of Bartemeyer vs. Iowa, *was not in existence when the liquor law of Massachusetts was passed.* Had the plaintiff in error relied on the existence of the property *prior to the law*, it behooved it to show that fact." It is fair to presume, therefore (unless the one or two changes in the personnel of the court, since the above language was used, have made a difference in the views of the court), that, had the retailers of liquors continued to sell (after the passage of the Kansas or Iowa prohibitory law) only liquors, viz., ales, wine, and beer, manufactured *prior* thereto, in such sales they would have been protected by the United States Supreme Court.

But the point raised in the Kansas cases just decided is quite a different one. It is whether or not a prohibitory liquor law in instances where, by its operation, property—*i. e.*, breweries, saloon fixtures, etc.—is not absolutely destroyed and wiped out, but only *much depreciated in value*—whether, in such instances, it conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment. And that it was not improbable that this point would be decided adversely to the liquor-dealer was discernible from the very guarded language of the court in Bartemeyer vs. Iowa, and Beer Co. vs. Mass. The real basis for the holding of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas cases is well enunciated by the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of Hynehamer vs. the People (3 Kern., p. 435). "It is not sufficient," the Court says, "that they [prohibitory liquor laws] *impair* the value of property in ever so great a degree, because this *destroys* no right. All regulations of trade, with a view to the public interests, may more or less *impair* the value of property, but they do not come within the constitutional inhibition unless they virtually *take away* and *destroy* those rights in which property consists; this destruction must be for all substantial purposes total. Not that some minute and trivial interests would uphold the act; a substantial right of property must be saved, and the provision must be such as may fairly be construed as intended to *regulate* rather than *subvert* and *destroy* property."

Right here let it be noted that it does not follow, because there are exempted from the operation of a prohibitory liquor law liquors to be used merely for medicinal purposes, that, therefore, said law does not "virtually take away and destroy" property rights, and so contravene the Fourteenth Amendment. It is quite probable that, so far as liquors in existence prior to the passage of a prohibitory law are concerned, such a law would be equally unconstitutional, either with or without an exemption in favor of the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes. Say the Court, in Hynehamer vs. the People:

"He must be allowed to know, what is known by all persons of common intelligence, that intoxicating liquors are produced for sale and consumption *as a beverage;* that such has been their primary and principal use in all ages and countries; and that it is *this* use which has imparted to them, in this State, more than ninety-nine hundredths of their commercial value. It must follow that any scheme of legislation which, aiming at the destruction of this use, makes the keeping or sale of them, *as a beverage*, in any quantity and by any person, a criminal offence—which declares them a public nuisance—which subjects them to seizure and physical destruction . . . —must be deemed, in every beneficial sense, to deprive the owner of the enjoyment of his property."

But, to return to the decision in the Kansas cases, while it has been definitely settled that a law—in the nature of a police regulation—greatly *impairing*, but not absolutely *destroying*, property in existence prior to its passage, is not repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment, as depriving a person of his property without due process of law, it will continue a matter of regret, even with many firm friends of temperance, that, in suddenly stopping a traffic before (as in Ohio) encouraged by the State and protected by its laws, time was not given those engaged therein to convert their property to other uses, or else compensation made them for their loss.

IRVING B. RICHMAN.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, December 9, 1887.

CORRUPTION OF ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Having had occasion lately to examine a recent work on a subject connected with natural science, I was struck by the author's fondness for artificial words manufactured from Latin and Greek, when common English words would have expressed the thought just as exactly and neatly. Of course every science has its terminology, and many barbarous combinations have acquired meanings which cannot be so easily expressed in other ways; but why is it necessary to write 'ligneous' when the writer means 'woody,' and 'nyctitropic' for 'night-turning'? I have known a scientist of another kind to say 'hypotactic' when he meant 'subordinate,' and still another to abandon English 'nest' for Latin 'nidus.' These expressions undoubtedly become familiar to those who use them constantly, and the conception of the thought is brought about with no weariness of the mind; but the young learner finds the real difficulties of mastering a science increased by such artificial ones—an addition of labor of no value educationally.

The evil has become so great in botany, at least, that Sachs calls for a halt. Certainly the importation of undressed Greek roots brings about no genuine enrichment of language. Specialists ought to speak a tongue understood of the people, especially when they are addressing children.—I am, etc.,

W. A. MERRILL.

COLLEGE HILL, OHIO, December 1, 1887.

MAGAZINE READING FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the Editor's Easy Chair of the November *Harper*, Mr. Curtis congratulates the public that, by the liberality of a patron, the magazine is to be used henceforth as a reading-book in some of the schools, and he calls upon the children to rejoice because they are to be entertained and instructed by its pages.

Is there not danger of dwelling too much upon the entertaining of children in the present scheme of education? Does not the child turn readily enough and often enough to the ephemeral in literature? When is his attention to be directed to such written portions of his own tongue as are worthy to be ranked with the classics, if not while he is under tutelage? Cannot most of us recall some teacher who awakened in us the desire to read an author whose works are handed down from age to age, by interesting us in some selected portion of his works? The children who are taught in the public schools particularly need to be shown the best parts of English literature, for it is often their sole opportunity of having their attention called to them. They should have better models of style than are found in the literature of the day. To my mind, neither the teacher nor the pupil should have for his ideal such writings as are found either in the magazines or the newspapers, however worthy these may be. There are not many who attain their ideal, and very few who surpass it. The child of this generation is the "heir of all the ages," and the teacher's business is to show him his inheritance. When he comes to full age, there will be pressure enough from outside to call his attention to the new and the fleeting in literature.

If Mr. Curtis will tell us from his Easy Chair what helped to form his taste when he was a child, and how his style in writing was acquired, I think the school committees and the benevolent patrons of education will be very wise to follow the same methods, in the hope that some of their pupils may attain the same result.

Very sincerely, M. N. S.

NEW BEDFORD, December 5, 1887.

Notes.

'THE FISHES OF NORTH AMERICA' is the title of a work upon which has been engaged for a number of years Mr. Wm. C. Harris, editor of the *American Angler*, and which will soon begin to be published in instalments on a very liberal plan—"If the text and plates of the first part are not satisfactory," the subscriber will not be held to the following parts. The fish have been painted from the life. "In many studies of individual fish, the artist has caught the coloration from at least ten, and often twenty-five, specimens laid before him as they came struggling from the water." Each of the parts will contain at least two colored fish portraits, printed on heavy cardboard, and will average a foot in length. The letterpress will be scientific and narrative, containing much practical information.

Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London, sends us the prospectus of a new and original translation of 'Don Quixote,' by Mr. H. E. Watts, who has labored upon it for seventeen years. It is neither mutilated nor abridged, and will be equipped with an exhaustive commentary, with a new biography of Cervantes, etc. It will fill five volumes, foolscap quarto, and will be limited to 250 copies at sixteen shil-

lings per volume. The first two volumes are set down for the spring.

Mr. Chas. Mackay, LL.D., is about to publish his 'Dictionary of Lowland Scotch,' upon which he has been engaged for several years. It gives the more important words, with their meanings and etymological derivations, together with an introduction dealing with the historical and literary development of the language, and an appendix of Scottish proverbs. A vade mecum for every lover of Burns, Scott, Ramsay, and other Scottish writers, it contains numerous extracts from their writings, and illustrates the poetry and humor of the Lowland vernacular. The first edition, privately printed on Whatman paper, will be limited to 125 copies, each one being numbered and signed by the author himself.

The Industrial Education Association of this city will commence next month the publication of Educational Monographs of moderate compass, with special reference to manual training. President Gilman leads off with 'A Plea for the Training of the Hand.'

'A Course in Bench Work,' embracing both study and practice, and designed for schools and colleges, by Prof. W. F. M. Goss, is in the press of Ginn & Co.

'The Indian Side of the Indian Question,' by the Rev. William Barrows, is a forthcoming book from the press of D. Lothrop Co., Boston.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly issue 'The Story of the Old Willard House of Deerfield, Mass.,' by Catharine B. Yale.

Mr. Austin Dobson's volume of 'Selections from Goldsmith,' uniform with his 'Selections from Steele,' will be published at once by the Clarendon Press (New York: Macmillan); and his new sketch of Goldsmith's life will follow shortly in the "Great Writers" series.

We can at this time barely announce the fact that the critical edition of Goethe's Works, issued under the auspices of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and based on documents not available before the opening of the Goethe Archives, has begun to appear (Weimar: Hermann Böhlau; New York: B. Westermann & Co.). Before us are volumes representing three of the four grand divisions of the series, viz., one of the Poems, one of the First Part of "Faust," one of the Journals (1775-1787), and two of the Letters (1764-1775). The form is a convenient octavo. The commentary is massed at the end of each volume. Divisions one and two will fill fifty and about ten volumes respectively; the remaining divisions, an as yet unknown number. The subscription is by divisions, not by volumes.

On the first appearance of M. Eugène Müntz's 'Raphael: His Life, Works, and Times,' we expressed our view of its shortcomings in some of the larger aspects of art biography and art criticism, particularly in its excessive panegyric of the great painter. As a convenient repository of the main facts in his career, and, thanks to the very abundant illustrations, a memorandum of his principal works, we could heartily commend it. The original French version having undergone important revision, a new edition of the English version was plainly called for, and this is now on our table (London: Chapman & Hall; New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son). The volume is beautifully made, and has both the external and the intrinsic qualities of an acceptable gift book. M. Müntz, by the way, has in preparation a similar work on Leonardo, of which the chapter on the youth of this artist has already been published.

The eighth number of the 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (Century Co.) closes the first volume of a genuine and model subscription book. The narrative ends with the loss of the *Monitor*.

Last March the Incorporated Society of Authors held meetings at Willis's Rooms in London to discuss the better protection of authors' rights. Lord Lytton, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Sir Francis Adams presided, and Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Edmund Gosse, and Mr. John Hollingshead delivered the addresses. These speeches and addresses have now been collected in a plump volume, 'The Grievances between Authors and Publishers' (London: Field & Tuer; New York: Scribner & Welford); the original matter being supplemented by letters from Mr. Tuer (the publisher of the book), Mr. George Smith (of Smith, Elder & Co.), Mr. George Haven Putnam, and Mr. Walter Besant, who sums up the discussion.

MM. E. Guillaume & Cie., who prepared the delightfully original edition of 'Tartarin sur les Alpes' two years ago, have followed up that great success this fall with three books illustrated in the same way. One of these, 'Madame Chrysanthème,' by "Pierre Loti," is issued in conjunction with the *Figaro*, which was also interested in 'Tartarin.' It is most beautifully illustrated after drawings and water-colors by M. Rossi and M. Myrbach; the black-and-white blocks are more successful than those in color attempting a reproduction of water-color effects. The other two books are new editions of George Sand's 'François le Champi' and of M. Paul Deroulède's fiery 'Chants du Soldat.' M. Eugène Burnand is the artist in charge of George Sand's tale, and he has rendered its bucolic flavor excellently.

The International News Co. have received the *Figaro Illustré*, English edition. We have but to repeat what we have just said above as to the colored and black-and-white illustrations. M. Boutet de Monvel's naïf art in portraying children is here shown characteristically in color. The French latitude of text and pictures must be taken for granted.

A light paper, blown up around the circumstance of the writer's having offered boyish verses to Béranger, ushers in *Le Livre* for November. It is from the pen of M. Lemercier de Neuville, and is at least of better quality than the group of indifferent portraits of the poet which accompanies it. The librettist of Mozart's "Don Juan," Lorenzo d'Aponte, to whose morals the theme was entirely congenial, is given a spark of centennial life by Arsène Arüss. D'Aponte drifted to New York, and, as we are told, "died at Columbia College in 1838, in the most distressing poverty." There follows, for the third article, a translation from Petrarch's Latin Eclogues III. and XI., for the sake of their allusions to his love for Laura. Among the news are uncommonly full items, like the report of the second Congress of the Friends of Rabelais on October 9; inedited letters of Voltaire pertaining to investments, from a German source; a curious statement of the extent to which French publishers are plundered by book-thieves, who sell to cheap dealers—these thieves sometimes being printers or binders, who abstract signatures from several volumes till a whole one results; and finally a glimpse of the "Hundred Best Books" mania across the Channel, where it takes the form of "A Library in Twenty Volumes." Altogether, this number of *Le Livre* is above the average in interest.

The most important article in the Christmas number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* is Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's "What Players are They?" with eleven woodcuts of pictures of the chief performers of the last century. Mr. Molloy is, so to speak, a pupil of Dr. Doran; with a more frequent carelessness and a narrower knowledge of the bio-bibliography of the theatre. This paper is pleasantly written, and it serves as an excuse for the reproduction of paintings by Zoffany and his fellows. Perhaps the most successful portrait is the full-page Peg Woffington as *Mrs. Ford*, engraved by O. Lacour from the picture by E. Haytley.

The *Antiquary* for November begins with an article upon Olympia, by Major E. Gambier-Perry, summing up in a useful manner our information in regard to its history, the recent discoveries there, and the games there celebrated. Of "Famous Birthplaces" we have Hayes Place in Kent, where Lord Chatham died and his illustrious son was born. In an article upon "The Early Custody of Domesday Book," Mr. Hubert Hall takes issue with a previous series of papers by Mr. Round, which maintained that this, together with the other documents of the Exchequer, was kept at Winchester. His own theory is that of "the gradual withdrawal of the records, etc., from Winchester to a new headquarters at London." No reader, he says, of the 'Dialogus de Scaccario' would doubt that the Exchequer, etc., were at Westminster. "Bone Caves," by H. P. Malet, and "John Felton, a Memoir," have each its second part. In the November number Sir J. H. Ramsay continues his valuable series upon royal accounts, with the "Accounts of Edward IV." Mr. Henry B. Wheatley contributes a valuable philological paper "On the Date of the Suppression of the Letter S in French Orthography" in such words as *apostre*, *epistre*, *escriture*. This reform he shows to have taken place in the seventeenth century, and chiefly through the influence of the French Academy, founded by Richelieu. Both numbers contain several other shorter papers.

Wilhelm Friedrich's little Select Catalogue, just received from Leipzig, contains seven excellent portraits of popular authors—Gerhard von Amyntor, Carl Bleibtreu, E. von Hartmann, Hermann Heiberg, Detlev Freiherr von Liliencron, Wilhelm Walloth, and the one authoress, B. von Suttner.

L. Prang & Co. are first in the field—first in our field, at least—with samples of their holiday tokens, ranging from Christmas and New Year's cards, metallic mounts, and velvet and satin-covered blotters, up to real books like this 'Gay Day for 7,' with clever colored illustrations *à la* Kate Greenaway. Flowers form the leading motive for the decorative designs, and often accompany the figure subjects, of which there is none better, among the cards, than the two little winter-clad maidens wishing one another a happy new year over the wall. Some yellow roses and a pansied star please us most in the floral line. The metallic mount "Come, bring the holly," is well devised and very harmonious in tone. Facetiae are not wanting: the overturned bottle of ink points a New Year's moral.

Close upon these domestic productions come those of the London (and New York) firm of Raphael Tuck & Sons. In respect of color printing, the samples submitted to us rank, on the whole, below those we have just been considering, but the variety is prodigious, and there is the greatest difference in the physiognomy (if we may use the expression) of the American and English issues. The Messrs. Tuck send us innumerable cards, of all sizes, and some of leaf and fruit and mollusc shapes. A little landscape on satin attracts us more than some of the card landscapes with decorative backing. Calendars are in this assortment, and a panel copy in colors of the Ansidei Raphael, now in the National Gallery; and a "bevelled porcelain study" of a mounted soldier, seemingly photographic, in a safety-box. The "Artist-

ic Private Card Series" is likely to be popular, furnishing cards in envelopes in a neat paper box.

Christmas leaf-shaped books-no-books also come to us from Geo. R. Lockwood & Son of this city, together with sundry real books in white and gold—'Christmas Flowers,' by Adelaide Ann Proctor, 'Old Christmas Carols,' etc., 'Christmas Eve, or the Angel Guest,' and 'The Star in the East.' Here, in default of illustrations, we have colored borders besides handsome typography. In blue and white and gold is a short body of selections from 'Ben Hur,' 'Seekers After "The Light."' The little etchings are rather primitive in design and execution, but they help make a very tasteful book.

Finally, in this holiday outlook, we must notice 'Kate Greenaway's Almanac for 1888' (Routledge), of which the water-color cover is hardly consonant with the oil prints within; and the same publishers' 'Voices of the Flowers,' illustrating the verses of Whittier, Moore, and Shakspere respectively. The colored plates in this series are formal and of a rather poor grade of color printing.

E. & J. B. Young & Co. are the agents for the illustrated "Peniel Series" of the Castell Brothers, London. 'Gray's Elegy' is one, and Mrs. Hemans's 'Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers' is another. In the latter the "stern and rock-bound" coast of sandy Plymouth is given a tolerable resemblance to the Welsh coast. But these little books are well made and pretty.

Students of Dutch will be glad to have their attention directed to 'Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde: Catalogus van Boeken over Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde verkrijgbaar bij den Boekhandelaar R. W. P. de Vries,' which is not merely the ordinary bookseller's catalogue, although each item is priced and can be furnished by Mr. de Vries. The occasion of the twentieth Congress for the Language and Literature of the Netherlands meeting at Amsterdam has stimulated the compiler to strive to produce a work the completeness and accuracy of which should give it a permanent value, and the result exhibits a bibliographical painstaking which deserves a word of hearty praise. The 1,824 titles occupy 296 small quarto pages, the older and more important ones being printed with extreme fulness and excellent typography, while of collections, "works," and essays, the contents are given. The titles are arranged under topics, and, chronologically, under the centuries, and are followed by an index of authors.

The new universal language has at length obtained academic recognition. The Senate of the University of Munich, the third largest in Germany, has voted to permit Privatdocent Dr. J. E. Weiss to give lectures on Volapük to the students. But there is already room for lectures on comparative international linguistics, for there lies before us Dr. Esperanto's 'Langue Internationale: Préface et Manuel Complet' (and the same brochure in German), published at Warsaw. It cannot be denied that the inventor's name is of good omen. His motto is piquant and combative: "For a language to be universal, 'tis not enough to give it the name."

The fifth annual Convention of the Modern Language Association of America will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of this month. On the evening of the 28th, addresses will be delivered by Dr. Wm. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. James MacAlister, Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia. This and the subsequent meetings of the Association will be open to the general public. Papers will be read by Professors Collitz (Bryn Mawr), Fortier (Tulane University), Shepherd and Primer (College of Charleston), Karsten (Indiana University), Tolman (Ripon College), H. S. White (Cornell University), Wood, Elliott, Goebel, Bright (Johns Hopkins), Kroeh (Hoboken), Lang (New Bedford), and A. H. Smyth (Philadelphia). Attractive social arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates of the Association and their friends have been provided for by the Local Committee.

An Alaskan Society of Sitka has been formed at the instance of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins and President Butler of the College for the Training of Teachers, in this city, for collecting and preserving information concerning the arts, history, language, folk-lore, etc., of the native Alaskans, and the natural history of the Territory, continental and insular. It is also designed to establish a museum at Sitka.

—We omitted mention at the proper time of the July number of the *English Historical Review*, and will now only say, by way of record, that it contained three leading articles—"Aetius and Boniface," by E. A. Freeman; "Byzantine Palaces," by J. Theodore Bent; and "Queen Caroline of Naples," by Oscar Browning. The October number has four articles. The first is "The Movements of the Roman Legions from Augustus to Severus" by E. G. Hardy, an article the materials of which have been largely drawn from inscriptions, the indispensable source of information for the period of the Empire. It will be found of great service for the study of military operations of this period. An important article follows, by Mr. Bryce, "The Life of Justinian by Theodorus"; being an account of a manuscript discovered by him in the library of the Barberini palace in Rome, which he identifies with a work mentioned by Alemanni in the early part of the seventeenth century, as being by Theodorus, the preceptor of Justinian. The work, which is very short, is given in full, and is shown to contain all the items mentioned by Alemanni. The third article is by the historian Gardiner, "Charles I. and the Earl of Glamorgan." The authenticity of the treaty made by Glamorgan with the Irish in 1645 has been questioned, or rather it has been alleged that he acted beyond the powers granted him by the King, in promising to the Irish Catholics not only relief from the penal laws, but also "a freedom of Roman Catholics from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Protestant clergy." Mr. Gardiner's view is that Glamorgan's powers were very large and indefinite, but were not intended by the King to include these concessions. "Taken by themselves, these powers might authorize Glamorgan to do anything. Taken with the instructions, they authorized him to do anything of which Ormond approved." The last article is by an American, Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, on "The Employment of Indian Auxiliaries in the American War." He shows that the first proposition to employ such auxiliaries was made by the Americans themselves. "America practically failed in her efforts. England succeeded. The responsibility thus assumed by England was far greater than that which success would have imposed upon her opponent. As allies of the American forces, the savages would have been able to vent their passions only on subjects. Acting as auxiliaries of the English, the homes of hundreds of border settlers were exposed to their raids." These articles are followed by the usual number of "Notes and Documents" and "Reviews of Books."

—The Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for September opens with an elaborate paper on the "Mortality Among the Troops Serving in the United Kingdom from Consumption," by Robert Lawson, the Inspector-General of Hospitals. In 1839, the first year for which the statistics are available, the deaths of soldiers by consumption was nearly twice that of those in civil life, being 9.38 per 1,000. In the years 1880–84, the number had fallen to 3.63 per 1,000, as against 2.81 in civil life. Dr. Lawson makes the somewhat surprising statement that the great improvement in the construction and ventilation of barracks and hospitals made about twenty years ago was not followed by the expected decrease in consumption. A decrease was observed immediately, however, after the substitution of flannel shirts for linen or calico, and woollen pants for white linen. In the reports from five foreign stations during the years 1879–84, it appears that consumption prevails most in Mauritius and Ceylon, with a percentage of 3.20 in 1,000, America coming next with 2.78, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal showing the lowest percentage, 1.35.

—Mr. Joseph Rabino gives a singularly clear and condensed "Statistical Story of the Suez Canal." He divides his paper into five sections—political, historical, technical, financial, and commercial, the most interesting figures being, of course, in the last two, though we may mention that the total excavations amounted to 2,649,000,000 cubic feet. The permanent population of the Isthmus, which was 150 in 1859, is now 21,000, including 7,000 Europeans, and not including Suez, but recently an Arab village, now a town of 11,000 inhabitants. The assets in 1870 were £18,211,444, in 1886 £22,917,565, the cost of construction and improvements to date being £20,234,985. The first year in which there were any profits was 1872, when they were £82,-851. The high-water mark was reached in 1883, with profits amounting to £927,499. Last year they were £627,284, or less than any year since 1880. The surplus in 1870 was £5,873,234, at present £6,039,693. The receipts the first year in which the canal was opened for traffic were £754,532, of which £228,750 were from navigation dues. In 1883 they were £2,740,933, of which the tolls were £2,645,504, the total receipts up to the close of last year having been very nearly £25,000,000. The par value of the shares is 500 francs, and they have fluctuated from 165 in 1871 to 3,550 in 1882, the average value in 1886 having been 2,095. The shareholders receive 71 per cent. of the profits, and got their first dividend of £30,153 in 1875. In 1883 their portion was £1,018,524, the largest yet paid. The total amount paid in dividends to the shareholders has been £6,132,740, or 7½ per cent. yearly on their original outlay. They have also, in addition, a coupon bond. Singularly, the expenses for the years 1870 and 1886 were almost identically the same sum, being £754,532 in the former, and £754,567 in the latter year. The number of vessels passing through the canal has increased in sixteen years from 486, with a net tonnage of 436,609, to 3,100, net tonnage 5,767,656. The tonnage dues were 9.95 francs the first year; in 1873 they were raised to 15.17 francs. In 1886 they were 9.49 francs. The largest amount of business was done in 1885, when the dues were lowest, 9.04 francs; 3,624 vessels, 6,335,752 net tonnage, passing through. During eleven years 655,547 troops have been carried through the canal, another remarkable coincidence being that the number of English soldiers in 1885 was 43,813, of French 43,655, and in 1886, English 31,161, French 31,645. Of the 3,100 vessels making the passage last year, nearly five-sixths were English; the French, Germans, and Dutch having the next largest numbers. The United States is

classed among the 18 "all others." In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper in the Society it was announced that, after the proposed widening was completed, the length of time required for the transit would be reduced from thirty-six to twelve hours. And here it may be interesting to notice that the geographical knowledge of the Isthmus at the time of the construction of the canal was so imperfect that a canal was dug from the Nile to supply Ismailia and Suez with fresh water, while it has since been discovered that there is a plentiful supply of fresh water close to the marine canal. Had this been known at that time, Sir Charles Warren remarks in his recent address before the British Association, "it is questionable how far any occupation of Egypt would have been necessary."

— The sixteenth day of this month will be the three hundred and third anniversary of the birth of John Selden, a great name among English lawyers, and that day will witness the first anniversary meeting of a society named in his honor. The "Selden Society" has been founded "to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law." We called attention to the "draft prospectus" of this Society earlier in the year, when it was yet in a "provisional" stage, and we then expressed the hope that an enterprise of such possibilities for our law might meet with a support that would enable it to go forward with vigor. This it seems to be doing. A late announcement says that it is hoped that the first volume to be published by the Society may be in the hands of subscribers before the end of the year. This volume will be a publication of Thirteenth Century Pleas of the Crown from the Eyre Rolls, edited with a translation by Mr. Maitland of Cambridge University. These cases are expected to throw an instructive light upon the genesis of our petty jury, and from them we may see how the twelve hundredors and four townsmen of Bracton became the two juries of a later time. How the ordeals of fire and water gradually passed into the modern form of trial will also be illustrated. Each subscriber receives all the publications for the year. The annual subscription is one guinea, and members have no further liability of any kind. The Society is for laymen as well as lawyers. Professor J. B. Thayer of the Harvard Law School continues to be the Honorary Secretary for America, but a number of local secretaries have been named in the larger cities throughout the country—in New York, Mr. Alexander Tison, whose address is 45 William Street.

—We have received the prospectus of an English version of Hachette's collection of "Grands Écrivains Français," which is to be issued under the general title: 'Great French Writers' (Geo. Routledge & Sons). The first volumes to appear will be M. Gaston Boissier's 'Madame de Sévigné,' translated by Mr. Henry Llewellyn Williams; and M. Albert Sorel's 'Montesquieu,' translated by M. Gustave Masson. It is to be hoped that these translations will be more lightly done than that of the prospectus for the original work, which is rendered into very heavy English in the sheet that has reached us. In it the translator talks of the "profound taste for historical researches" of our century, which "it has yielded itself up to with a success unknown to anterior times," and of the "erudite pens" which have engaged in "reviving the great writers of all literature." These are mere eccentricities of style; but the pretentious mistranslations of M. Jusserand's French are more offensive. It would be difficult to bring together a greater number of blunders of all kinds than there are in the translation of the passage beginning "Initiateurs d'abord"—"Imitators first, then diffusers at large, the French were the foremost, in the vortex of the turbulence marking the opening of the Middle Ages, to resuscitate literature. . . . The study of mediæval literature commenced in France ere it was propagated throughout Europe. . . . The realm of Louis XIV. lifted form into honor"—and concluding with "our own electric and scientific era." But even this is not the worst our translator can do. He is quite inimitable when he rises to original work, and supplies passages not in the French, as in the following: "Hence the great thinkers of French literature interest not merely their direct descendants at home, but the strangers around her numerous posterity scattered beyond the frontiers; wherever in England the Huguenots carried arts and crafts, and in the Americas and Australia, where the Canadian *voyageur* and fur-hunter traversed the wilds, where Lieut. Bellot sought for Franklin in the eternal ice, and where La Pérouse planted the red, white, and blue." These novel literary, historical, and geographical views need no comment.

RECENT POETRY.

THE harvest of poetry is this year so great, on both sides the Atlantic, as to make one feel that Sydney Smith's dream must have come true, and that there are now thirty-nine muses and only nine articles of faith. It is perhaps fortunate for the critic that so many of these newborn volumes prove to be *biblia abiblia*, or book-no-books; so many of them are, like the rhymes of Pope's young aspirant,

"Inspired by hunger and request of friends,"

as greatly to simplify the work of selection. The best among recent volumes of American verse is doubtless the reprint of Mr. R. W. Gilder's poems by the Century Company. It is to this author, more than to any other man of his years, that we must look for leadership out of what Mr. Stedman has called the twilight of the poets, in order that we may yet have another productive era in American verse. It is all the more to be regretted, therefore, that he should imitate his favorite Rossetti in rearranging the order of his poems, from time to time, and so confusing their bibliography; recombining them, that is, in separate volumes, after they had once been brought together. The 'Lyrics and Other Poems' of the edition of 1885 are now again divided into 'Lyrics' and 'The New Day,' while 'The Celestial Passion' includes the later poems not embraced in the edition of 1885. We thus have three thin books, separately paged and indexed, tastefully bound in illuminated paper, and altogether offering about the requisite material for a single adequate volume. Such variations mar the unity and definiteness of an author's impression upon the public mind, and give a needless effect of variableness and whim. For the rest, Mr. Gilder's muse, which was always exquisitely graceful, grows stronger with years; and its strength rises with the theme, as in the following sonnet, which, while varying from the now customary Italian form, has a terseness and vigor all its own:

THE SOUL.

Three messengers to me from heaven came,
And said: "There is a deathless human soul—
It is not lost, as is the fiery flame
That dies into the undistinguishing whole.
Ah, no; it separate is, distinct as God—
Nor any more than He can it be killed;
Then fearless give thy body to the clod,
For naught can quench the light that once it filled!"
Three messengers—the first was human LOVE;
The second voice came crying in the night,
With strange and awful music from above—
None who have heard that voice forget it quite;
BIRTH is it named. The third, O, turn not pale!—
'Twas DEATH to the undying soul cried, Hail! (P. 59.)

Miss Edith Thomas represents among what Southey profanely called the "she-poets" of America the same element of promise represented by Mr. Gilder among the men. She is in danger of publishing too much, but her 'Lyrics and Sonnets' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) must be admitted to contain some of her most delicate work, as, for instance, that exquisitely wrought poem, "Frailty's Shield" (p. 31). The external beauty of the book—surely the work of some special artist whom this house has lately retained to design its covers—goes fitly with the contents; and the simultaneous appearance from the same establishment, in soberer guise, of the 'Early and Late Poems' of the Cary sisters, shows conclusively the astonishing advance in the poetic work of American women which dates from the comparatively brief career of Helen Jackson ("H. H."). Before her—Mrs. Sigourney, the Davidsons, and the Carys; since her time—Miss Thomas, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Deland, and Miss Jennison. It is an astonishing step forward in thought, emotion, and expression.

We should place as easily first among reprinted volumes of poetry, and perhaps among all gift-books for the coming Christmas, the new volume of 'Lyrics, Idylls, and Romances' from Browning (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It far exceeds either of the New York collections (edited respectively by Mr. White and Mr. Mason) in felicity of choice and beauty of external form; and it surpasses the editions of Mr. Rolfe and Miss Hersey in that it is not arranged for school purposes, and has neither preface nor notes. We can suggest no improvement on the selection of poems, except that the poem "Before" should have been given as well as its companion poem "After"; and nothing to improve the details of execution, except here and there a possible change in the punctuation. For example, the editor of this volume, in the closing line of "Childe Roland," strikes out the period which originally divided it:

"And blew. "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."

This is the way it appears in the American edition of 1856; and this makes the words in quotation-marks a sort of colophon, or a final recurrence by the minstrel to the keynote of the strain. But it is printed in the present volume:

"And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came,"

as if the 'Childe Roland' were some particular note upon the horn. The same omission occurs in the careful edition of Mr. Rolfe and Miss Hersey, nor is any explanation given in the notes. If expressly authorized by Mr. Browning, it should be mentioned, for it is well known that many misprints have occurred in the English editions of his works. For the rest, this one little volume contains a sufficient refutation of two common impressions in regard to Browning: that he is needlessly obscure, and that his genius is not distinctively lyrical.

Among English poems not yet reprinted in this country, the reader inevitably turns first to the latest production of "Michael Field"; for, however this author may persist in taking Marlowe instead of Shakspere for a model, there is always some suggestion of the "mighty line." The heroes and heroines cut and slash with words, as in the stage-business; and there is often a forbidding nakedness of human emotion; but power is always hopeful, until it is evident that it is to remain raw and crude, not mellowing with time. No sure light on this point is afforded by 'Canute the Great. The Cup of Water' (London: George Bell & Sons); yet it must be owned that this last play shows a

dawning softness which gives promise. The old gardener says of love (p. 136): "It's all sweet, I reckon, when one is young and of a warm climate inside like the vine-house"; and there is a good deal of this sweet vine-house atmosphere in the play. Another of the sword-and-buckler books is a rather ambitious epic on 'The Death of Roland' (London: Trübner), by John Frederick Rowbotham, author of an extended history of music. It is the first of a proposed series of poetical romances, and though it cannot be called enjoyable, it has a certain interest as based upon a new experiment in epic rhythm. Mr. Rowbotham holds that the hexameter is now ineligible, having been based on Greek music, which habitually ran in pairs or phrases of three bars; whereas modern music is phrased in four bars, and implies rather an octometer, which he employs. So he writes about

"The glory of Roland, the peerless Paladin, and the great rout at Roncesvalles,"

and so on for twenty cantos. In curious contrast to this exalted effort is the dingy little pamphlet 'Low Down: Wayside Thoughts in Ballad and Other Verse, by Two Tramps' (London: Redway). It is coarsely printed on cheap paper of various hues, and stitched with packthread; the poems are dated at many different points in England and America, and there is nothing about them which seems especially vigorous or authentic. 'Underwoods,' by Robert Louis Stevenson (New York: Scribners), has nothing in it quite worthy of the borrowed title; but there is throughout a flavor of the author's characteristic personality which his readers may well enjoy, since he so obviously enjoys it for himself, and so large a part of these poems relates to himself and his friends.

In 'Prince Lucifer,' by Alfred Austin (New York: Macmillan), the author sustains the impression he has always made, of a pair of tongs that do not quite reach the coals. He takes himself very seriously, addresses himself to high themes, brings in the Weisshorn and the Matterhorn as interlocutors, but, after all, we are left unwarmed. Lord Lytton, in 'After Paradise; or, Legends of Exile' (Boston: Estes & Lauriat), is still remoter from the sacred fire, and is so tame that one sometimes sighs even for a touch of that "featherheadedness" with which he has been charged as a statesman. Mrs. Augusta Webster's 'The Sentence' (London: Unwin; New York: Scribner & Welford) is far superior to either of these works; it is a strong, sustained, and rather grim tragedy of the times of Caligula. It is rather a relief to turn from even this to the ever-delicate and fanciful 'Garden Secrets' of the late Philip Bourke Marston, here reprinted separately in a dainty volume (Boston: Roberts), with a biographical sketch by the American friend to whom the blind young poet expressed himself as being so much indebted—Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton.

Among recent English translations there is a version of Schiller's 'Wallenstein,' by C. G. N. Lockhart (Edinburgh: Blackwood). The volume includes "The Piccolomini" and "The Death of Wallenstein," and omits "Wallenstein's Camp," on the avowed ground that it is hard to render. This would not be surprising, since Coleridge made the same omission, were it not for the fact that Mr. Lockhart, who has resided for many years in Australia, served in the Austrian Army during his youth, and might have been supposed to be attracted by the omitted play of the trilogy. His version is valuable less for its poetic quality than as including many passages omitted by Coleridge, whose notions of the duties of a translator were anything but rigorous. Among books of translation may well be included 'The New Purgatory, and Other Poems,' by Elizabeth Rachel Chapman (Scribner & Welford). These are by the author of a previous volume entitled 'A Comtist Lover, and Other Essays'; but the most valuable part of the present work is a careful paraphrase of cantos xxx-xxxi of the 'Purgatorio,' containing the meeting of Dante and Beatrice. We have received also some volumes of Fitzgerald and Omar Khayyám literature, which must be reserved for separate notice.

One of the most curious things in literature is that law which seems to provide the most ample and luxurious illustrations for the poorest books. This is shown, for example, in the illustrated editions of 'Geraldine, a Tale of the St. Lawrence' (Boston: Ticknor); and of 'Ringing Ballads, including Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight,' by Rose Hartwick Thorpe (Boston: Lothrop). In the former case the reliance of the publishers must doubtless be placed on the value of the new edition as a guide-book; and in the latter on the school-room popularity of the principal poem, although there is certainly something odd in calling a series of ballads "ringing" when there is nothing that rings in any of them, save in that which announces that the curfew must not ring. Of a higher grade as to literary execution, but not, unfortunately, in respect to illustrations, is Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford's 'Ballads of Authors' (Boston: Lothrop), based on incidents in the lives of Goldsmith, Johnson, Milton, Cowper, Chatterton, and Shakspere. Even as to this we must complain that the author makes "Louvain" rhyme with "sang" (p. 13), and that the artist represents water-lilies as being wide open at midnight (p. 73). 'Old Homestead Ballads,' by Wallace Bruce (Harpers), is a volume much in the style of Will Carleton's, and perhaps destined to the same sort of popularity—a kind of chromolithograph success.

In America, when all else fails, there is always an interest in looking at the title-pages of new books and studying the geographical range represented. Thus, Miss Jessie Wilson Manning's 'The Passion of Life' (Cincinnati: Robt. Clarke & Co.) takes a new value when we learn that it was written at Chariton, Iowa; 'Letters from Colorado,' by H. L. Wason (Boston: Cupples & Hurd), has a guarantee of local coloring in the fact that it was composed in Wagon Wheel Gap, Rio Grande County; 'The Cabin in the Clearing,' by Benjamin S. Parker (Chicago: Kerr), has poems written in Indiana, Michigan, and Canada; 'A Lost Epic,' by William Canton, seems Canadian, and is dedicated to Queen Victoria (Boston: Lothrop). Of these volumes the last has by far the largest share of power and promise. We can hardly attribute either promise or performance to 'Songs of the Mexican Seas,' by C. H. (Joaquin) Miller (Boston: Roberts), whose mouthing strains have gained nothing in maturity, and have lost something of their novelty since they first charmed an English public that as yet knew not Cody or Sullivan. Mrs. Frances L. Mace, in 'Pine and Palm' (Boston: Ticknor), ranges from the mountains of Maine to the delights of "the New Italy"—which she finds in Southern California—and writes with a good deal of grace and vigor in both latitudes. Mr. David Skaats Foster in like manner takes us, in his 'The Tragedy of the Unexpected' (Putnam), from New Hampshire and its Wentworths to Florida and its Spanish traditions, but leaves his whimsical title unexplained. Gen. Alexander Hamilton publishes, in aid of the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown, N. Y., a volume of his tragedies and smaller poems (Dick & Fitzgerald); and the influence they will exert is not inappropriate to the proposed name of the cemetery. 'Songs of New Sweden,' by Arthur Peterson, U. S. N. (Philadelphia: Hart), is an effort that is commendable, if not wholly successful, to put into verse the legends of Swedish colonization on this continent. 'Songs of History: Poems and Ballads upon Important Episodes in American History,' by Hezekiah Butterworth (Boston: N. E. Publishing Co.), is a more elaborate effort in the same general direction; but it can only be said of the poet, as one sometimes hears it said of a favorite preacher, that he has beautiful texts. 'In Realms of God,' by James B. Kenyon (Cassell), has some good Oriental touches; and 'Wind Flowers,' by J. Luella Dowd Smith (Chicago: Kerr), some good German translations. 'Blooms of the Berry,' by Madison J. Caweine (Louisville: Morton), is exuberant and *Poesque*, but not without promise, if years of self-control could be brought to bear upon the author. In 'From Heart and Nature,' by Sarah Knowles Bolton and Charles Knowles Bolton (Crowell), we have the pleasant spectacle of a mother and son travelling together, studying together, and, finally, publishing their joint poems in one volume, the share contributed by each being dedicated to the other. 'Bird Talk,' by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is more graceful and less didactic than most of this author's productions, although the latter quality is not wholly wanting; the illustrations are exceedingly graceful also, but rather too suggestive of those accompanying Michelet's 'Birds' in its English dress.

One of the most attractive of these minor volumes of verse is doubtless 'Songs and Ballads,' by Fanny Raymond-Ritter (New York: F. W. Christern). This well-known musical writer here gives us music in verse, some of these poems having been already adapted as two-part songs, and others bearing on musical subjects. From a series relating to the great composers, and described by the author with unusual honesty as "mostly irregular," we transcribe one on Von Weber, which is both regular and good:

"Thou Oberon, lord of wonderhorn and wand!
Thou Prospero, from thought's isle-solitude
Encircling earth with music's Ariel-mood!
Thou Merlin of the mind's Broceliande,
The magic of thy bardic staff's command
With golden tone has every breath imbued
That floats o'er knightly field or demon wood,
Or gypsy heath or mermaid-haunted strand!
As cruel Viveliane to captive doom
Allured the enchanter through his own wild spell,
To death thy muse drew thee; as, ages long,
His voice pealed forth, prophetic, from that tomb,
So sounds, so shall sound, thine; an oracle
Foretelling destinies yet unknown to Song!" (P. 62.)

Best of all is a thin volume (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) of the thoughtful and highly finished poems by Edward Rowland Sill, a name long familiar to the readers of our periodicals, and rendered none the less dear by his early death. The world has lost much in a writer who could draw such a thought as this from the tragedy of the Matterhorn:

TRUTH AT LAST.

"Does a man ever give up hope, I wonder—
Face the grim fact, seeing it clear as day?
When Bennen saw the snow slip, heard its thunder
Low, louder, roaring round him, felt the speed
Grow swifter as the avalanche hurled downward,
Did he for just one heart-throb—did he, indeed,
Know with all certainty, as they swept onward,
There was the end, where the crag dropped away?
Or did he think, even till they plunged and fell,
Some miracle would stop them? Nay, they tell
That he turned round, face forward, calm and pale
Stretching his arms out towards his native vale
As if in mute, unspeakable farewell,
And so went down. 'Tis something, if at last,
Though only for a flash, a man may see
Clear-eyed the future as he sees the past,
From doubt, or fear, or hope's illusion free." (P. 107.)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—III.

THE announcement of 'New Fairy Tales from Brentano, Told in English by Kate Freiligrath Kroeker' (A. C. Armstrong & Son) will have pleased all who had read the previous selection.

Brentano's ingenious working over of old material amounts almost to freshness. The translator has not been careful of her wills and shalls, but in other respects her vivacious rendering is praiseworthy. We cannot approve the choice of such bloody stories as that of Frisky Wisky or the Myrtle Maiden. It is some years since J. R. Planché brought out his approximately complete version of Mme. d'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales. The Messrs. Routledge now send us an edition cleverly illustrated by Gordon Brown and Lydia F. Emmet. The book is adapted for older rather than younger children. There is humor and ideality in Dr. Weir Mitchell's 'Prince Little Boy, and Other Tales' (Lippincott); but they are unequal yoke-fellows. The humor is often intended for the parent, not the child, and sometimes verges upon flatness, so that we suspect our author's judgment in this direction. The illustrations are likewise dissimilar in degree as well as in kind, the best being very good. Dr. Mitchell for the first time acknowledges the authorship of some of these tales which have appeared in print before. One of his profession in Germany, Dr. Richard Leander, wielded "the delicate pen which alternated by night with the delicate probe and scalpel by day, and sought to relieve the sad web and woof of war with fringe of graceful fancies," producing 'German Fantasies by French Firesides' (Putnams). The translator, whose words we have quoted, has well expressed the merit of these fairy tales, which we heartily commend for their imaginativeness, playfulness, and refinement. They were written during the siege of Paris.

Two genuine Eastern tales in which the supernatural plays no part, have been reproduced from Malcolm's 'Sketches of Persia'—"one of the most agreeable books in the English language," vouches Prof. Child of Harvard, "though it seems scarcely to be known to the present generation of Americans." They compose 'Stories from the Persian: Abdûlla of Khorassan, Ahmed the Cobbler' (Cambridge: C. W. Sever), a little book, daintily printed, and sure to be acceptable to any child, except so far as it feeds in vain a desire for more such excellent moralities.

Joanna Spyri's 'Gritli's Children' (Boston: Cupples & Hurd) resembles other stories from the same hand in certain of its elements and properties, and introduces us once more to Switzerland for the sake of an invalid child. The movement is animated. There are many pathetic incidents, but the general effect of the book is cheering and salutary. The translation is excellent, as heretofore.

Mrs. Molesworth's 'Palace in the Garden' (Thomas Whittaker) is put in the mouths of children, but is really a novel for grown folks, and we cannot think it is improved for either audience by this treatment.

The one-syllable histories of Russia and Japan, prepared by Miss Helen Ainslee Smith for the Messrs. Routledge, show unusual dexterity in that sort of writing, being far less wooden and unidiomatic than most similar attempts have been. It still remains a question, however, whether so much labor is worth while, and whether more difficulties are not created than overcome, as, for example, when one uses the hard word "realm" for the easy word "kingdom."

We shall not subject Mr. Willis J. Abbot's 'Blue Jackets of 1812' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) to the scrutiny which would be prudent after the shortcomings of his 'Blue Jackets of '61. It is enough for us to express our regret that, at the close of the first century of the Republic, books should still be manufactured for the young which tend to keep alive the pernicious national antipathy of Americans for Englishmen. This feeling is distinctly fostered by the author in his present work, and it is aggravated by his presenting the British not only in the light of bullying, tyrannical armed enemies, but as exceptionally brutal in their treatment of impressed and imprisoned American seamen. The truth is, our ordinary naval discipline at that time, and for the next thirty years, had nothing to boast of over that of England. All the "glory" we won by sea in the war of 1812 was with the aid of debased and tortured men whose lot cannot be contemplated without a shudder. To conceal this fact is to hold up a falsehood to the young.

'Boys and Masters' (Longmans, Green & Co.), by A. H. Gilkes, is a story of life in an English public school. The author, who is head-master of Dulwich College, has chosen three or four boys as types, and traced their course through school in a series of sketches rather than in a connected tale. He has evidently a very clear understanding of boys, their ways of thinking and motives to action, and their conversations are natural and unconstrained, but he is not so successful in making the boys themselves real and lifelike to his readers. This is even truer of his portraits of the masters: their talk is well reported, though the meaning of what they say is not always apparent, but they remain shadows, with perhaps a single exception. The frequent use of schoolboy slang and allusions to local customs will, we fear, make it difficult at times for the American boy to understand. It is a thoughtful book, perhaps intended more for masters than for boys, and shows well what a master who is in thorough sympathy with his pupils can accomplish, and also the unconscious influence which an upright boy exerts upon his companions.

'Notes for Boys' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), by an "Old Boy," is a series of short essays, somewhat after the manner of the Chesterfield Letters, written by an Englishman for the guidance of his son. He treats of a great variety of topics, from unselfishness, truth, and honesty to the choice of a profession and marriage, in a straightforward, wholesome way, which impresses one both with his good sense and with his clear comprehension of the temptations and dangers besetting a boy on his entrance to business life. All subjects are treated from the standpoint of an Englishman of the middle class who desires his son to be successful, not in the ordinary meaning of the word, but in the making the best use of his opportunities, both for himself and for those about him. In the matter of sports cricket is put first; while of football he says: "I do not think highly; the Rugby game especially is brutal," in which judgment we heartily agree with him. Medicine is placed at the head of the professions, the stage at the foot, and religion is regarded as the foundation of all morals, and is summed up as obedience to the Golden Rule. The author at times is needlessly egotistical, and exceptions could be taken to some of his statements. Occasionally his illustrations are not well chosen. The act of Nicholas in choosing a straight line for the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow was by no means a typical instance of a bad ambition. Many fathers, we are sure, would get useful hints from this book, while the boy who should follow its teachings would have a well-rounded character, and be a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, whatever his position in life.

In 'Ways for Boys' (Boston: D. Lothrop Co.), by F. T. Vance and others, youngsters are told in a concise but clear way, aided in many instances by diagrams, how to make kites, tents, menageries, boats, and snowshoes. There are also simple instructions for walking, skating, and tree culture—this last chapter, by John Robinson, being the best and most useful in the book.

Mrs. Mary Treat's 'My Garden Pets' (Lothrop) is a charming little book for old or young. It describes, in unaffected style, the author's observations of some phases of the garden life of certain spiders, ants, and wasps, and offers a few biographical details for one or two celebrated spiders, which may be useful to the future historian. Mrs. Treat gives very clear and interesting evidence of how both spiders and wasps can appreciate favors and kind treatment, even if they can hardly be said to be tamed. She seems, however, to have found the white-faced hornet refractory. The account of the life and raids of the slave-making ant and of the silent, but perfectly efficient, communication which takes place between individual ants, is extremely interesting. The illustrations, by E. H. Garrett, are mostly of inferior quality, coarse, confused, and muddy; but this may be partly due to the printer.

'Our Darlings' (Routledge) is a pretty oblong book of colored plates by "Mars." French designs they are, here reproduced with an English text, and we see the little ones at home, in town, in the country, at the sea-side, at play. Nobody could mistake them for Teutons and Anglo-Saxons, and they are most interesting as foils to the types we are most accustomed to. The drawing is skilful, and as graceful as conformity to French fashions will permit.

RECENT NOVELS.

The Bee-Man of Orn, and Other Fanciful Tales. By Frank R. Stockton. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Hundredth Man. By Frank R. Stockton. The Century Co.

Fools of Nature. By Alice Brown. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Love and Theology. By Celia Parker Woolley. Ticknor & Co.

Jack the Fisherman. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mohammed Benani: A Story of To-day. London: Sampson Low & Co.

Ismay's Children. By the author of 'Hogan, M. P.,' etc. Harper & Bros.

Tony, the Maid. By Blanche Willis Howard. Harper & Bros.

Country Luck. By John Habberton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

White Cockades. By Edward Irenæus Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Rose of Paradise. By Howard Pyle. Harper & Bros.

Mr. Stockton's imagination was off on a frolic when it committed him to the creation of 'The Bee-Man of Orn,' and of the many astonishing persons now closely confined in a volume with that "ugly, untidy, shrivelled, and brown" victim of the junior sorcerer. The most morose of critics could find little to growl at in the conduct of any man or beast or demon presented by the genius of the page. There is no reason why he should not, with a clear conscience, abandon himself to the will of the blithe spirit, and make the most of a merry hour. The method by which Mr. Stockton controls the vagaries of his familiar is now too well known to require comment. His work is gravely to demonstrate a grotesque or ridiculous proposition in plain and direct language. The writers of the famous fairy stories of all ages and climes knew the value of this method, and furious

satirists have availed themselves of it at once to cloak their literal meaning and to poison their shafts. Mr. Stockton uses it neither to scourge evil nor to reform abuse, but with the wholly beneficent intention of provoking spontaneous laughter. In the story of "The Griffin and the Minor Canon," there is a hint of more serious purpose. Here the author seems to emulate those achievements of true humorists which are greater though not rarer than is the successful provision of pure amusement. Beneath the fantastic imagery it is not hard to discern the self-seeking, ungenerous, cowardly mob contrasted with the exceptionally modest, unselfish, and courageous individual. The griffin is a novel symbol for even-handed justice, encouraging the good and terrorizing the wicked. He is a creature of most upright soul, of beautiful discrimination and insight. We cannot but regret his demise, and wish that it were possible to resuscitate him. Here and there on the earth's surface may still be found a community which would be none the worse of a permanent griffin to persuade it, by wagging his red-hot tail, to honor and reverence a minor canon.

Perceiving in this charming story some ability to excite grave emotion, to stir contempt for what is contemptible, and admiration for what is admirable, one is naturally anxious to find the author developing positive power in this direction. Unfortunately, in longer works, with scope to show all there is in a man, Mr. Stockton fails to fulfil expectation, however modest, or to satisfy literary judgment, however lenient. Indeed, when we speak of Mr. Stockton as a novelist, we are obliged to imitate Mrs. Wilfer, who, having referred to Bella's "attractions," said she wished to be understood as using the word with the qualification that she meant it in no sense whatever. 'The Hundredth Man' confirms a suspicion suggested by 'The Late Mrs. Null,' that for the vocation of the contemporary novelist, which is to rouse the world to "sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not," Mr. Stockton has no more capability than has a clever concocter of nonsense rhymes. Confronting the facts of life, the common motives, ends, and actions of common people, his genius is speedily worsted. Before this task the method of which he is master serves only to lead him hopelessly away from the result he wishes to achieve.

'The Hundredth Man' has two themes imperfectly wrought together. The first includes the series of events by which Mr. Harold Stratford proved himself to be the object of his solicitous search, a man preëminent in the fact that no other in a hundred is, or could have been, like him. Mr. Stratford certainly justifies the author's selection. With deliberate intention not to marry Miss Armatt, he separates her as deliberately from her lover. When Miss Armatt, dying for love of somebody, anybody, consents to live at the entreaty of a third man, Mr. Stratford, too late, discovers that he might have loved her. Considering the character ascribed by the author to Stratford and Miss Armatt, the situation in all its ramifications is obtrusively improbable nonsense. But, after all, the characters are only said to belong to them. The people have no real existence; they are lifeless figments of an imagination which is no longer a sprite, nothing but a poor, over-driven beast of burden. If Miss Armatt could be regarded seriously as a representative graduate of a woman's college, then the opponents of any sort of education for women might lift up their voices and rejoice. No adjective could be less appropriate than Tennyson's "sweet" prefixed to such a girl graduate as that. The secondary plot, which embraces the vicissitudes of Vatoldi's restaurant, is not irrational, but is prosy and dull, signifying nothing.

The people in 'Fools of Nature' do not belong to the social contingent of natural-born fools. They are of the multitude driven to indiscretion and folly by natural tendencies which override intelligence and dominate will. The fundamental conception is rather profound, affording opportunity for drawing refined distinctions, and for explaining much in conduct that is irreconcilable with obvious character. The author is not incompetent to develop her conception, but hardly realizes its possibilities. She has almost restricted her illustration of the force for folly that lies in the wisest of us to the fascination exercised by spiritualism over people of good instincts and some intellectual strength. Miss Brown's delineation of Dr. Ricker and exposure of his methods are good, but add nothing to knowledge of a subject of which the daily press keeps the public very fully informed. Much more interesting is the ethical problem presented to Sarah Ellis, when she learns that her fiancé has a divorced wife still living. This wife had wantonly betrayed and abandoned him, and therefore he was a free man, according to law and to Gospel. Miss Ellis's hesitation about marrying him is rather an instance of inherited prejudice than of desirable sensitiveness to requirements of personal morality. Accepting, however, the author's view, it is a pity, for purposes of clever workmanship, that she permits her heroine's decision to be dictated by a medium, again a pity that she does not devise a stronger expedient to compel her to leave her husband. In analysis of Sarah's mental perplexity, some unusually fine points are made, and one regrets that experience which precludes hearty sympathy with her self-sacrifice.

The intrinsic evidence of this clever story is that the author has had limited opportunities for observation. Sarah Ellis is the ideal, and far from a low one, of the New England woman novelist; she is a creature prone to distort into caricature the divine faces of duty, and love, and truth. The young man who marries Sarah is another ideal, far too elegant a person ever to make a boarding-house his habitat, even as he is too modern to indulge in "throes of ecstatic woman worship," or to experience visitations from impalpable substances which sweep upon him "like a soft pall covering the corpse of noisome passions." The New England village people, on the other hand, are realistic studies, well characterized and amusing, while the sketch of Linora, though verging on burlesque, hits hard at a feminine propensity for providing one's self with a romantic background.

'Love and Theology' presents some characters and situations not unlike those of 'Fools of Nature.' Rachel Armstrong is another Sarah Ellis, sturdier, sounder, yet more repellant, and probably a more accurate study of the type. She properly belongs to the days when the whole Christian world was subject to theological tyranny. To-day she could hardly be found outside of Scotland or New England. The character is not lovable, but, until the idea of religious duty shall have become extinct and the practice obsolete, it is one that will challenge interest and remain well worth a novelist's dissection. When Rachel's lover, Forbes, confesses that he has abandoned their mutual faith, and that he can never attempt to preach a doctrine that he does not believe, she renounces him instantly, absolutely. She experiences no doubt, scarcely an impulse of regretful tenderness. She bows to the will of God, but her soul is consumed with wrath and bitterness. This scene between the lovers is noticeably dramatic. Forbes having described the Bible as a work which must always "rank among the best literature," Rachel's horrified repetition of the word "literature" conveys more vividly the idea of her despair, of the sudden wreck of her life's best hopes, than could chapters of analytical description. In the early chapters, the character of Forbes is as fine and consistent as that of Rachel, and much more attractive. When he appears in the West preaching a free-and-easy sort of religion, he is neither comprehensible nor natural. He becomes vague as his creed, fantastic as the ritual devised by himself.

There are many other people in the novel, all unusually well thought out, and each possessing some point of interest. They are principally busied about love and theology, which absorbing affairs are, however, so wrought in with their daily life that the figures are well rounded. A little nonsense now and then would make them more agreeable, and might be borne, even at the expense of naturalness. The vivacity of Virginia Fairfax, and the author's neat, ironical humor, are small leaven for so much gravity. The end of the story is more conventional than logical. It is true that trial exposes to Rachel flaws in her own perfection, and assails the fortress of her self-righteousness. Nevertheless, her reconciliation with Forbes is equivalent to striking her colors—making unconditional surrender.

Miss Phelps's 'Jack the Fisherman' is a heart-rending tragedy drawn from real life—from life that is all reality, grim, pitiless, and most pitiful. Jack is an easy-going, good-tempered fellow. Poverty and drunkenness are his inheritance, and it is preordained that he shall follow the sea. Nothing short of a miracle could save such a Jack from crime and awful death in one shape or another. But no miracle is wrought for this Jack any more than for most of his kind. The nearest thing to a special Providence in his favor is the love of the girl he marries, which, as usual, not only fails to regenerate him, but gives him a legal opportunity utterly to degrade his manhood. Facts similar to those here employed have come under the observation of almost every one capable of observing. We all know that a large part of the world is very bad and wretched, and, when we think of it, prefer that all should be good and happy. Yet it is doubtful whether constant familiarity with the worst and the wretchedest has such power to make us feel the horror of the facts as have this artistic presentation and arrangement of them. Keen penetration into the thoughts and motives of a class but little understood by those more happily born, faithful observation of their miserable lives, a passion of sympathy and very remarkable literary force and finish, all go to make this short story one of the most valuable and striking contributions to the mass of realistic fiction. It is on a level with the realism of George Eliot and of Tolstoi, which is equivalent to saying that it has to do with the enduring realities, not with the trivial, the shallow, and the transitory.

Truly man is born unto sorrow as the sparks fly upward, not alone by the Puritan's stern and rock-bound coast, but also in the land of 'Mohammed Benani,'

> "Where the light wings of zephyr, oppress'd with perfume,
> Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gül in her bloom;
> Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,
> And all save the spirit of man is divine."

The spirit of man in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco is indeed incredibly base, and there is little to choose between the cringing cowardice of the natives and the criminal oppression of them winked at, if not openly abetted, by representatives of foreign Christian

nations. The object of the author of this novel is a serious and noble one, and can be most succinctly stated by a quotation from his preface:

"It is to attract public attention to the evil adjustment of a mechanism which grinds not grain but human creatures between the upper and nether stone of Jewish and Moorish oppression—awful mills to which the placid breeze of consular support imparts continuous motion."

The consular support exposed in the pages of 'Mohammed Benani' is ostensibly Russian, but since no legation or consulate at Tingizirah flies the Russian flag, let him whom the shoe fits wear it. In the thorough and sympathetic development of his serious motive the author is perfectly successful, and his novel should be read with interest and profit by those who, in a general way, have the welfare of humanity at heart, and by those in high places who have power to mitigate the evils so forcibly presented to their notice. It follows almost inevitably that the work is not distinguished by the definite personal interest, the sharp characterization, necessary to insure its recognition as a fine example of fiction. One of the characters says, "If you want to be successful, never write a novel with a moral"; the importance of the author's moral has certainly impaired the success of his novel. The Sultan's envoy, Benani, is little more than a symbol, in burnoose and turban, for the throng of his outraged and despoiled fellow-countrymen. The sensitive, mysterious Eftomah is little more than an allegorical figure. She stands for that universal silence and reserve which the author declares to be the attitude of the East before the inquisitive, analytical, sceptical West. Paulovitch, the Russian humanitarian, and his English wife, Cassimir, the dragoman, and Werner, the Bavarian soldier, have more individuality, are more instinct with life, yet they, too, are one-sided, ever harping on one string. They make little impression except as instruments created to accomplish a mission. But, although the people are abstractions, the events are dramatic and well marshalled, while the setting of the scene leaves nothing to be desired in the way of local color and Oriental gorgeousness.

Remembering the dash, fun, and pathos of Miss Laffan's earlier novels, 'Ismay's Children' is opened with some assurance of coming enjoyment. Expectation is not bitterly disappointed, yet lacks something of satisfaction. The story is, of course, Irish, but the author's vision of Ireland is nearer to that of "A sad votarist in palmer's weeds" than to that of "Laughter holding both his sides." Ismay's children are the victims of an irregular, Scotch marriage, and not until Miss Laffan is nearly done with them is the validity of their father, Captain Mauleverer's, marriage with Ismay D'Arcy established. The reader is not invited to assist in a wild-goose chase after records and witnesses, but to take part in the daily life of an Irish village. Small farmers, shopkeepers, beggars, and the parish priest pass through the pages as naturally as through the shabby, dirty streets of Barrettstown, and their particularly slow transit is only a little more irritating in print than it is in reality. The shadow on the lives of the young Mauleverers seems to hang over all, and the author's interpretation of her characters is tinged with contemptuous bitterness. Her sense of their degradation is stronger than sympathy with their wrongs, and has benumbed her faculty for extracting humor out of the dullest of them. The figure of young Godfrey Mauleverer is romantic and sorrowful. Given his nature and circumstances, he must naturally become a patriot, the unsuspecting tool of self-interested, rascally conspirators. The end of Godfrey is inevitable; he had the character that never controls destiny. The pain inflicted by contemplation of the boy's gloomy career is partly mitigated by the happy fortune in love provided for his sister. Though one hardly sees why Marion Mauleverer should have commanded Lord Ansdale's devotion, it is quite clear that she did, and the author's manner of telling about it is exceptionally delicate and fresh.

'Tony, the Maid' is all but a bit of pure, light comedy. Tony is vivacious and piquant, drawn with admirable reserve. Nothing that Tony does or says could be changed without injury. She is a perfect reproduction of the soubrette of old comedy, with quite brilliant, original individuality. In the delineation of Tony's mistress, the author has unfortunately cast discretion to the winds. There is stuff in Miss Aurelia for refined satire on the ludicrous follies which such limp, timid women are specially liable to commit. It is a pity to see so good a conception ruined by exaggeration. Miss Aurelia's instant captivation by the theatrical boatman, Binder, strains probability. As for her subsequent behavior, it is too utterly imbecile for momentary belief. Mrs. High-Dudgeon is a person who owes her existence to the *esprit gaulois*. Many a year has come and gone since a French caricaturist invented this figure of massive stupidity and snobbery, and called it a British matron. At least two generations of caricaturists, with pen and pencil, have pegged away on the same lines, and a large proportion of society is now firmly convinced that the lady is a genuine and common production of the British Isles. Miss Howard's rendering is coarse and remote from nature, but that will not hinder the knowing from protesting that it is the most lifelike and excruciatingly funny thing imaginable.

If Diogenes Teufelsdröckh could step down to earth out of vast aerial space, Mr. Habberton would give him some points on the "influence," if not on "the origin of clothes." These two great cause-and-effect philosophers would embrace with laughter and with tears, and 'Country Luck' would ever after (by mutual consent) appear as a corollary to 'Sartor Resartus.' Mr. Habberton's rustic hero rises in New York social and business life with a speed and brilliancy comparable only to that of a rocket. He is an honest, industrious, and capable youth, but his historian, profoundly conscious of the inefficacy of such qualities for realizing worldly success, gives them only civil recognition. Clothes! is Philip Hayne's "Excelsior"; Clothes! his "Open, sesame." Before leaving his pastoral home, his aged father counsels him —Put clothes on your back. Arrived in New York, he sees nothing but clothes, dreams only clothes, and, once arrayed in a clothier's first-class business suit, has his foot planted on a rung of the ladder which he is to run up with astonishing celerity. Without presuming to dispute an argument sustained by eminent authority, we may refer to some matters of minor importance, on which Mr. Habberton's observation is so faulty that almost are we tempted to discredit the clothes dogma. He seems to imagine that his Mrs. Tramlay and her daughter are ladies. There are salesladies in America and washer-ladies, but, when Mr. Habberton insists that there are Tramlay-ladies, he abuses the good word too severely, and must be advised to pray for some power of discrimination, together with a better understanding of the English tongue. Mr. Tramlay is a very good specimen of what may be called the rough-and-ready, cash-down business man, but the leisurely Mr. Marge would be most at home in the rôle of "walking gentleman" at a third-rate theatre.

'White Cockades' is an episode of Prince Charlie's wanderings after the defeat of Culloden. His fictitious escape from Windelstrae Manor, and "bloody Cumberland's" brutal subordinates, is no more wonderful than were many of his actual adventures during the six months when he was hunted like a wild beast through the Western Isles and Highlands. The fidelity of the Master of Windelstrae and of his young son is but one instance out of hundreds of a loyalty and devotion unparalleled in history. Mr. Stevenson tells the story simply and without waste of words, but has not quite been able to project himself into the spirit of the time and people. Though his work lacks the personal enthusiasm of his namesake's 'Kidnapped,' and has not, like that, the very smell of the heather, it has certainly the merit of sympathetic imagination.

Traditional belief in the diabolic wickedness of the mariners who flew the "Black Roger," significantly adorned with white skull and cross-bones, is comfortably sustained by Mr. Pyle's story of 'The Rose of Paradise.' The pirates who interrupted the voyage to India of the good ship *Cassandra*, in the year 1720, are an unexceptionable gang of cut-throats, appropriately attired in Turkish trousers and sashes of varied hue. The gentlemen, from a piratical point of view, are such good form that Captain John Mackra's adventure with them should thrill more than it does. The archaic form and spelling adopted by the author fails of its object, which undoubtedly is to lend vivacity to his narrative. It is forced and artificial, detracting very much from the inherent spirit of the events and vigor of the characters.

RECENT LAW PUBLICATIONS.

The development of strikes within the last few years has brought into prominence a very singular part of the criminal law, the doctrine of conspiracy—a doctrine which, in the portentous breadth of its ordinary statement, makes the mere *agreement* between two or more persons to do an unlawful act a crime. It is at best a dangerous doctrine, but it is not quite so bad as that. Fortunately it was made the subject of an admirable little English treatise in 1873 by R. S. Wright, now Solicitor to the Treasury. After having examined all the cases from the earliest times, the author set himself to make a brief statement of the way the law had developed. It was a summary treatment of the subject, but one full of interest and instruction, really indispensable to any lawyer or judge who would deal intelligently with this very perplexed topic. It is, then, a good service which the Blackstone Publishing Company have done in reprinting Wright on the 'Law of Criminal Conspiracies and Agreements.' They have also done well in adding to it as a supplement a presentation of the doctrine of the American cases by Hampton L. Carson of the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Carson's addition bears no comparison, in point of thorough and skilful workmanship, with that of the English writer; but it will be found very useful, and it shows signs of a practised hand. The subject of "Strikes and Boycotts" is dealt with at length. Forms of indictments and the provisions of the Federal statutes and those of the States are added. The book is one to be heartily commended.

The second edition of Mr. James Schouler's useful 'Treatise on the Law of Bailments, including Carriers, Innkeepers, and Pledge' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) "is now stretched to the utmost limit possible for a single volume"; and the author has made "especial effort . . . to present a full and lucid expo-

sition of the law of carriers." We observe two new chapters under this last head, on "Connecting Carriers" and "Transportation of Baggage," but look in vain for any mention of the familiar title of "Inter-State Commerce," a strange omission. In Mr. Schouler's § 544 he states a doctrine which is sound on principle and authority; but it is singular to see it so absolutely said, just as if the famous "Exeter Carrier" had never lived and lorded it in the English courts. Mr. Schouler is right, we doubt not, in treating carriers in connection with the general topic of bailments.

Mr. William Henry Rawle's 'Practical Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title' (Little, Brown & Co.), first published in 1852, has reached its fifth edition. It is, as lawyers well know, one of our best law books—learned, clean-cut, discriminating, thoroughly well adapted to its purpose as a "practical treatise." And it is also one of the few law books which a legal scholar can read with pleasure, for it opens with skill a difficult and intricate subject. In preparing this edition the text is divided into numbered sections, and this, for purposes of convenience, is perhaps well; but some readers, in law as in gospel, probably find their minds teased a good deal by these unfortunate figures. The author has added many cases to his list of citations, and yet the size of the volume is considerably less than in the fourth edition—a result which has been accomplished by a great deal of careful labor. The main lines of the book are unchanged, but here and there in a quiet way, and in a few places more noticeably, as in the tenth chapter, touching covenants running with the land, and the eleventh, as to the operation of covenants for title by way of estoppel (see the summing up in § 265), much thought and conscientious work has gone into this new edition.

'Commentaries on the Law of Receivers,' by Charles Fisk Beach, jr. (L. K. Strouse & Co.), is a portly volume, having "particular reference to the application of that law to railway corporations, but including in detail a complete consideration of the whole subject." "That I have not overestimated the magnitude or importance of the subject," says the author in his preface, "appears from . . . the fact that within the past twelve years no less than three hundred and ninety-two railways, representing nearly forty thousand miles of road, and having a capital stock and bonded indebtedness of more than twenty-three hundred and ten millions of dollars, have been sold in the United States in foreclosure proceedings." That is an astonishing statement. Of course, in such a novel state of facts the law has developed in some proportionate degree. The courts of Chancery have had to learn how to become an engine for carrying on a vast and complicated business. One curious particular of this development is treated in the chapter on "Receivers' Certificates"—that singular, plausible security which the courts have authorized and supported, "ostensibly for the preservation of the property, and in the interest of the bondholders, but, it is believed, in a majority of the cases in which they are issued, to the hindrance and delay of a prompt foreclosure, to the impairment of the bondholders' security, and to the scandal of the courts of equity." If courts, however, must go into such business, they must also attend to it—and the theory of raising money on the security of the property which they hold, in order to keep it up, seems to be sound. That matter was all argued out in Massachusetts early in the last decade, and in Alabama and elsewhere later. But one need not differ from Mr. Beach as to the practical results of the resort to this highly dangerous expedient. It is interesting to notice what the author quotes from Professor Pollock on this particular matter: "The thing treated of does not exist on this side." That would be more than could be said as to bondholders who have suffered from them—*that* thing exists in England. Mr. Beach's book appears to be a very good one indeed, prepared with judgment and conscientious labor, and written with skill.

'The Doctrine of Cy Pres as Applied to Charities,' by Robert Hunter McGrath, jr. (Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co.), is a neat and very good piece of work, which obtained the Meredith Prize at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1887. It is clear, orderly, excellently well stated; and the author has well supported the last sentence in his book: "The complete growth of a theory founded in excessive religious zeal, pushed to great lengths, but outlasting its cause, and reduced again to limits productive of benefit to mankind, is a spectacle by no means devoid of interest."

Professor Marshall D. Ewell (who is "M. D." as well as "LL. D.") publishes a little 'Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for the Use of Students at Law and of Medicine' (Students' Series, Little, Brown & Co.). "It does not claim," says the author, "to be more than a careful compilation, from what seemed to be the best authorities, of the leading principles of the science." But he adds that it is believed to contain "the substance of all the principles stated in the more voluminous works"—excepting only as regards the two topics of Insanity and Toxicology, which are very shortly dealt with. For the purposes of legal study, books of this class seem to us to have little value. They may be serviceable to a student of medicine; and yet, even for him, the value of this particular work is seriously lessened by the author's resort to a singular expedient for the saving of space—the omission to cite authorities.

"The Science of Law, according to the American Theory of Government," by E. L. Campbell (Jersey City: F. D. Linn & Co.), proceeds upon the view that "the principles of justice are . . . a definite body of immutable principles and hence constitute a true science. . . . We claim that the Intuitional theory is the true one—that there is a law of natural justice." "Our fathers . . . swept away all this political fog at once, and anchored their system in the living rock of God's great law of natural justice—covering all public as all private relations." In reaching details the author goes so far as to say: "Consistency in theory would require that any law which violated a well-settled principle of natural justice should be held to be null and void. And this, to an extent not clearly defined, is the established doctrine, though veiled. . . . It is a common thing for our courts to overthrow duly enacted laws for this reason, even when the principle violated is not distinctly formulated in the Constitution of State or nation." Now that is not at all a common thing—indeed, it is never done. Rather that is true which Mr. Justice Gray has said in Quincy's Reports, pp. 528, 529: "It is believed there is no instance, except one case in South Carolina [1 Bay 252], in which an act of the Legislature has been set aside by the courts, except for conflict with some written constitutional provision." A man must not be misled by the occasional moral fervor of a judge when he is "off duty," as it were, and is merely uttering general expressions. The author of this book has made a serious and thoughtful endeavor to analyze and arrange the fundamental conceptions of law and government, and his attempt is worthy of attention and respect. But it seems to have in it quite too much of the theologic spirit to permit a first-rate handling of the subject.

The fifth volume of the Reports of Decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, compiled by William Foster (Honolulu: *Hawaiian Gazette* Co.), has curious matter in it. It includes cases from July, 1883, to October, 1886, and preserves in an Appendix the latest Constitution of these islands, promulgated in July of the present year. This document is modelled on those of our States, but has provisions adapting it to a monarchy. It would please some of our people, for it "has God" in it, to use the current phrase. It begins thus: "God hath endowed all men," etc., etc. Under Art. 70, the judges may be required by the Executive and the Legislature to give opinions on "important questions of law." Several of these opinions are given, of which one, on the "Segregation of Lepers," answers the inquiring Legislature (1) that it is not a crime to be afflicted with leprosy; but (2) the confinement of lepers is not contrary to the Constitution; and (3) the existing statute (1865) to that effect is constitutional. In one case the court takes judicial notice "that many Chinese . . . are engaged throughout the islands in commercial business in a small way." The interminable telephone litigation is going on there, so that now they may be said to have all the blessings of the most favored nations. The general law seems to be largely the same as ours, and our State reports are freely cited. Now and then one's mind gets into a pucker, much as if he were reading the Scotch reports, with their outlandish words; *e. g.*, "The Ili of Piopio, being an ili kupono, is not subservient to the Ahupuaa of Waiakea, by which it is surrounded; and the lessee [thereof] . . . has no rights as a hoaaina of the ahupuaa," etc. This particular proposition is not supported by cases from Barber's Reports and Howard's Practice and the like, but only, perhaps, because it seemed an obvious one, no authorities at all being cited. There are instances of search warrants for opium, issued against Chinese. And by the way, under the Constitution, it is only "male residents . . . of Hawaiian, American, or European birth or descent," that can vote for Representatives or "Nobles"; the Asiatic is left out. In the case of Awa vs. Horner, it is for the first time held that a gift of land to two or more persons creates tenancy in common and not joint tenancy. "The common law is not in force in this kingdom, *proprio vigore*. . . . There are no feudal tenures." And finally, at p. 573, is a case of considerable interest—"In the matter of John W. McCarthy"—in which it is held that the Government may rightfully surrender a fugitive from justice from California, on the requisition of the Governor of that State. The obvious objection had been made that the requisition should have come from the Government at Washington. To this the Court says: "However this may be, and without binding the Court to decide as we now do in any case which may hereafter come before it, we hold, in the case now before us, that the Minister Resident of the United States having requested the intervention of his Majesty's Government, the ground taken for the petitioner is not sustainable." The Arguelles case is cited in another part of the opinion, and it is intimated that the Government may surrender fugitives, in the absence of a treaty, at its discretion.

THE WORDSWORTHS AND THE BEAUMONTS.

Memorials of Coleorton. Being Letters from Coleridge, Wordsworth and his Sister, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott, to Sir George and Lady Beaumont of Coleorton, Leicestershire, 1803 to 1834. Edited, with In-

troduction and Notes, by William Knight, University of St. Andrews. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

THESE memorials remind us how incomplete, notwithstanding the varied sources of our knowledge, is the biographical record of the famous Lake School, and it is a pleasure to observe that they come as a kind of *avant-courrier* of the lives of Coleridge and Wordsworth, and of Thomas Poole of Nether Stowey, now in preparation by competent hands. It is proper to remark that several of the letters are not new, though Mr. Knight does not state the fact; the important passages of the Wordsworth letters are already accessible in the 'Life of Wordsworth' by his brother Christopher—in fact, all that is really of value in shedding light on the character and genius of the poet is there. But reprinting them in connection with the remainder of Sir George Beaumont's literary correspondence has made an enviable memorial for him and his delightful country seat at Coleorton.

Sir George appears to have been one of the most agreeable of men. He had not merely high breeding, but humanity of disposition, delightful companionableness, and the refinement that springs from artistic pursuits. Haydon accuses his manners of a want of moral courage. "What his taste dictated to be right, he would shrink from asserting if it shocked the prejudices of others or put himself to a moment's inconvenience," was the fault that this critic had in mind; but this is only to class him with the men who do not think that the truth is always to be spoken in society, and prefer tact to an aggressive egotism. Sir Humphrey Davy notices especially that he was a "remarkably *sensible* man, which I mention because it *is* somewhat remarkable in a painter of genius who is at the same time a man of rank and an exceedingly amusing companion." Southey was struck by the apparent happiness of his life and the absence of any reference to afflictions or anxieties that he may have experienced, and says that he "had as little liking for country sports as for public business of any kind," being absorbed by art and nature; and, to add Scott's kind words of him in his diary, that excellent judge writes: "Sir George Beaumont's dead; by far the most sensible and pleasing man I ever knew. Kind, too, in his nature, and generous—gentle in society, and of those mild manners which tend to soften the causticity of the general London tone of persiflage and personal satire. I am very sorry—as much as it is in my nature to be—for one whom I could see but seldom." This is a concert of praise which it is a pleasure to associate with the name of the man who was, chiefly, the founder of the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

He was a friend of the artists of his time, and a patron of Wilkie and Haydon when they needed aid. In the latter's autobiography there is a bright account of a fortnight's visit paid by these two to Coleorton, which brings the interior life there more vividly to the eye than anything in the letters which fill this volume, though it borrows something from the unconscious humor of the narrator, who always fills the scene with himself in the leading part. One pauses to note a characteristic sentence of the incorrigible beggar in which he breaks out with the indignant remark: "All my friends were always advising me what to do instead of advising the Government what to do for me." Sir George, however, had other friends, and most noteworthy of all, Wordsworth, of whom he first heard from Coleridge. Before meeting him, understanding that they wished to live in the same neighborhood, he bought and presented to Wordsworth the little property of Applethwaite near Greta Hall, Coleridge's abode. Wordsworth never used the ground for the purpose for which it was given, but it remained in his possession. From this time, 1803, a close friendship grew up between the family at Grasmere and that at Coleorton, grounded upon common interests and cemented with mutual exchanges of kindness and regard, so that it survived until the death of Sir George and Lady Beaumont, herself an excellent woman, of whom Crabb Robinson wrote: "She is a gentlewoman of great sweetness and dignity, I should think among the most interesting persons in the country."

When these memorials begin, in 1803, Coleridge was most intimate with the Beaumonts. This was the period just previous to his voyage to Malta, when he was sick in body and mind. The letters he wrote are very painful to read. They are characterized by the complaining and absorbing egotism of the invalid, unfortified by patience, resolution, or even self-respect. The ravages of disease in its physical aspects, the laying bare of bodily conditions and symptoms of decay, would be in themselves intolerably disagreeable, but it is much worse to be obliged to attend at the sick-bed of the mind; and in Coleridge's case the internal weakness of the spirit excites the greatest pity, and this feeling nearly passes involuntarily into disgust. The sensibility of his nervous organization was acute. He speaks of times when, as he was accusing himself of insensibility through incapacity to feel, his "whole frame has gone *crash*, as it were." Under the excitement of his emotions, he dissolves in weakness; the spectacle is not a pleasant one; there is something almost ignoble in such loss of self-control. When Wordsworth recited to him, if one can fancy such a thing, the entire thirteen books on the growth of his own mind, in 1807, Coleridge composed a poem, not very coherent or noble, though personally pathetic, in which he says that when he rose from his seat, he "found himself in prayer." It was apparently not an unusual termination to the *accès* of emotion, and it occurred more than once in his relations with the Beaumonts. The mention of it, however, in his correspondence with them, offends one, not in itself, but by the manner of it; indeed, the manner of his earlier letters is indescribable. Their sentiment is so tremulous and overwrought with fever that they resemble maundering; they are "sicklied o'er" with mental disease, and belong to the pathology of genius. A person in such a state could not fail to be a subject of deep concern, a burden of anxiety always, to his friends. In the earlier years, and in some degree throughout the entire period, Coleridge, whenever he appears, darkens the page.

Perhaps the serenity of Wordsworth's home at Grasmere gains by the miserable contrast. Thither Coleridge came for invigoration; thither, when he finally separated from his wife, he brought or sent the children; and when he could not or would not retire to the hospitality and pleasant companionship of the household where he found the feminine sympathy which he had failed of in his own marriage, Wordsworth would set out to visit him with moral support and cheer. Coleridge is the episode, but Grasmere is the real subject of this correspondence. It is substantially the record of the friendliness subsisting between the Wordsworths and Beaumonts. The common interest which united Wordsworth and Sir George was the love of nature. Landscape was the subject of their thoughts. Sir George painted it, Wordsworth poetized it; in the life of both it was a permanent resource to which they constantly resorted, and they liked to blend their work in this solvent—the pictures of the one becoming a text for the poems of the other, and vice-versa. The large place which natural scenery held in Wordsworth's life is abundantly illustrated in the course of the letters, as one would expect; but the interest he felt in landscape gardening, in modifying wild nature, and his ideas regarding the methods and aims of the art, are brought even more to the front because of the part he had in planning the grounds at Coleorton. Sir George rebuilt at Coleorton, and in laying out the winter garden in particular, he had frequent recourse to the taste of his friend; and as Wordsworth was that year occupying the old farmhouse on the estate, the business of thinking out and overseeing this work was at once diversion and restful employment amid his poetic labors. He wrote at great length on the subject to Lady Beaumont, and laid before her an elaborate plan full of ivy, holly, juniper, yews, open sunshine glades, flower-borders, an alley, a bower, a spray-fountain, a quarry, a distant spire, a pool with two gold-fish, a vine-clad old cottage, and other things which are artificial enough in the reading, but in reality seem remarkably well fitted to mingle the charm of cultivation with the wildness of the evergreens, and make a sheltering retreat where the life of nature would linger longest in autumn and revive earliest in the warm sun.

"Painters and poets," he wrote, "have had the credit of being reckoned the fathers of English gardening," and he felt thus in the line of succession in the art. It is most interesting to observe how he obtains suggestions from the poets, and makes their Pegasus plough his field. He was, of course, opposed to undue interference with nature and the deformity it occasions, and also to the ostentation of the wealth or station of the owner. "It is a substitution of little things for great when we would put a whole country into a nobleman's livery," he says with spirit, and, declaring that the laying out of grounds is a liberal art not unlike poetry and painting, he goes on to protest against the monopoly of nature by the great ones of the earth, upon high æsthetic grounds. "No liberal art," he says, "aims merely at the gratification of an individual or a class; the painter or poet is degraded in proportion as he does so. . . . If this be so when we are merely putting together words or colors, how much more ought the feeling to prevail when we are in the midst of the realities of things. . . . What, then, shall we say of many great mansions with their unqualified expulsion of human creatures from their neighborhood, happy or not—houses which do what is fabled of the upas tree—that they breathe out death and desolation?" These strictures on the aristocratic handling of land he continues for some pages in an interesting advocacy of æsthetic communism—still a suggestive topic. This sense of the beauty and grandeur of nature as a universal boon, the desire to humanize the landscape without robbing it of its own essential character or of the minor charms of its native wildness, and a great delight in his own practical work of improving rubbish heaps, old walls, and broken ground into a winter retreat of sunshine and evergreens and red-berried vines, with nooks and views fit for a poet's walk, are the qualities that still give interest to those half-dozen letters about planting a waste acre of land.

It would be only too easy to select passages to show Wordsworth's tastes, the choices he made, the ensemble he projected, and so on; but the subject is a minor one. On the other hand, his genius, in which susceptibility to nature was

so dominating a principle, seldom finds expression in the prose of his letters with anything like the clearness and purity of his poems. There is one extract, however, which we cannot refrain from giving of a city scene from the country poet:

"I left Coleridge at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and walked towards the city in a very thoughtful and melancholy state of mind. I had passed through Temple Bar and by St. Dunstan's, noticing nothing, and entirely occupied with my own thoughts, when, looking up, I saw before me the avenue of Fleet Street, silent, empty, and pure white, with a sprinkling of new-fallen snow, not a cart or a carriage to obstruct the view, no noise, only a few soundless and dusky foot-passengers here and there. You remember the elegant line of the curve of Ludgate Hill in which the avenue would terminate, and beyond, and towering above it, was the huge and majestic form of St. Paul's, solemnized by a thin veil of falling snow. I cannot say how much I was affected at this unthought-of sight in such a place, and what a blessing I felt there is in habits of exalted imagination. My sorrow was controlled and my uneasiness of mind—not quieted and relieved altogether—seemed at once to receive the gift of an anchor of security."

This is not poetry, but it is from the same pen as the sonnet on Westminster Bridge.

Besides this taste for landscape, there is, of course, a special interest taken by both friends in what poetry Wordsworth was composing from time to time, but the correspondence contains very little that is purely literary. We find Wordsworth again expatiating on the "awful truth that there neither is, nor can be, any genuine enjoyment of poetry among nineteen out of twenty of those persons who live, or wish to live, in the broad light of the world"—that is, in society; and we hear him again define his aims—"to console the afflicted; to add sunshine to daylight, by making the happy happier; to teach the young and the gracious of every age to see, to think, and feel, and therefore become, more actively and securely virtuous," etc. We come, too, upon the calm and patient confidence in his own immortality, a serene foreknowledge of how the matter would end, though we are sometimes perplexed and amused by some dark spots in his prevision, as when he says that "the people would love Peter Bell" if only the critics would let them. It appears, too, that these poets were discreet in their confidential criticism of each other, and by no means blind to faults. Wordsworth notices that in Southey's verse, notwithstanding picturesqueness and romance and a minor touch or two, "there is nothing that shows the hand of the great master"; and Coleridge, with all his adoration for Wordsworth, even when declaring that he regarded the tale of the ruined cottage in the "Excursion" as "the finest poem in our language, comparing it with any of the same or similar length," could yet put his finger on the very centre of weakness in Wordsworth. "I have sometimes fancied," he says, "that having by the conjoint operation of his own experiences, feelings, and reason, *himself* convinced *himself* of truths which the generality of people have either taken for granted from their infancy, or at least adopted in early life, he has attached all their own depth and weight to doctrines and words which come almost as truisms or commonplace to others."

One finds, however, very little literature in the volumes. What there is, as we have remarked, is mostly old. Their intellectual element is quite secondary to their friendliness. The notes from Southey are mostly solicitations of influence with Government, with the exception of two very characteristic and admirable letters of condolence, written to Lady Beaumont after Sir George's death, from which the Christian temper of the writer receives fair illustration. Sir Walter's are the missives of a friendly and cultivated acquaintance, superficial and amiable, and there are very few of them. Coleridge's later letters are somewhat heavy with the weight of his dulled and bulky mind. Wordsworth's, and those of his sister Dorothy, make the valuable portion of the collection, and, as will have been gathered, they are composed of the ordinary scenes and incidents of a very quiet domestic life, with the details of a journey now and then, or something about a visitor or a birth or a new poem under way—glimpses of the home at Grasmere. The tastes of Sir George and Wordsworth imported into the correspondence the very great element of a living love of nature, and occasional remarks on art and poetry. Those who care to know only what is conspicuous, original, and exceptional in the life of genius will not find anything essential in the volumes; those who are interested and pleased to observe how genius bears itself in those relations of life which it has in common with ourselves, will find pleasant leisurely reading; while to the student of literature they make Coleorton a name with Grasmere and Rydal Mount and Greta Hall.

The Sportsman's Paradise; or, the Lake Lands of Canada. By B. A. Watson, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THERE is in Canada, northwest from the Georgian Bay, and between it and the Ottawa River, a vast tract of wild country filled with streams and lakes and abounding in fish and game. This has been the scene of Mr. Watson's exploits, and his description of it is interesting and trustworthy. He gives a minute account of several excursions of considerable length made by him, the last being the most prolonged; and while he is at times unnecessarily diffuse and his narrative is disconnected, he conveys, on the whole, a very good idea of the troubles and pleasures of life in the woods carried on in situations requiring patience, endurance, and self-reliance. His most important trip was made from Magnetewan after moose, and lasted into November. It was full of hardship, for which success amply repaid the party. A number of deer and several moose were shot, and Dr. Watson and his guide lost more by poor shooting and ignorance of the habits of the animals than they got, their misfortunes and blunders being faithfully chronicled. While the author never hesitates to hold himself up as a true sportsman, he lays no claim to the infallibility in aim and woodcraft which is the besetting sin of writers on kindred subjects, and his modesty in this regard gives the reader faith in the substantial truthfulness of his book.

There is, besides, another vein of entertainment that pervades the whole, and that is the medical attitude from which the Doctor surveys his field of operations. Chapter i. contains several pages on the physical advantages of the chase and the evils of a sedentary life—especially "dyspepsia, insomnia, and hypochondriasis." It says in italics: "It may also be boldly asserted at this point, without entering into any long inquiry bearing on the etiological or pathological conditions of these morbid states, that the man who will engage in the chase with all the enthusiasm of a true sportsman, and will follow the same a few months, will certainly find more benefit from this course of procedure than could possibly be obtained by the most systematic restrictions in the use of food." Dr. Watson believes that two maladies from which he suffered, viz., diabetes and glucosuria, owed their relief to his wild life. He records the wounds of defunct animals in a most professional manner; *e. g.*, a moose was killed by "a shot a little behind the base of his skull, which factured the upper portion of the vertebral column and likewise wounded the medulla oblongata, which injury was followed by instantaneous death." One found dead in the woods "had evidently suffered with severe suppurative arthritis, which was complicated by a necrosis of all the bones entering into this joint" (the knee). Captain Ross, Dr. Watson's guide, is most happily described through several chapters. As he paddles a canoe, "the sight is a grand one, and called to mind the impetuous charge of a squadron of cavalry in war time." The effect on the Captain of seeing a moose is thus stated: "His eyes were fixed, and glared intently on the game he had just discovered. His lips were tightly closed, his teeth completely hidden. The muscles of his face exhibited the most intense excitement and resolute determination. His body was as immovable as a statue," etc.

Another interesting character is Mr. Mildenberger, a German photographer who went on the moose-hunting trip and was lost in the woods for nearly two days. His dream during the night he is lost is thus italicized:

"He imagines that he is fleeing rapidly before the enemy, and we know that he is restless and constantly moving. Behold him now! His eyes are widely open, he glares wildly about him; still he slumbers. In this disturbed sleep he sees the merciless savage peering from behind every forest-tree and bush upon him. He calls aloud, 'What shall I do? I am already surrounded.' He now beholds the brutal, bloody, and fiendish Iroquois Indians creeping stealthily upon him. They are in full war paint and armed with their barbarous instruments of war. This is their moment of triumph over a poor defeated Huron. They have risen to their feet and now rush forward upon our sleeping soldier. The instruments of death are already uplifted, an unearthly yell is heard, which echoes from lake to lake."

Strange as it may seem, the photographer survives and is rescued.

The "story of a romantic wedding and the honeymoon" (pp. 88 *et seq.*) can be highly recommended, though Dr. Watson says: "This story, involving a marriage and a wedding tour, is only a wildflower plucked from our pathway through the wilderness, presented to the reader for momentary gratification." There is enough fine writing in the book to please such of its readers as may not have special fondness for the solid and evidently reliable narrative of sport and adventure it contains; and Dr. Watson is to be thanked for an important contribution to the sporting literature of the country. The volume is copiously illustrated and handsomely manufactured.

English Colonies in America. Volume II. The Puritan Colonies in two volumes. By J. A. Doyle, M. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. Henry Holt & Co. 1887. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 333 and 416.

MR. DOYLE'S second volume, or rather part, has overflowed into two volumes, disarranging so far the symmetry of the plan which began with his volume on Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas. As the present section embraces the history of all the colonies of New England till the date of Gov. Joseph Dudley of Massachusetts, it is not surprising that more space was required. Not only are the events more numerous and interesting, but the authorities increase in number, weight, and vitality. Bradford, Winthrop, Hubbard, Williams, and Sewall are authorities without a rival in the annals of our other colonies. Moreover, New England is conceded to be the field in which great social problems have been worked out; and for centuries to come the story of the evolution of popu-

lar government in these colonies will be studied by all who use the English tongue.

Mr. Doyle has made an admirable summary of the history of the Puritan colonies in the seventeenth century. He has gone over the field so often travelled in part by our specialists, and so thoroughly explored as a whole by Dr. Palfrey, and he gives us an admirable résumé of the facts and of the impressions made by them upon the mind of an educated Englishman. He has not contributed a single new fact of importance, and few such remain to be discovered, but he has made a diligent and careful use of the immense collections already in print. Once in a while we detect an expression which shows a lack of entire familiarity with the geography of New England, but generally speaking he gives the true local coloring, and correctly interprets the real value of the events described. If to the knowledge he has obtained from the general writers and the essayists, he could add a familiarity with the vast literature comprised in our town histories, and a personal acquaintance with our forms of government as now in constant use, he would be equipped to write a history unexcelled by any extant or perhaps imaginable.

These two volumes are, for their size, the best of which we have any knowledge to place in the hands of any young person desirous of really knowing the subject. They are attractive in style, full of careful research, impartial in judgment, and doubly valuable as giving the opinions of one not blinded to our faults by ties of birth or education. That the conclusions at which the author arrives are substantially those of our best native historians, is evidence that the truth has at last been reached in regard to this subject, and that we may hereafter reason from sound premises upon the effect which Puritanism has had, and is continuing to have, upon our national life.

Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales: Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Edited by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, D. Sc., LL.D., F. R. S., Professor of Geology in University College, London. Cassell & Co. 1887. Quarto. xvi-280.

THE appearance of this book is not in its favor. It has much the look of the merest "parlor-table" trifle; and that without special beauty or daintiness, without or within. The numerous illustrations, scattered about the pages in the hateful, pseudo-picturesque modern fashion, are not attractive upon a first or even a second look. But the more patient or more hopeful student will be gratified by finding a vast deal of sound information and really shrewd criticism in these numerous essays. Any one who cares for English architecture or historical antiquities will find himself the wiser for the study of them. And even the pictures prove to be worth their place in the page, especially some of the interiors, where the clumsy wood-engraving yet retains something of the verisimilitude of the original photograph. Dr. Bonney contributes the introduction and seventeen out of thirty-seven essays on churches, groups of churches, and the like. Thus, after "St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and St. Saviour's, Southwark," by Thomas Archer, "Selborne and Eversley; Two Lovers of Nature," by W. Senior, we have "Spires of Coventry," by the editor, and so on; and, luckily, Dr. Bonney's work is rather especially good. It seems that he has looked at English and Continental churches with very discriminating eyes. His fame as a writer on science and on theology and on both together does not prepare one for too ready an acceptance of his views on the ticklish subjects which the title of this book brings to mind; but here, in these pages, is proof of his fitness. He is proved worthy, let him be admitted to the small circle of men who "know themselves" in architectural criticism. It is to be wished that he would avoid the unscholarly and most awkward English use of the word Renaissance, as covering all the revived classic art in England from Elizabeth's time to George Third's, at least. He fidgets in its limitations, as is plainly seen in the introduction.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, E. Herodotus, Book ix. With notes. Part I Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
Abercromby, R. Weather. D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.
Andree, R. Allgemeiner Handatlas. Parts 10-12. (Conclusion.) Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: Westermann.
Badeau, A. Grant in Peace: From the Appomattox to Mount McGregor. A Personal Memoir. Hartford: S. S. Scranton & Co.
Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. No. 8. The Century Co. 50 cents.
Bert, P. Introductory Steps in Science. For the use of schools. D. Appleton & Co. $1.05.
Boardman, G. D. The Divine Man, from the Nativity to the Temptation. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Bonney, Rev. T. G. Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales. Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial. Cassell & Co. $5.
Boutwell, G. S. The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Chamberlain, B. H. Aino Fairy Tales. No. 1. The Hunter in Fairy Land. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 40 cents.
Christmas Eve; or, the Angel Guest. From the Swedish. George R. Lockwood & Son. $1.25.
Clark, S. T. My Garden. Illustrated. Boston: Samuel E. Cassino.
Diaz, Mrs. A. M. Byberry to Beacon Street. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.25.
Dieudonné, Florence C. Rondah; or, Thirty-three Years in a Star. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.
Dodge, Grace H. A Bundle of Letters to Busy Girls on Practical Subjects. Funk & Wagnalls. 50 cents.
Engravings on Wood by Members of the Society of American Wood-Engravers. With an introduction and descriptive text by Wm. M. Laffan. Harper & Bros.
Everett, Prof. J. D. Outlines of Natural Philosophy. For schools and general readers. D. Appleton & Co. $1.
Farrer, Rev. F. W. Everyday Christian Life; or, Sermons by the Way. Thomas Whittaker.
Fiske, J. Irving's Life of Washington. Abridged for the use of schools. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Five Hundred Dollars, and Other Stories of New England Life. By C. H. W. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.
Foulke, W. D. Slav or Saxon: A Study of the Growth and Tendencies of Russian Civilization. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Goethe's Werke. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Grossherzogin Sophie von Sachsen. Division I., vol. 1, Poems; II., Faust, Part 1; III., 1, Journals, 1775–1787; IV., 1, Letters, 1764–1771; 2, Letters, 1771–1775. Weimar: Hermann Böhlau; New York: B. Westermann & Co.
Goff, Mrs. Harriet N. K. Who Cares? Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 50 cents.
Gray, T. Elegy in a Country Churchyard. E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.
Haigh, A. E. Virgil. Æneid ix. With introduction and notes. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Harris, J. C. Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Hervey, T. K. The Star in the East. George R. Lockwood & Son. $1.25.
Higginson, T. W. Women and Men. Harper & Bros.
Hochheimer, L. Treatise on the Law Relating to the Custody of Infants. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co. $3.50.
Hugo, V. Notre Dame. Illustrated. George Routledge & Sons. $6.
Irving, W. Rip Van Winkle. Illustrated. Boston: Samuel E. Cassino.
Kelley, W. D. The Old South and the New. A Series of Letters. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
King, W. F. H. Classical and Foreign Quotations, Law Terms and Maxims, Proverbs, Mottoes, Phrases, and Expressions in French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Spanish, and Portuguese. London: Whitaker & Sons.
Korolénko, V. The Vagrant, and Other Tales. Translated from the Russian by Mrs. Aline Delano. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.
Langley, S. P. The New Astronomy. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $5.
Lawless, Hon. Emily. Major Lawrence, F. L. S. Henry Holt & Co.
Linskill, Mary. In Exchange for a Soul: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Magruder, Julia. A Magnificent Plebeian. Harper & Bros.
Maitland, F. W. Bracton's Note Book. A Collection of Cases Decided in the King's Courts during the Reign of Henry the Third. 3 vols. London: C. J. Clay & Sons; New York: Macmillan.
Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. Illustrated. Vol. xviii. July-December, 1887.
Malet, L. Little Peter: A Christmas Morality for Children of Any Age. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Maspero, G. Egyptian Archæology. Translated from the French by Amelia B. Edwards. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Masterpieces of Modern Painters. New York: A. J. Bishop. $7.50.
Mitchel, F. A. Ormsby Macknight Mitchel, Astronomer and General: A Biographical Narrative. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.
Molesworth, Mrs. The Palace in the Garden. Thomas Whittaker.
Müntz, E. Raphael: His Life, Works, and Times. Copiously illustrated. New edition. A. C. Armstrong & Son. $15.
Murray, J. Elocution for Advanced Pupils: A Practical Treatise. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Musick, J. R. Calamity Row; or, The Sunken Records. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.
New Princeton Review. Vol. iv. 1887. A. C. Armstrong & Son.
New Waggings of Old Tales, by Two Wags. Illustrated by Oliver Herford. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.
Odes and Sonnets by John Keats. With illustrative designs by Will H. Low. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $15.
On the Wing. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 50 cents.
Oswald, F. L. The Secret of the East; or, the Origin of the Christian Religion, and the Significance of its Rise and Decline. The Truthseeker Co. $1.
Our Darlings. Geo. Routledge & Sons.
Pardoe, Julia. The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France. 3 vols. Scribner & Welford.
Payne, J. A Prince of the Blood: A Novel. Harper & Bros.
Pierson, A. T. Keys to the Word; or, Help to Bible Study. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.
Reed—Simpson. Modern Ships of War. With Supplemental Chapters and Notes by J. D. Jerrold Kelley. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.
Ruben E. The Path to Fame. O. Lauckner.
Ruskin, J. Præterita. Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts, Perhaps Worthy of Memory, in My Past Life. In 2 vols. John Wiley & Sons. $3.50 per vol.
Saintsbury, G. A History of Elizabethan Literature. Macmillan & Co. $1.75.
Salmon on, M. From the Marriage License Window. Facts from Everyday Life. Chicago: John Anderson & Co.
Savage, M. J. Bluffton: A Story of To-day. 2d ed. Boston: George H. Ellis. $1.50.
Scott, L. Tuscan Studies and Sketches. Illustrated. Scribner & Welford.
Seekers After "the Light." From 'Ben Hur.' Etchings by F. M. George R. Lockwood & Son. $1.25.
Seth, Prof. A. Hegelianism and Personality. Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons.
Shakespeare, W. The Life and Death of King John. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.
Shearman, M. Athletics and Football. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
Shuckburgh, E. S. Herodotus ix, 1–89. With introduction and notes. Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.
Sidgwick, A. Æschylus: Eumenides. With introduction and notes. Vol i. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
Sidgwick, A. P. Vergili Maronis Bucolica. With introduction and notes. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Sidney, Margaret. Dilly and the Captain. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.
Sill, E. R. Poems. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.
Smith, Helen A. History of Japan in Words of One Syllable. George Routledge & Sons. $1.
Smith, Helen A. History of Russia in Words of One Syllable. George Routledge & Sons. $1.
Smith, Helen A. The Wonderful Cities of the World. George Routledge & Sons. $3.
Smith, P. H. Legends of the Shawangunk (Shon-Gum) and its Environs. Illustrated. Pawling, N. Y.: Smith & Co.
Snider, D. J. The Shakespearian Drama: A Commentary. The Tragedies. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.75.
Sprague, C. E. Hand-Book of Volapük. The Office Co.
Stanley, Dean. Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey. 3 vols. Illustrated. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $7.50.
Stevenson, R. L. Memories and Portraits. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Stevenson, R. L. Virginibus Puerisque, and Other Papers. 2d ed. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.
Stock, St. G. The Apology of Plato. With introduction and notes. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Stories from the Persian: Abdûlla of Khorassan. Ahmed the Cobbler. Cambridge, Mass.: Charles W. Sever.
Swinburne, A. C. Locrine: A Tragedy. Worthington Co. $1.50.
Tennyson, A. Enoch Arden. Illustrated by E. H. Garrett and C. Copeland. E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.
Tennyson, A. The Brook. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
Thackeray, W. M. Christmas Books. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
The Converted Catholic. Vol. iv. Jan.–Dec., 1887. James A O'Connor.
The English Illustrated Magazine. 1886–1887. Macmillan & Co. $2.50.
The Fiddler of Lugau. By the Author of 'A Child of the Revolution.' Thomas Whittaker.
The Landing of the Pilgrims. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 50 cents.
The Story of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. 1861–1865. By a Committee of the Regiment.
Tolstoi, Count L. N. A Russian Proprietor, and Other Stories. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.
Try-Square; or, the Church of Practical Religion. By Reporter. The Truthseeker Co. $1.
Verne, J. Le Chemin de France. Paris: Hetzel; New York: Christern.

Fine Arts.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE exhibitions at the galleries of the American Art Association possess a unique interest in the display of works by American painters abroad. At the inaugural exhibition in these galleries in the autumn of 1884 the large quota of such work formed a prominent feature, and, in the prize-fund exhibitions held each year since, these pictures from artists in Paris, of in the French provinces, or in Munich, and Florence, and Rome, have always been found in comparatively large numbers side by side with the work done at home. Here only could this class of work be seen at all of late years, for almost none of it has been sent to the Academy, and usually only small or unimportant things have appeared at the Society of American Artists. One or two artists have had exhibitions of their own in dealers' galleries, such as

those of Mr. Dannat's and Mr. Davis's works at Reichard's; but these have been seen by only a few. In the present exhibition most of the Americans abroad are represented whose work has become familiar to the regular visitors to New York exhibitions, and there are some new names besides. Mr. Simmons and Mr. Davis, who have heretofore contributed regularly, have sent nothing this time, and the absence of any work by Messrs. Boggs, Walter Gay, and Grayson may be noted; but Mr. Eugene Vail, a newcomer, exhibits two large and important pictures; Mr. Julian Story, another newcomer, has a picture of almost vast dimensions; and Messrs. Alexander Harrison, Melchers, Bridgman, Howe, and Butler are represented by characteristic examples of their work.

In the pictures by these artists, who are painting under the stimulus of ardent emulation abroad, we are impressed by two things that show in almost every one of their works, namely, sincerity of intention and directness of purpose. There are, for instance, in this exhibition at least half-a-dozen pictures of single figures, some of them painted full length, others half length, but nearly all of life size, in every one of which the artist seems to have well determined beforehand just how he was going to treat his subject. If out of doors, he was in no doubt whatever whether his effect would be that of sunlight at noonday, or late afternoon, or that of the diffused light in gray weather; if indoors, he made up his mind as to how much light to let in at the window and how he should place his model under it. Then, this being once and for all decided upon, he seems to have set about painting it for the sake of painting, and to have completed his picture as he had begun, without experimenting, and without other embellishment than he found in nature before him. Whether the result be deemed entirely or only partially successful, or if even it be a failure outright, it is yet plain to be seen that he attempted something definite, and carried out his purpose as well as his abilities permitted him to do so. Now, although the quality of "picture-making" or imagination on the part of the artist in thinking out a composition calls for the greatest appreciation when we find it, this other quality which must underlie it, and which is perforce the corner-stone of all sound painting—this simple purpose to do one thing and do it well—deserves high commendation, and the more so as it is none too common in the work of the younger artists at home, who are too apt to try to fly before their wings are full grown. That we can find earnest, straightforward study of nature in the pictures sent here from the same class abroad is exceedingly gratifying. It is one of the most hopeful indications of a coming powerful school of American art we can cite.

As an example of this sort of work "Preoccupation," No. 157, by Eurilda L. Loomis, in which interest is added to the study by a pose expressive of thoughtful rest—a simple and unpretentious, but excellent piece of painting—may be instanced. Other examples of the same thing may be seen in "A Cheerful Old Man of Concarneau," No. 254 A, by R. N. Van Trump, and in "L'Hiver," No. 236, by Robert V. V. Sewell. It is well shown, again, in the picture by Miss Mary L. Fairchild, "Les Confidences," No. 114, where the artist has applied it to a study of two figures—a young and an older woman chatting in a garden. They are frankly painted without any humbug, and look exactly what they were in life—two every-day Frenchwomen talking under a tree; and here are the outdoor light and the leaves of the trees catching the sun, and the brambles growing in the corner, making an enjoyable, healthful picture.

For a piece of out-and-out nature painted by a man who shows himself so thoroughly imbued with it that he cares to make a picture of it for its innate beauty, there is nothing more striking in the exhibition than "Open Sea," No. 130, by Alexander Harrison. The frame encloses a stretch of ocean with heavy rolling billows, not big waves spanked into foam by the wind, but slow-moving masses of water, now rising round-topped and now slipping into long hollows. At the top of the canvas there is a bit of evening sky, and the light of the moon above is reflected here and there on the bosom of the waves. The picture is well painted; the effect is rendered without calling attention to the means.

With this beautiful canvas before us it is hard to understand how Mr. Harrison could have allowed himself to send out such a half-hearted picture as "Le Maïs," No. 131. It is a landscape, showing in the foreground an American cornfield, with the stalks "topped off," and the ears of corn left hanging to dry. A little girl is coming through the field, and in the distance is the early evening sky and a row of massive, round-topped trees, which catch the red light of the setting sun. The distant parts of the picture are successful enough, and there is very good technical work throughout the canvas, but quite unlike nature are the light pinkish earth and the bright yellow cornstalks in the foreground. This part of the picture, moreover, is out of key with the rest, and, taken by itself, looks as if it had been painted at midday. The figure of the little girl is extremely perfunctory. How such an artistic "slip" as this picture is to be accounted for, we are unable to say; but perhaps the fact that it was painted from recollection and notes only, and 3,000 miles away from the scene of the picture itself, may serve in part to explain it—will explain its lack of character at least, if not its incompleteness as a pictorial whole.

"Sur la Tamise," No. 256, by Eugene Vail, is a notable example of successful treatment of a rather difficult effect by an artist of no mean ability, who evidently set to work to make the best picture possible out of a commonplace subject. A heavy row-boat with a couple of children in it, riding on the dirty waters of the Thames, with the walls and towers of smoky London for a background, and all enveloped in a yellow fog, is the subject. Mr. Vail has been attracted by its picturesqueness, and has painted it soundly and with much truth of observation. It is one of the best pictures, taken altogether, that have been sent from abroad in the past year. "Widowed," No. 255, by the same artist, is, like the other, a large picture, and is to be especially commended for completeness and for largeness of style. The widow, who stands on the beach with the storm-beaten sea behind her and her little son at her side, is a life-size figure. In her black dress, which the wind whirls around her legs and blows out to one side, she has a great deal of dignity, and the little boy, sturdily planted on his feet to withstand the force of the storm, is excellently handled. In color the picture inclines to blackishness, and it must be said that its excellence is entirely dependent on the arrangement of the figures, and the comprehensive way in which it is painted, entirely apart from the color quality.

"Moonrise—St. Ives," No. 9, by Howard R. Butler, is a charming sea-shore view, with some fishing-boats drawn up on the beach and a group of children playing on the sands in the immediate foreground. It is a large canvas, like so many others here, and is remarkable for breadth and skilful painting. There is no forcing of the effect—boats, children, the long, white pier jutting out into the sea at the left, the quiet evening sky with the full moon half revealed above a bank of clouds at the horizon, are all truthfully rendered, and the canvas bears throughout the impress of sincerity and true artistic feeling. It is subdued and refined in color.

Those who have been interested in the work of Mr. J. Gary Melchers in previous exhibitions, beginning, if we are not mistaken, with a water-color, "A Dutch Bachelor's Breakfast," in the exhibition of the Society at the Academy in 1885, will find cause for satisfaction in the excellent picture by him in the present exhibition, "In Holland," No. 180. The two figures of Dutch peasant girls in this picture, the one in the foreground with the rake, and the other a little beyond carrying water-pails, are strongly painted in a landscape of simple and impressive beauty. The color is daring, with its introduction of such difficult notes as lilac and blue, but it is agreeable to the eye as a whole, and the drawing is thoroughly good. "Return of the Herd, Uplands of Normandy," No. 133, by William F. Howe, is a large picture, larger than any in this exhibition, where large canvases predominate, except Mr. Story's, and is one of the best pictures of cattle that have been seen in any recent exhibition we remember. There is nothing particularly striking about it; it has no dash and go like Julien Dupré's cattle painting, for instance, and it has no great color quality like Troyon's, or cleverness like Van Marcke's, but it has merits of of its own. For one thing, the cattle are real cattle, with hair on their backs and not chunks of paint. Then, again, they are standing on ground, where one can see their legs down to the hoofs, and see that they are well-drawn legs such as cattle might use to walk on, not wooden legs that do well enough to stick into marsh grass or the water of a pool that covers them up to the knees. Again, Mr. Howe's cattle are standing stupidly on a hillside, each one occupied with himself, and not all grouping and posing around one central animal in the middle of the canvas with his head front to the spectator. To say that Mr. Howe has made a cattle picture without resorting to well-known tricks, and has painted some natural-looking cows in a quiet, handsome landscape, is to say that he has distinguished himself indeed, and this is what he has done.

Two pictures, "The Neighbors—On the Terraces of Algiers" (No. 34) and "A Street at the Kashbah—Algiers" (No. 35), by Frederick A. Bridgman, are conspicuous in this exhibition by their flippant cleverness. True, it is cleverness of the better sort, with an artistic temperament back of it, and it hits oftener than it misses in its brilliant dash; but it remains flippant and insincere. Both pictures evince great self-reliance and consciousness of ability to strike surely at each dash of the brush, and it is such work as only a man with remarkable command of his means could produce. It is by no means petty cleverness, for there is no attempt at anything like mere prettiness. On the contrary, there is a general air of truth, and there is some very delicate and tender color in parts of the work: it is on the side of carelessness that it offends, and leaves the same impression as that made by the violinist who can play *à merveille* if he tries, but who chooses to hurry through his piece and get to the end regardless of a slip or a false note here and there. However, Mr. Bridgman's reputation rests on a solid basis, and perhaps these pictures are not fairly representative of his present work. They are certainly not representative of his best.

"A Shower—Rue Bonaparte," No. 140, by Childe Hassam, a picture of a well-known street in the Latin Quarter, with a long row

of cabs standing in the rain, and, though somewhat tentatively painted, yet in the main a good impression and a truthful piece of work; "Washed Ashore," No. 221, by Charles S. Reinhart, a large picture depicting an incident in fisher life on the Normandy coast, where a rural gendarme, note-book in hand, is jotting down the facts connected with the finding of the body of a drowned man on the beach, and men and women are standing about him; "Episode of the September Massacres, Paris, 1792," by Julian Story, in which the well-known incident of Mlle. de Sombreuil and the goblet filled with aristocrats' blood is the subject—a picture with nothing exceptionally good about it, and no particular faults either, but as the work of a young painter a canvas of considerable promise, and an exceedingly creditable performance in view of the complex nature of the subject, the large number of figures introduced, and the historical requirements of the subject; "A Fool's Fool," No. 57, by Thomas S. Clarke, an interior with a figure in a jester's costume of red surrounded by various articles of studio bric-à-brac tastefully disposed withal, and showing some good qualities of color; "Visit of the Marquise," No. 171, by Henry Mosler, a cleverly painted Breton subject, with figures of peasants and people of quality in the artist's familiar style of treatment of interiors; two carefully painted figure pictures, "The Mandolin-Player," No. 173, and "A Quiet Hour," No. 174, by F. D. Millet; a small picture with figures, "In the Café," No. 147, by Robert Köhler, and "Un Incident au Village," No. 37, by Amanda Brewster, a cottage interior with two figures of a woman and a boy looking out of a window into the street of a French village—are the other most important pictures in the collection among the large number of works from France and other places in Europe.

If the part of the exhibition which we have been considering is interesting, and gives cause for congratulation on the advance of American art as it is exemplified by the artists who are either permanently settled abroad or are there temporarily for the purpose of study, the work in the same galleries side by side with it from the home artists is not less noteworthy. If it is in general less ambitious, it is more diversified, and especially in the field of landscape there is gratifying progress on all sides. In this connection we may mention a remarkable bit of painting in pastel, "Sunlight and Shadow in Prospect Park," No. 66, by Wm. M. Chase; a cattle picture of great excellence, "A Pastoral," No. 258, by Horatio Walker; a good piece of genre painting, "Reminiscences," No. 129, by Charles X. Harris; and landscapes by Messrs. Bogert, Tryon, Ochtman, Minor, and Middleton.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things...$2.50.* / *Persons and Places.$2.50*

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

Artistic Presents of Permanent Value.

High-class Etchings, mostly unprocurable elsewhere, costing when framed from $5.00 upward.

An Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue mailed on receipt of 10 cents. FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO., London, and 20 East 16th Street (Union Square), New York.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS DECEMBER 10, 1887:

The Catholic Revival of the Sixteenth Century, from the *Quarterly Review.* Science and the Bishops, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. The Theosophic Movement in India, by Herr Ernst von Weber. Rural France, from the *Edinburgh Review.* Also brief articles from the *Saturday Review* on the Future of Canada. American and Indian Wheat, Queries for Journalists, and Debts of Honor. *NOT* sold by dealers—order direct. Single copies 3 cents; $1.00 a year.

JOHN B. ALDEN, PUBLISHER,
New York and Chicago.

SPANISH SIMPLIFIED.

The following will be found eminently practical for self-instruction: (1.) German Simplified—Complete in 12 numbers (with keys) $1.20. (2.) Spanish Simplified—10 numbers (with keys) 10 cts. each; No. 4 now ready; a new number on the first of every month; subscription for whole set, $1. Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

LA FARCE DE

Maitre Pathelin,

With 16 curious illustrations by BOUTET DE MONVEL. Superb album in 8vo. *Couverture de luxe*, $3.00.

DUPRAT & CO., 5 *East 17th St.*,
BOOKSELLERS. NEW YORK.

E. W. NASH, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., has just issued a new catalogue of books, among which will be found works on America, Local History, etc. Sent on application.

Worth Buying.

The Count of Monte-Cristo.

By ALEXANDRE DUMAS. With nearly 500 illustrations by Beauce, Staal, and other eminent French artists. 5 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, $15.00.

(Uniform with the superbly illustrated edition of 'Les Misérables' published last season.)

"In many forms has 'The Count of Monte-Cristo' come before readers of English, never in guise so rich and worthy as that now given to it at the Messrs. Routledge's hands."—Literary World.

Notre-Dame.

By VICTOR HUGO. With illustrations from designs by Victor Hugo, Bayard, Brion, Johannot, and other eminent French artists. 2 vols, royal 8vo, cloth, $6.00.

Uniform with 'Les Misérables' and 'The Count of Monte-Cristo.' Pronounced finer than any French edition by Hugo's literary executor (Paul Meurice).

The Toilers of the Sea.

By VICTOR HUGO. With illustrations from designs by Chifflart, D. Vierge, and Victor Hugo. 2 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, $6.00. Uniform with the above.

This edition completes the trilogy of romances (of which "Notre Dame" is the first and "Les Miserables" the second) on which Hugo's reputation so largely rests.

Carmen.

By PROSPER MÉRIMÉE. With illustrations from designs by S. Arcos, engraved by A. Nargeot. 12mo, half levant, gilt top, $5.00.

The fine paper, broad margins, exquisite illustrations, attractive typography, and rich binding make this without dispute the choicest edition that has ever appeared of any of Mérimée's Works.

Sylvie.

Recollections of Valois. By GÉRARD DE NERVAL. Preface by Ludovic Halévy. With 42 etchings by Ed. Rudaux. 12mo, half levant, gilt top, $4.00.

Fragrant with the memories of the days of early love, written in a most tender, charming, yet simple style. Uniform with Merimee's Carmen.'

For sale by all booksellers, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,

9 Lafayette Place, New York.

PICKERING'S

Chronological History of Plants.

Man's record of his own existence illustrated through their Names, Uses, and Companionship. By CHARLES PICKERING, M.D., Author of 'Races of Man.' Quarto, 1,238 pages, cloth, $15.00; paper, $14.00; half morocco, $18.00.

For Sale by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

OLLA PODRIDA, or a well-digested Medley. Being Odds and Ends. No. 24 selected from the "Literary Junk Shop" of A. S. Clark, 34 Park Row, New York City. Now ready. A. S. CLARK.

A LIFE IN SONG. By Prof. George L. Raymond, author of 'Poetry as a Representative Art,' etc. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

"It is a new work, this of Mr. Raymond's doing, for which American literature, with its present superabundance of gracefully trivial verse-writing, should be glad to make room. His thought is high and sustained, and the language of his expression the choicest. A fertile imagination and a keen analytic way of regarding life add their values to the poem, which is vigorous in conception and musical in execution. . . . It is impossible not to see in the book indications of a poetic growth that it will be fortunate for American literature if Mr. Raymond cultivates."—*The Week (Toronto).*

BALLADS OF THE REVOLUTION, AND OTHER POEMS. By Prof. George L. Raymond. 16mo, cloth extra, $1.25.

"Notable examples of what may be wrought of native material by one who has a tasteful ear and practised hand."—*Boston Globe.*

SKETCHES IN SONG. By Prof. George L. Raymond. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

"A work of true genius, brimful of imagination and sweet humanity."—*The Fireside (London, Eng.).*

"Quaint conceits and original and noble thoughts, gracefully put into verse. . . . Mr. Raymond thoroughly understands the true poet's science, man."—*The Literary World (London, Eng.).*

Holiday lists of "attractive new books" and of "Good Books for Young People" sent on application.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 and 29 W. 23d St., New York.

S. DAVIS, JR.'S, Cincinnati

Diamond Hams.

For 46 *Years* this brand has given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of its curing. Sold by Leading Grocers, from whom obtain circulars "How to Cook the Diamond Hams."

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

A GRACEFUL PRESENT TO A bright young friend. French European Magazine. Tales, Poetry, Plays, Riddles, etc.; 26 numbers yearly. $1.10, post free. Send for specimen. E. ROTH, 337 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1887.

The Week.

THE Convention of Republican clubs in this city opened in dense gloom on Thursday. There has been considerable talk of late about carrying Virginia and some other States for the Republican candidate next year, but John S. Wise, the last Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, sent a letter saying: "I write to you despondingly of our ability to enter the next contest as combatants"; while ex-Congressman Lynch of Mississippi, himself a negro, proposed that the Republican party should announce as its policy that when it gets back into power it will confess that negro suffrage has been a failure, and deprive the Southern States of those representatives in Congress to which they are entitled by reason of their negro population! It certainly hardly seemed worth while to gather delegates from all over the country simply to tell them that the Republican party stands no chance in the South next year, and that its whole Southern policy has been radically wrong.

It was announced that the gathering, being largely composed of young men, would bring to the front as leaders some of the young blood of the party, and thus offer an attraction to the new voters of next year's campaign; but the leaders brought forward are chiefly William E. Chandler, William M. Evarts, and Galusha A. Grow. These do not represent young blood in themselves, nor can they be considered as magnets to attract the young blood of others. The two mass-meetings held on Thursday and Friday evenings demonstrated their lack of drawing power, for the attendance at both was very slim. It does not seem likely that the platform of principles put forth on Friday will prove any more attractive. It is devoted almost entirely to "arraigning" the Democratic party for its sins, in the time-honored style, and, so far as it relates to the issues of the present, confines the membership of the party to men who believe that a protective tariff is a thing too sacred to be even revised. In fact, the whole tendency of the Convention was to narrow the party down to the platform of "Blaine and a surplus." The frantic yells which greeted every mention of Blaine's name showed that the majority of its delegates were incurable Blaine men when they came here, and that their main purpose was the organization of a national Blaine machine which should carry his renomination through the National Convention. It is pretty soon to take the field so openly, but the party seems to be so completely paralyzed with Blaineism that there is at present little prospect that the grip of his managers upon it can be shaken off.

The "Blaine and a surplus" policy is already repudiated by so large an element among the Republicans that the party's defeat is rendered certain if it is adopted by the National Convention. There is no mistaking the temper of the Northwestern Republicans; they see and confess that the party cannot carry the country on this issue. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, which understands the sentiment of Republicans in that part of the country as well as any newspaper, is perfectly frank about the matter. It shows from the record that tariff reduction and reform is more distinctly a Republican than a Democratic demand; that it is consistent with the recommendations of Republican Secretaries of the Treasury and the earnest request of a Republican President, and that it represents "the demands of great Republican constituencies in the Northwest, expressed through some of their representatives in Congress and approved by their State conventions." For these reasons it declares that "the position assumed by Mr. Blaine in his comments upon the President's message ought not to be and cannot be taken by the Republican party as a whole without disastrous results." The *Pioneer Press* insists that the Republican party must not permit itself to be drawn into an attitude of hostility to tariff reduction, and it concludes with this warning: "When Mr. Blaine, or any other Republican leader, proposes that duties on imports should be left exactly as they are now; when he favors the abolition of taxes on luxuries, and, above all, when he hints at a distribution of public money among the States as a possible means of disposing of the surplus, then not only is he standing on un-Republican ground, but *he is taking a position which, if forced to an issue, the people of this country as a whole will not support.*" It was clear before the President's message appeared that the Republicans could not beat Cleveland with Blaine on the old issues; it is equally clear already that they cannot carry the country against Cleveland on the tariff platform which Blaine made in his Paris interview.

The strength of Mr. Cleveland's position is not shown merely by the endorsement of Republican papers in large cities, like the Providence *Journal* at the East and the Chicago *Tribune* and the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* at the West. It is perhaps more strikingly illustrated by the tone of the rural Republican press. The weekly paper which is published at the county seat and circulates among the farmers, has a great influence, and it means much when one finds a representative Republican paper of this sort, like the Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette and Courier*, using such language as this about the message: "There can be no two opinions as to its frankness, and among the common people we do not think there will be two opinions as to its meaning. In other words, while active partisans of the opposition shout 'free trade' for political effect, the plain people, in whom Abraham Lincoln placed so much confidence, will look in vain for evidence that warrants any such declaration as to its intent." Of equal significance, too, is the commendation of the President's course expressed by a religious journal of Republican prepossessions, like the Boston *Congregationalist*, which says: "As a religious journal, it does not lie within our idea of our function to discuss opposing questions of finance, as to which the best men differ, and either of which, from a moral and religious point of view, may be as permissible as the other. Yet we may warmly recognize the frankness, directness, and force with which President Cleveland in his message has spoken upon our national financial posture and peril." The warmth of the popular response to the courageous performance of duty by a public man is a most hopeful and encouraging symptom.

The following lucid telegram has been sent on its travels from St. Louis. We believe that it was first published in the *Tribune* of this city:

"ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The effect of the President's message will be demonstrated here in a disastrous manner in two weeks. The Western Steel Works, employing 2,000 men, will be closed. Lack of orders from railroad companies, said to be due to the unsettled condition of the steel market in view of the President's recommendations, is said to be the cause. President Wilcox says: 'If our works close, which will likely occur in two weeks at the latest, it is caused by our company being unable to get orders to keep going. There are lots of railroads under construction, but they are short of money to pay for rails. Another thing against our works is that we have not the latest patterns of other mills to turn out steel. Our machinery is of the old make, which, of course, is a great drawback to manufacturing rails as cheap as other mills, but still we have been doing it.'"

Observe the number of reasons for closing this steel-rail mill: (1) On account of the President's message; (2) lack of orders from railroad companies; (3) railroads would give orders, but they are short of money; (4) this mill has not got the latest patterns to turn out steel; (5) its machinery is of old make and therefore cannot turn out rails as cheaply as other mills. The only thing like this is the familiar narrative of the man who was accused of breaking the brass kettle he had borrowed, and replied that he never borrowed the kettle, and that it was broken when he took it, and whole when he returned it.

The formal departure from the Republican organization in this city of Mr. J. C. Julius Langbein is significant of what is going on inside the Machine. Mr. Langbein has been the leader of the party in the Twenty-second District for many years, and is a thoroughgoing politician. He is in politics for the purpose of "making something," and he now leaves the Republican party because there is no longer anything to be made by remaining in it. He says he leaves because the organization here is in the control of dishonest men, and declares that the party cannot "expect to obtain candidates in the future when defeat stares them in the face more and more every year, through the apathy, indifference, and treachery of its own members." For this and other reasons, he believes that the "Democracy

will win in the next Presidential election." In short, Mr. Langbein, who is a professional office-seeker of the worst kind, and who, as a Republican candidate in November, was cheated by his own party, has concluded that the man who wants to obtain office in the future must get into the Democratic party. This is the significance of his "change of allegiance," and it will be well for the Republican Presidential calculators to ponder it seriously. The disintegration apparent in the Republican organization here is really of far more importance to the Republican party than any other factor in their calculations. If they have no efficient organization in this city to keep down the Democratic majority, there will not be the slightest possibility of their carrying the State.

The course of the Republican majority in the Senate towards the nomination of Mr. Lamar for the Supreme Court has been most discreditable. The nomination was sent in by the President on the second day of the session, and the nominee is so well known to the Senate that there was no occasion or excuse for delay, as sometimes there is, in order to secure information regarding the man. But although the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the nomination went, was appointed twelve days ago, it did not hold a meeting until Monday last, and then put the matter over until after the holiday recess. Meanwhile Northern Bourbons are trying to work up a sentiment against confirmation by appeals to sectional prejudice, although every candid person admits that Mr. Lamar is eminently qualified for the place.

The latest charge brought against Mr. Lamar, as evidence of his unfitness for a place on the Supreme bench, is that "he holds the constitutional amendments invalid." The accusation is based upon his vote against a resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds in the Senate on the 7th of January, 1879, which affirmed that the amendments are as valid as any other part of the Constitution; but the publication of the full text of the resolution furnishes a complete vindication of Mr. Lamar's attitude. The salient portion of it is found in the words italicized below:

"Resolved, as the judgment of the Senate, That the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified, and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the Constitution; that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole Constitution in every State of the Union, *and that it is alike the right and duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all the rights thereby secured, by laws of the general character already passed for that purpose, and by further appropriate legislation, so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured by existing laws.*"

It is easy to show that the Republican judges of the Supreme Court would have been compelled to vote with Mr. Lamar against this resolution if they had been in the Senate, for they have over and over again voted against its doctrine from their seats on the bench. The resolution declared that Congress ought to keep on passing such laws as the Kuklux Act and the Civil-Rights Act, but these measures no sooner reached the Supreme Court than Chief-Justice Waite and the other Northern Republicans of that court declared them "unconstitutional and void," on the ground that the theory upon which they were based—the theory of the Edmunds resolution, that is—"would make Congress take the place of the State Legislatures and supersede them," which the Court bluntly declared "absurd." The *Tribune* asks, "What will be Mr. Lamar's course should it become his duty as a Supreme Court Judge to pass upon laws framed under the amendments?" It is perfectly safe to say that it will be to sustain the sound State-rights doctrine already enunciated by the Republican members of that tribunal.

The call for a National Prohibition Convention outlines a comprehensive platform for the party. It invites the coöperation of all persons who believe that the liquor traffic "ought to be for ever prohibited"; who believe that our election laws ought to be amended; who "favor a general and progressive system of popular education"; who "favor the protection of American labor and American industry and who foster our agricultural interests"; and "who believe that the ballot in the hand of woman will be the death-knell of the liquor trade." This is only a part of the things in which the call says those joining the party may "believe," but we have enumerated enough to show that nobody can say the party has no excuse for existence. There is work enough mapped out here to keep a half-dozen healthy parties busy for the remainder of the century.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue throws a great deal of light on oleomargarine and the law taxing it. After showing that the total receipts from this source for twelve months have been only $950,048, and that this sum can hardly be considered worth going after, the Commissioner turns the law around at a different angle, and says frankly that it must be considered "as a protective measure," and consequently that legislation should be directed to the improvement of its protective features if it is to remain on the statute-book. This is certainly a logical position, and the Commissioner is entitled to credit for the candor of his statements and arguments. If the object of the law was to suppress one industry for the benefit of another, let us adopt means adequate to the end. Let us not pretend either that we are seeking revenue for the Government or looking after the public health. If we are merely looking after the public health and seeking to prevent the manufacture of a deleterious compound to the injury of the consumer, only a nominal tax and a nominal license are necessary—just sufficient to warrant the internal-revenue officers in making their rounds and keeping watch of the business.

Mr. Blair has promptly brought forward again his "Bill to Promote Mendicancy," and had it referred practically to himself as Chairman of the Committee on Education. It will, of course, soon be reported back favorably, and Mr. Blair counts upon the Senate's passing it again as it did two years ago, because his colleagues wanted to get rid of the subject, and believed that it would fail in the House, as it did. Mr. Plumb of Kansas then declared in debate—and not even Mr. Blair ventured to attempt any contradiction: "I say, what every man knows, that I can count on the fingers of my two hands the members on this floor who are actually in favor of this measure, who will dare avow that they are for it as an original proposition, or as one that commends itself to their judgment." It would not take the fingers of more than one of Mr. Plumb's hands now to count the Senators who really believe the measure a wise one to pass under existing circumstances, for men who honestly supported it two years ago have admitted within the last few months that they had lost their old faith in it; but that does not guarantee the body against stultifying itself again by unloading the burden of defeating a scheme which it does not believe in, upon the House of Representatives.

Senator Frye, in making his cutting remarks on Monday about the privilege extended to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company of carrying goods in bond from San Francisco to Vancouver for transportation to various American cities via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was probably not aware that the steamship company in question is owned principally in New England. It really makes no difference in the general survey of American industry whether the stockholders live in California or in Massachusetts. It happens that they do live in Massachusetts for the most part, and that their property is just as valuable and as sacred as any property in fishing-smacks. It is probably worth more money than that of the whole Gloucester fleet. It is composed of steamships built wholly in American ship-yards. Its earnings go wholly to American citizens. Its seamen are American citizens by a much larger percentage than those of the fishing-fleet. Why, then, should it not have a right to carry goods in bond to Vancouver? Because, forsooth, the Canadians deny us the right to transship fish in bond across their territory. Clearly the Canadians ought not to deny us that right, but to deny the Pacific Coast Steamship Company the privilege of carrying goods in bond to Vancouver for that reason is simply biting one's nose to spite one's face.

It is safe to say that any such law as Mr. Adams of Illinois is proposing to enact, by which the President would be empowered to expel alien Anarchists on his own motion, would speedily fall into desuetude. Timid Presidents, fishing for the labor vote, would fail to execute it. Bold Presidents in executing it would make mistakes which would rouse popular indignation as attacks on personal freedom. It is, moreover, offensive to the legal instincts of ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans to see any man, no matter who or what he is, expelled, transported, or in any manner vexed

or harried by mere executive warrant, or any one man's condemnation. Therefore we trust that any legislation there may be on the subject will make the Anarchists answerable as now to the courts alone. It would seem a simple enough matter to provide for the expulsion of an alien Anarchist on the production in court of his open declarations of hostility to the American Government and to the constitution of American society, or on proof of his real sentiments, in case he denies them. But the question of fact should be left to a jury. The thing to be aimed at is the deliverance of the country from these people by a short, speedy, and inexpensive judicial process. In many cases, doubtless, an Anarchist would leave, on being requested to do so and having his passage paid. His reappearance after expulsion ought to be declared, *ipso facto*, an offence punishable by imprisonment and hard labor.

The Nineteenth Century Club seems to be disintegrating very much like the Knights of Labor. Judge Barrett, having tendered his resignation, has given certain reasons for doing so, which have found their way into the *Herald*. These reasons are two in number: First, the founder of the Club, Mr. Palmer, who is still the mainspring of the organization, has given utterance to opinions on the execution of the Chicago Anarchists which the Judge cannot seem to sanction by continuing to be a member; second, the literary entertainment of the Club has been of a flippant and erratic character of late, and not worth the attention of serious persons. This is equivalent to saying that the founder and moving spirit of the Club is a person of unbalanced intellect, and that the entertainment partakes of the same general character—two propositions which we neither affirm nor deny. The doings of a private society are not usually made the subject of criticism in the press, but they sometimes force themselves into public notice. There are several societies or clubs in this city whose evening "parties" are varied with literary and musical entertainments, but the Nineteenth Century Club is the only one that has appeared to be moved by ambition. "By that sin fell the angels"; and so, it is to be feared, will Mr. Palmer's club.

Some weeks ago we referred to a report that serious trouble had arisen in regard to the public schools of Stearns County, Minn., by reason of an attempt on the part of the Roman Catholics to secure control of them. We are glad to observe that a recent investigation by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shows that the dangers of the situation were grossly exaggerated by the report. It was charged that the priests had engineered a movement to shorten the school-year of the public schools, in order to compel children to attend the parochial school, whereas the Superintendent finds that the average length of the public schools in the county is more than half a month above the average for the State, and, indeed, is exceeded by only thirteen counties in the whole State, while the wages of teachers, both male and female, are $3 per month above the State average. Many of the country districts are exclusively German and Catholic in population, and in some schools the German language is given an undue prominence; but the Superintendent can find no evidence that religious instruction is given, and he thinks that the other difficulties of the situation will settle themselves.

Great weight will naturally be attached to the remarks of the *Andover Review* upon Dr. Storrs's letter accepting the Presidency of the American Board and laying down his programme. In the December number of that magazine, the editors say that the letter will receive the "general approval of the Liberals." They express their sense of the immense difference between the proposals of Dr. Storrs and the vote at Springfield by saying that "the present Home Secretary cannot carry out this programme without changing, root and branch, his methods." They construct some very neat dialogues supposed to take place between the Home Secretary and such candidates as he has been rejecting, wherein he is shown to be unable to maintain his old position without squarely repudiating the new President of the Board. What is most striking about the attitude of the Andover party, however, is the way they make this concession a basis for demanding a still broader recognition of their views. They say that Dr. Storrs's letter is "purely a temporal and transitional statement"; that, admitting so much, he must admit more; that, if a man may be a missionary who says he does not know what will become of the heathen dead of past generations, a candidate must not be rejected who thinks, with more or less positiveness, that they "still have a stake." They call this standing up for their rights and liberty. Their opponents will doubtless say that it marks their irreconcilable disposition and their resolve to rule or ruin. What all can see is that the controversy is but begun, although the Conservatives said it was for ever ended at Springfield. And, in fact, the *Andover Review* itself, says further of Dr. Storrs's letter:

> "There are great perils in diplomatic adjustments of controversies—the perils of concealment, evasion, substitution of phrases for realities, of compromising formulas for honest, manly thought and utterance. It should not be hidden from view that the policy proposed by Dr. Storrs, however honestly proposed and accepted, is exposed to these dangers. He suggests its delicacy and intricacy in his exposition of it. We believe that the wisest statesmanship for the American Board requires a policy less beset with moral exposures."

One of the causes which operated to reduce Mayor O'Brien's majority in Boston at the recent election was the disgust excited by his attendance at a public reception given to Sullivan, the champion pugilist. The matter has been referred to in Congress by Senator Morrill, as an illustration of the degradation which has overtaken Boston in consequence of the large preponderance of the foreign element in her population, in aid of the bill he has introduced restricting immigration. One's condemnation of O'Brien would be severer but for the reception given to this same "slugger" by the Prince of Wales, who has had far better training in the proprieties of official life than O'Brien has had, and receives an immense salary simply for waiting decorously to succeed to the throne. The Prince's attentions to the pugilist have been very flattering, and, in fact, Sullivan came near, under his patronage, having as much social success in London as "Colonel the Hon. William F. Cody." Moreover, public men of the standing of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling and the Hon. Charles A. Dana, of undoubted American nativity, have attended similar exhibitions in this city. The most unpleasant feature in the matter, for the decent public on both sides of the water, is not so much the discredit Mayor O'Brien has brought on the city of Boston, or the Prince of Wales on the monarchy, as the marked encouragement which these receptions of Sullivan are giving to ring pugilism. The "manly art" declined for many years after the great Heenan-Sayers fight in 1860, but the great growth of athletic sports on both sides of the water during the last ten or fifteen years has revived it in a way which does not say much for our progress in "gentler manners." The marked increase in the class of men of leisure and fortune, too, who are determined to be amused somehow, and are ready to supply large stakes for pugilistic encounters, has had much to do with restoring the old brutal interest in "fistiana." Anyhow, whatever the cause, we seem to be entering on a period of pugilistic enjoyment such as has not been witnessed in England since the last century. "Mills" of greater or less interest are now part of the regular news of the day. And in fact the ring furnishes a fair livelihood to a larger number of young ruffians, between twenty and thirty, than it has ever done.

The Mexican press has been thrown into a genuine flutter over the discovery of the secure foothold obtained by American capitalists in Lower California. A Brownsville newspaper started the cry against the Government of having betrayed the national interests by enormous concessions to corporations of the United States, and of having paved the way to a repetition of the history of the annexation of Texas. Among other things, it is charged that no less than eighteen millions of acres had been made over to foreign speculators, and that a part of this area lay within the zone on the frontier, twenty leagues in width, in which an express law forbids the selling of real estate to Americans. So urgent became the demand for light upon the question that the official organ of the Government was constrained to take notice of the matter. It made a general denial of the charges, especially of the charge that there had been any secrecy in the giving of the offending contracts, or that there had been a violation of the law. It also promised to present at an early day a complete clearing up of the whole affair, in a report which, it said, the Secretary of the Interior was zealously at work preparing.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 14, to TUESDAY, December 20, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS has voted to adjourn from December 21 to January 4 for the usual holiday recess. Little has been done as yet except the appointment of a Committee on Elections, which will consider the contest made by Thobe for Mr. Carlisle's seat. In the Senate some 500 bills have been introduced, and one correspondent estimates that 5,000 are waiting for the first bill day in the House.

The Committee on Rules appointed by the Speaker of the House consists of Messrs. Randall, Mills, Reed, and Cannon. This indicates that Mr. Randall will be Chairman of the Appropriations and Mr. Mills of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Randall is understood to have agreed not to obstruct the consideration of such a tariff bill as Speaker Carlisle wishes passed.

Representative George E. Adams of Illinois (Rep.) has introduced a bill in Congress for the exclusion of alien Socialists, which provides in substance that any alien attempting to overthrow the laws of the United States, or to incite to what the Constitution calls domestic violence by advising murder or unlawful destruction of life or property, shall be removed from the United States. It was drawn in consultation with the editor of the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, and is supposed to meet the wishes of Mr. Adams's German constituents.

The Virginia Legislature, December 20, elected John S. Barbour for United States Senator over William Mahone. The vote stood—Barbour, 87; Mahone, 49.

The Young Men's Republican Clubs of the country held a convention in this city December 15, 16, and 17. Senator Evarts was elected Chairman, and made a long, but not new, speech. James P. Foster of this city was elected President of the National Republican League, a place that was informally offered to Chauncey M. Depew and was declined by him. The principal resolutions were: "We emphatically refuse to abandon the policy of home protection, on which our unexampled national progress and prosperity are founded. We recognize in the message of the head of the Democratic party a tender to our country of the choice between supporting the laborers and industries of Great Britain and Europe generally on the one hand, and on the other the support of the laboring-men and industrial enterprise of America. We respectfully decline the former, which he recommends, and will stand by our people when we elect a President." Vigorous resolutions protesting against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as Judge of the Supreme Court were offered and discussed, but squelched in the Committee.

The Republican Anti-Saloon State Leagues held their annual Convention at Syracuse December 15 and 16, and reëlected ex-Judge Noah Davis of New York President, with Vice-Presidents for each county and forty at large; Secretary, Frank Moss of New York; Treasurer, James S. Thurston of New York. Letters of regret were read from Senators Evarts and Hiscock, ex-Mayor Low of Brooklyn, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Edwin A. Merritt of Potsdam. The most prominent Republicans who attended were Gen. N. M. Curtis, John I. Platt, and Luther Cauldwell, although a number of prominent men who did not go were put on the list of Vice-Presidents. Judge Davis declined the Presidency on account of his age, and President Andrew D. White of Cornell was chosen, but also declines.

The American Federation of Labor, an organization of trade-unions, and the principal rival of the Knights of Labor, held its annual Convention at Baltimore last week. Samuel E. Gompers was reëlected President, his salary fixed at $1,200, and it was voted not to appoint a salaried organizer. The per-capita tax of members was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of a cent a month, but a proposition for an assessment of five cents a week on each member, to start a fund to support strikes, was adopted, subject to the approval of the local unions. The resolutions repeated familiar demands of labor organizations. A good deal of antagonism to the Knights was manifested on the floor of the Convention, though the President's speech was conciliatory. While the Federation was holding this prosperous Convention at Baltimore, the Executive Board of the Knights was in daily session in Philadelphia considering the internal dissensions in that order. The most serious trouble is the demand of the anti-Powderly party for an itemized account of the expenses last year, which reached $110,000 in all, and their threat to prosecute the members of the Board in the courts if the account and vouchers are not forthcoming. The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has sent out a "secret circular" in reference to the establishment of a Governmental system of telegraphy, directing every local assembly to appoint committees and wait upon every Congressman in the separate districts and persuade them to vote for the measure.

In the State Grange of Pennsylvania December 15, Overseer J. G. McSparren of Lancaster, in his report, appealed to the farmers not to be misled about raw materials, and gave figures to show that to protect a wool industry amounting to $45,000,000 the people pay as consumers an excess of $146,000,000. Then he quoted from figures showing the assessed valuation of farms to illustrate how freight discriminations were unjust taxations, and high tariffs are crippling the agricultural resources.

At the dinner of the Commonwealth Club in this city December 19, "The Surplus" was the topic of discussion. Mr. Everett P. Wheeler made the principal speech, advocating tariff reform, and Mr. R. R. Bowker spoke on the same side. Protection speeches were made by Mr. Robert P. Porter and Mr. M. Dwight Collier. The debate will be continued at the Club's next meeting.

Commissioner Miller of the Internal-Revenue Service has rendered a decision of much importance in prohibition States, to the effect that lists of liquor-dealers having paid internal-revenue taxes are public property, to be inspected or copied at any time in the offices of local collectors. It further provides that this list must give the street and number of the places licensed. The issue arose in Maine, where the internal-revenue collector refused access to such lists to Prohibitionists, who wished to use them to base prosecutions upon.

The purchase of the Chicago *Times* by the syndicate whose purpose was to make it an out-and-out Blaine-protection-Republican paper has fallen through, and on January 1 the paper will pass into other hands, the chief of whom is C. A. Snowden of the *Mail*. Mr. Snowden says the policy of the paper will be independent, more independent than it has ever been before, even when it was under the control of Mr. Storey.

The suit of the State against Thomas C. Platt, to oust him from the office of Quarantine Commissioner on the ground of his non-residence in New York city, was postponed December 20 until January 9. This is looked upon by Platt's friends as the end of the matter.

Mrs. Lucy S. Barber of Alfred Centre, N. Y., who was sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for illegal voting, will, it is said, abandon her intended appeal. Mrs. Barber's was made a test case, but the other nine ladies who were indicted with her, having failed to come forward with their share of the expense of an appeal, Mrs. Barber will allow the matter to rest.

Forester Frank Parker, who was directed by the New York Forest Commission to look over the State lands on the Catskills and select sites for a deer park, under the act of last winter which appropriates $5,000 to establish it, has made his report. Over on the east branch of the Neversink, in the town of Deming, Ulster County, he found about 500 acres of State lands suitable for a deer park.

The big lumber raft which it was attempted to float from Joggins, N. S., to New York has been lost during a heavy storm off Nantucket Shoals. This was a new experiment in shipping lumber to this market, and would have made a great change in the traffic if successful. The great raft was shaped like a cigar, somewhat flattened on two sides, and having the two ends cut off bluntly. It was 560 feet long, 65 feet wide, 38 feet high, and had a draught of 19 feet 6 inches when launched. It contained 27,000 sticks, varying from 35 to 95 feet in length. An iron chain 2½ inches in diameter ran lengthwise through the centre, and was the rib to which the numerous pieces were fastened by smaller chains. It cost $30,000, and was built and launched on the Bay of Fundy.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Bridge trustees shows that the receipts for traffic for the year were $850,724, against $743,539 for 1886. Of these receipts the railroad furnished $768,768. Over 30,600,000 persons crossed the bridge, of whom nearly 28,000,000 used the railway.

There was a narrow escape from a serious disaster on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad in this city December 20. A train going up town approached the Franklin Street station, and was slowing up just as workmen were putting in a new rail on the west side of the up-town track. It is alleged that the rail was insufficiently fastened when the workmen left it as the train neared them. The track spread, the spikes gave way, and the train left the track, bumping over the wooden ties. The engine stopped when its wheels were within seven inches of the edge of the elevated structure.

The case against Henry S. Ives, the railroad speculator, for grand larceny, was dismissed in the Tombs Police Court December 17.

Daniel Manning, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is again very ill, and grave fears of his death are expressed.

The eightieth birthday of the poet Whittier was celebrated by the schools of many cities in the country. A congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Whittier signed by the officers and members of the Essex Club, by Gov. Ames, his staff, and the State officials, the judges of the Supreme Court, and all the ex-Governors of Massachusetts, by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, by the United States Senators, and many Congressmen and distinguished men.

The Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway, a continuous line from Minneapolis, Minn., to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was completed last week. A bridge over the river to connect with the Canadian Pacific will be completed, and the through line from Minneapolis to the Atlantic will be in operation January 1. The road from San Francisco to Portland, Ore., was also opened last week.

The four Anarchists hanged on November 11—Spies, Parsons, Fischer, and Engel—and Lingg, who committed suicide the day before, were placed in their final resting-place in one grave in Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, on Sunday. There was no disorder. Several speeches were made.

Gov. Joseph R. Bodwell of Maine died December 15, aged seventy. He had earned his own living since he was eight years old, and became through his own exertions the head of the largest granite works in the

country, and was connected with large railroad and lumbering enterprises. He had been Mayor of Hallowell and delegate to two Republican National Conventions.

FOREIGN.

Europe has had another war scare, based upon an article inspired by the Czar, and published in the *Military Gazette* of St. Petersburg. The article declares that Germany and Austria have made a greater increase in their frontier forces and fortifications than has Russia, and that the Russian movements of troops have been merely protective. There have been three war councils at Vienna at which the Emperor has presided, and the Vienna Boerse became panicky December 16. Most of the European correspondents insist, however, that the situation does not portend war before spring.

The Military Council at Vienna, December 19, decided to grant the Minister of War a credit of 15,000,000 florins. The smallness of the grant is held to be proof that Austria does not intend to take aggressive measures.

Preparations are being made in Vienna for holding an international art exhibition in March next, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. Committees for the furtherance of the scheme have been formed in nearly all foreign countries.

The condition of the German Crown Prince is stationary. There is a new small growth in his throat. The Prince is still strong, and last week walked through the streets of San Remo with the Princess and Dr. Mackenzie.

A new bill was introduced in the German Reichstag December 15, authorizing the expulsion of all Socialists who have incurred penalties for violations of the Anti-Socialist Law or by belonging to secret societies, which is forbidden by existing laws. In accordance with the provisions of this bill, most of the Socialist members of the Reichstag may be expelled from Germany. The bill also permits the punishment of any one taking part in a Socialist congress.

The German Reichstag has fixed the following duties on cereals: Oats 3 marks (75 cents), wheat 5 marks, buckwheat and pulse 2 marks, barley 2¼ marks, malt 4 marks, maize 2 marks, starch flour 12½ marks, vermicelli and macaroni 13½ marks, and mill products 10½ marks. The duty on yeast was increased to 65 marks. The proposed duties on rape and rape-seed were rejected by a large majority.

The Saxon Government, in its new budget, has granted a sum of 50,000 marks towards the support of physicians who settle in the poorer districts of Saxony.

The declaration of the French Ministers, read in the Chamber of Deputies December 15, declares that the Cabinet's sole ambition is to continue the work of concord begun on December 3. It promises a financial equilibrium through retrenchment in expenditures, measures for the repression of frauds injurious alike to the Treasury and to French trade; bills dealing with the responsibility for accidents in workshops and factories, and the regulation of hours of labor of children and women; bills providing for a superannuation fund for miners, reform of the bankruptcy laws, and the safety of miners, and bills relating to benefit societies, savings banks, organized poor relief in rural districts, and for the extension of agricultural education, the creation of chambers of agriculture, and the completion of the rural code. Finally, the declaration demands the united Republican vote upon the Ministerial scheme of military legislation. The reading of the declaration was received with indifference, but the appropriations demanded by the Government were voted, 521 to 13.

The Court of Arraignment at Paris has pronounced that no case has been established against M. Wilson, M. Grévy's son-in-law, in connection with the decoration scandals. The charges against him have, therefore, been dropped. The charges against Gragnon and Garon have also been dismissed. Mme. Limouzin has been mulcted in the costs of the trial.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, December 15, on motion of M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior, the discussion of the alleged revolutionary plotting among members of the Paris Municipal Council was adjourned for a month. M. Sarrien declared that the facts were exaggerated. The Government, he said, would enforce respect for the laws in Paris, and in every other part of the country.

The first issue of nickel and silver coinage in France will appear shortly, amounting to 70,000,000 francs.

The trial of the persons charged with the responsibility of the fire at the Paris Opéra Comique resulted December 15 in the sentence of M. Carvalho, the manager of the theatre, to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs. The fireman André was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Carvalho was also condemned to pay 10,000 francs and André 40,000 francs to various sufferers for damage sustained. All the others who were tried were acquitted.

A monument to Edmond About was unveiled December 20 in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise at Paris. M. Ferry was present. This was his first appearance in public since the assault upon him, and he received congratulations from many friends.

During the past twelve months the French oyster beds have produced no fewer than 600,000,000 oysters, or ten times more than in 1876. The progress does not concern quantity alone; the quality also shows an equally noteworthy improvement. In 1883 France exported 31,000,000, this year the exportation will not be less than 50,000,000. The culture of what is known as the Portuguese "naissain" has been eminently successful in France. Formerly France imported great quantities of them, but her exports this year have been large.

The British agricultural returns, just published, show a decrease of 57,800 acres in the total cultivated area of the United Kingdom, representing a money loss to the country of at least a quarter of a million sterling per annum, unless recovered in approaching years. Other discouraging features are a decline in the number of milch cows, a considerable decrease in corn-growing, some partial abandonment even of root crops, and a steadily increasing dependence on the mere grazing-farming of poor and backward estates.

The English Cabinet has decided to reassemble Parliament on February 9. The Government will try to limit the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech to one week.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed an immense assemblage in Free-Trade Hall, at Manchester, England, December 14. In consequence of warnings that a plot had been formed to assassinate Mr. Balfour, the police guarded the approaches to the platform, and were stationed at various points in the hall. The barricades extending around the hall were continued to the Town Hall, where he slept under guard.

The funeral of Linnell, who died in the hospital from injuries said to have been received in the rioting in Trafalgar Square, took place in London Sunday, and was made the occasion of an imposing public demonstration. The procession was a mile and a half long, and it is estimated that there were 100,000 persons in the crowds that thronged the streets throughout the route. Among the pall-bearers were Messrs. Cunningham, Graham, Stead, and William Morris, and Mrs. Besant. All the Extremist clubs in London were represented. Beyond a few isolated conflicts with the police the affair passed off quietly.

The chief incident in the Irish situation has been the publication in the London *Times* of a story that Dr. Hamilton Williams of New York succeeds O'Donovan Rossa in the leadership of the extreme Nationalists in this city, and that Williams has a fund of £200,000 at his disposal to organize assassinations and dynamite explosions by sending to England Irish-American agents who do not work directly, but endeavor to find men among the criminals of large towns to assassinate public men and conduct dynamite explosions. These men are now at work and are well supplied with funds.

The Duke of Norfolk, who went to Rome as the bearer of the Queen's congratulations to the Pope upon his jubilee, has left, curtailing his visit, so the *Gaulois* of Paris asserts, because of the absolute refusal of the Pope to interfere further between the Irish clergy and people. The Papal Secretary, it says, informed the Duke that the Pope had already used his influence with the clergy, but could not ask the priests to cease to be patriots without running the risk of causing the rebellion of a section of the clergy, and the loss of the hold of the Church upon the people. The *Diritto* of Rome, on the other hand, denies that the Duke had any political mission.

The continued progress in the exportation of Italian produce has induced Signor Grimaldi, the Italian Minister of Commerce, to give serious attention to the establishment of a colonial trust bank, which will be shortly founded under the auspices of the National Bank of Italy. Signor Grillon, the Italian Minister of Commerce, intends to found Italian Chambers of Commerce in the principal cities of the United States, to facilitate the commercial relations between the two countries.

Signor Magliani, the Italian Minister of Finance, presented the budget in the Chamber of Deputies December 17. The estimates for the coming year showed a deficit of $2,660,000. This deficit, the Minister explained, was due to the expedition to Massowah. The vote of the Chamber, he said, had already met a part of the additional expense, and the remainder would be covered by means at the disposal of the Treasury.

The Dutch Government introduced in the Second Chamber, December 20, a bill requiring the Dutch East Indies to contribute 4,000,000 florins annually to the exchequer.

Brazilian planters owning 2,500 slaves met at San Paulo last week and resolved to set free all their slaves at an early date, and decided to convene a meeting in December of all the San Paulo planters to agree on a general emancipation of all the slaves in the province not later than the end of 1890.

The Yellow River in China overflowed its banks September 28 in the province of Ho-Nan, completely inundating some dozen other populous cities. The whole area, 7,000 square miles, became a sea from ten to thirty feet deep, where was once a densely populated and rich plain. The former bed of the Yellow River is now dry, and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago. The loss of life is incalculable, and the statement is made by missionaries that millions of Chinese are homeless and starving. The Emperor of China has given 2,000,000 taels, and the Chinese have started subscription lists in Shanghai, to which foreigners have liberally contributed. The Yellow River no longer flows towards the sea, but seems intent on converting Eastern Ho-Nan and Northern Ngan-Hoei into a lake. It may ultimately even possibly join the Yangtse.

"BLAINE AND A SURPLUS."

THERE could hardly be a better illustration of the soundness of Dr. Watts's proposition, that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," than the situation in which the Republican party finds itself to-day. It has allowed itself to remain ever since the restoration of specie payments in 1879 without any policy or programme. In its canvass it has treated the voters to nothing better than the more hateful memories of the civil war, and dismal predictions of the national ruin which would follow the transfer of the Government to the hands of a party containing fully one-half the citizens of the United States. All exhortations to the leaders to enter on an affirmative course of some kind—to take up the advocacy of some change for the better, either in State or nation, to deal vigorously with some question on which legislation was possible, to push forward even such meagre proposals touching the tariff and administrative reform as found a place in its own platforms, to send the mere machinists, like Platt and Chandler, and ranters, like Foraker and Tuttle, to the rear, and bring to the front, if it had them, men who, instead of for ever "pointing with pride" to the past, were looking hopefully to the future, and had something to say which would kindle the enthusiasm of young men with the only thing which ever kindles the enthusiasm of men who are worth anything, namely, the prospect of action—all such exhortations were vain. They preferred to fold their hands and jeer at the passers-by, and wait for something to turn up, like impecunious corner loafers.

From this there naturally and inevitably resulted a state of demoralization which has had no parallel in the history of parties. Let us, for the benefit of those who may be disposed to think this is a strong assertion, cite one illustration which is unique in its way. We, at all events, know of nothing like it in the politics of this or any other constitutional country. We mean the boast of the principal organ of the party, the New York *Tribune*, that at the elections in this most important State of the Union, the Republican ticket is always defeated when—that is, because—the Mugwumps support it. Now, this allegation is either false or true. If it be false, what are we to think of the condition of an organization which allows its chief spokesman to print, month after month, statements reflecting so seriously both on the honesty and good sense of its members? It is no answer to this to say—as some do—that the editor of the *Tribune* is an absurd person whose utterances are of no consequence. The fact is, that he is the chief journalistic exponent of the ideas, aims, and aspirations of the party, at least in the Eastern States, and the mere willingness of the party in New York to let him do organ work for it is a symptom which cannot be overlooked or made light of.

If, on the other hand, the allegation be true, consider for one moment what it means. It means that a large body of Republicans in New York are so little interested in maintaining the influence and prestige of the party, or in furthering its ideas and increasing its chances of restoration to power, that they are ready at every election to refuse to vote its ticket if they find that some other men, whom they do not like, are going to support it. Hitherto such motives of action have been confined to the playgrounds of kindergartens. But, according to the Republican organ, so little hold has the Republican party now on the affection, or zeal, or interest, or ideas of its members, that they allow infantile spite and jealousy to govern their conduct on election day, and can rejoice over its defeat as readily as over the failure of a dinner party to which they were not invited. And yet this is a party which once led millions in arms to the battlefield, and to which Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg.

Satan does not long neglect an idle man in a cantankerous state of mind. He soon supplies him with work to do, and plenty of it. Nor does he neglect a party which has long stood waiting for somebody to supply it with an issue, and tried to fill up the time with little sleight-of-hand tricks. The main reliance of the Republican party for an issue has, in fact, for years, been its enemies, the Democrats. In so far as Republicans have thought of the future at all, they have calculated on the Democrats doing something which could be condemned, or saying something which could be traversed. On the possibility of the Democrats doing something which could not be safely condemned, or saying something which could not be safely gainsaid, they did not speculate. Consequently, the President's attack on the surplus, which they themselves have often promised to deal with, has caught them as a squall catches a ship with all sail set and the crew drunk. It has taken them unprepared, and, in the first moments of confusion, allowed James G. Blaine to come on deck and take command, and declare that a surplus is a good thing, and ought to be maintained for the benefit of real-estate owners! So that the party is actually committed to-day, as far as it can be committed before the Convention meets, to the cry of "Blaine and a surplus," as the best appeal it can make to the country in 1888. That is, its stock in trade consists of a thoroughly discredited, very erratic, and mendacious politician, and a novelty in finance so ridiculous that its supporters do not venture to discuss it.

A USEFUL LESSON.

THE news comes from Philadelphia that the receipts of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor are not now sufficient to pay the regular running expenses of the order. The membership has fallen off to such a degree that the income of the general treasury, it is said, is not over one-fifth of what it was a year ago. Fears are entertained, too, by the officers that they will have to mortgage "the palatial mansion" in North Broad Street which was purchased and handsomely furnished as headquarters, in order to show the capitalist world that workingmen, too, were going to have their share of the luxuries of this life. Moreover, the malcontents and secessionists have preferred a charge against the President, Mr. Powderly, and two of his coadjutors, of having misappropriated $100,000 of the money of the organization during the past year, and they are demanding an itemized account of the expenditure, which it will probably be hard to render, and in default of which they threaten to appeal to the courts. On top of all this sorrow and confusion came the news that Mr. Powderly was laid up with a hemorrhage from the lungs. He is recovering, but we need hardly say that a man liable to hemorrhages from the lungs is not a person who can restore fallen fortunes, whether his own or those of anybody else. Nothing, it is said, has done so much to break him down as the disasters which have overtaken the Order. Their full extent was forcibly brought home to him during a recent lecturing trip he made through the manufacturing towns of New England, when he obtained only very small and unsympathetic audiences. In fact, it is a reasonable expectation that the Order will in a year or two more have ceased to exist even in name.

There would not be much use in drawing the moral of all this for the class of workingmen who contribute their money to build up "noble and holy orders," and pay salaries to "Grand Master Workmen," and buy palatial mansions for "general offices." They, as a rule, give but little heed to what they call the "capitalistic press," and have always to learn their lessons in politics and political economy through more or less bitter experience. But we think we may once more, with some profit, call the collapse of the organization to the attention of those preachers and editors and philanthropists of all grades and callings who persuaded themselves, and tried to persuade others, two years ago, that the appearance of the Knights of Labor on the scene indicated the near approach of a great social and economic revolution, in which the business of running free governments, and in fact the management of industrial production, would be taken out of the hands of the people who work with their heads, and be given over wholly to those who work with their hands and would thenceforward be the rulers of human society. The amount of flatulent sociological speculation, and of vapid warning to the rich to put their houses in order and prepare for the deluge, which this assumption produced, makes one now, on looking back at it, almost ashamed of one's species. A very large proportion of those who indulged in this speculation were what are called "men of education," and it must be admitted that their goings on would go far to justify the contempt with which Powderly and his followers look on brain work. Let us hope that Powderly's collapse will be profitable to them both for doctrine and reproof.

The error into which they fell was this: All popular government, that is, government by universal suffrage, fails to work perfectly solely because it makes greater demands on

the human nature of the community than it is able to meet. The officials are not as skilful and honest and efficient as they ought to be because the people do not vote more wisely. Justice is not better administered because judges are not more learned and upright. Criminals escape because the police are not more active and acute. Capitalists are overbearing because they are too selfish, and the legislators do not know how, or are too easily corrupted, to restrain them. But one of the great excellences of popular government is, that its demands are made on the human nature of the whole community, and not on that of any one class. Every governmental shortcoming is, therefore, as soon as it is discovered, a notice served on every voter that if he wishes any improvement in politics, he must himself improve—that is, he must learn more facts, reason on them better, and look further ahead. In other words, every popular government is as good as the human nature which lives under it will let it be. The Knights of Labor and their thoughtless admirers forgot this. They acted as if there were among the manual laborers of the country a body of legislators and administrators capable of conducting an organization far more delicate and difficult than any existing social organization. They thought they could set up and work something which would make far greater demands on American human nature than the American republic makes, and get them answered, and grow and spread and cover the land, and oust and reduce to insignificance the State and national Governments. They tried to persuade us that Powderly was wiser and abler than Cleveland, and Litchman and Hayes than Carlisle and Randall; but the only reason they ever gave us for thinking so was that Powderly, and Litchman, and Hayes had at one time worked with their hands.

What has collapsed, therefore, and will probably trouble us no more for some years, is the notion that we have hidden away somewhere, in some class, or trade, or calling, a reservoir of capacity and character which has never yet been drawn on for the administration of our Government and the conduct of our business, and that we can, by drawing on it, run factories and keep stores through elected officers better than the owners now keep them, and that a man who has never saved anything, nor conducted any business of his own, is a better custodian of the public funds than the kind of men who now have charge of our Treasury. It is well to have it demonstrated that there is no such reservoir; that we know exactly what we are all capable of in the way of either legislation or administration; and that any one who pretends that he can cure the ills of society by putting in office men who, under the régime of competition, have remained poor and obscure, is simply a charlatan.

THE WAR ALARM.

A FEW years ago, when Skobeleff was the mouthpiece of the anti-German pronunciamientos of the Moscow Slavophils, we pointed out the importance of the Polish element in any conflict between Slavs and Teutons. Influential Russian voices had at that time been raised in favor of reconciliation between Russians and Poles, in spite of the old feud and the difference of religion between them; and these voices had not remained without an echo on the Polish side, the Poles of Posen and other Prussian provinces being almost as keenly exasperated by German efforts to denationalize them as their brethren in Warsaw and Wilna were by the Czar's cruder oppression. It was then thought that some timely concessions to Polish autonomy by the Russian Government might yet efface from the memory of the younger generation recollections of cruel wrong, and persuade the Catholic and Polish Slav to place himself in the van of the Slavic crusade, flying the Greek cross. We expressed our own belief that that side would win which enlisted the Polish nation, and we supported our view by the following observations :

"Making rough estimates, and deducting the Poles subject to all the three Emperors, the population of Russia is about equal to those of Austria-Hungary and Germany combined. The military forces of these allies are vastly superior in quality to those of the Czar, but this superiority would, in a long war, be counterbalanced by the advantages which the leader in the Panslavic crusade would derive from the aid of nearly 15,000,000 non-Polish Slavs of Austria-Hungary (Slovaks, Czechs, Croats, Serbs, Dalmatians, etc.), as well as of 3,000,000 Ruman subjects of that monarchy, men of the Greek faith—if he could only reach and revolutionize them. Count the Poles among the combatants of the allies, and you not only add 12,000,000 to the material they can draw upon, but Galicia remains a shield of Austria-Hungary, the example of the Poles strengthens the fidelity of the Catholic Slavs of that monarchy (Slovaks, Czechs, and Croats), the Slavic phalanx cannot be formed, the struggle assumes the aspect of a fight for and against the Greek cross, and the war is carried on between the Vistula, the Dnieper, and the Düna, where Russia is most vulnerable. Add the 12,000,000 Poles to the military resources of Russia, and you also open to her the road across the Carpathians, the Magyars become immediately crippled by risings of Ruthenes, Serbs, and Rumans—such as ruined the cause of Hungary in 1849—Slovaks and Czechs follow the Polish lead in preferring the claims of race to those of religion, and the monarchy of the Hapsburgs collapses after a terrible agony."

In the years that have passed, Russia has done her best to alienate more firmly the race sympathy of the Poles, continuing the Russification of the "Vistula Country" with remorseless rigor, and thus completely throwing away the advantage which Bismarck's harsh Germanizing attempts in Posen and West Prussia—a consequence, in part, of his late conflict with the Ultramontanes—so opportunely offered her. She has also done her best, by a series of blunders and provocations, to drive the Slavs of the Balkans into the protecting arms of Austria-Hungary. This empire, on the other hand, has consistently proceeded on the internal pro-Slavic path which it entered when it formally became the ally of Germany in 1879, more and more propitiating the Czechs in Bohemia, and completely surrendering Galicia to Polish rule. At the same time a conflict with her eastern neighbor has from year to year become more imminent, owing to dread of aggression on one side and resentment of provocation on the other, both well founded. Russia's chances of winning over the Poles are now almost entirely gone. Only a brilliant beginning of a campaign, followed by an immediate declaration of war on Germany by France, and a solemn promise of a partial restoration of Polish autonomy under the Czar's auspices, might yet turn the scales; but as long as Bismarck's Triple Alliance lasts, nothing of the kind can be anticipated. All that remains to Russia in this matter is to prevent the Poles, in case of an outbreak of hostilities, from ranging themselves as a compact national force on the side of the enemy. To that end Russian Poland must be covered with defensive armaments, and preparations made for a sudden pouncing upon eastern Galicia.

That part of Austrian Poland is evidently marked out by geographical and historical reasons as the first theatre of war, if war is to come. The mass of its population, chiefly in the rural districts, is of the Ruthene race and United Greek persuasion. Kindred to the Little-Russian population of the Russian provinces adjoining Galicia on the east, the Ruthenes have, both by open and secret agitations, fostered by Russia, been brought into a state of hostility to their Catholic and Polish fellow-citizens, inhabiting chiefly the western portions of the province, as well as the capital, Lemberg, and other towns in the eastern half. There has been a great deal of sinning on both sides of the line. The United Greek clergy, occupying ecclesiastically a middle ground between Catholicism and Greek Orthodoxy, lean nationally towards the confessors of the latter. Animosity towards the nobles, who are almost all Catholic, makes the Ruthene peasantry seditiously inclined, and a rising of them against the richer classes might even find imitation in the western districts, as the terrible events of 1846 show. A sudden Russian invasion, followed by a Ruthene rising, would at once cripple the Polish initiative in Galicia, and put Austria-Hungary on the defensive. There is not the least natural barrier, formed by mountain range or river, to such an invasion from either the north or the east, and the temptation to be prepared for it by massing troops in the Government of Lublin, between the upper Vistula and the upper Bug, must be almost irresistible. These troops would be available alike for defence and repression in Russian Poland, and for the capture of Lemberg, Brody, Tarnopol, and other towns in the Ruthene territory.

That Russia has been pushing forward both infantry and cavalry in that direction, she, as her late official and semi-official declarations show, makes no attempt to deny. Only she explains the fact on the ground of defensive necessities. She pretends to be afraid of an invasion by the forces of the Triple Alliance. The Austro - Hungarian Government distrusts the sincerity of these declarations, and hastens its preparations for the defence of Galicia—with the fortresses of Cracow and Przemysl as points of support — or, as Russia believes, or feigns to believe, for an aggressive movement. Each Government calls on the other to cease threatening, and the situation becomes threatening indeed. Austria-Hungary's fears are very natural, considering the excessive

vulnerability of that unnaturally amalgamated empire and the grievous consequences of a sudden defeat. The apprehensions which Russia expresses are apparently groundless. Austria-Hungary could not dream of invading Russia without the active participation of Germany; and what should induce Germany, with her Emperor and the Crown Prince at death's door, and in face of France armed to the teeth and burning with a desire for revenge, to embark in an enterprise of incalculable magnitude and duration?

MOHAMMEDANISM, CANONS, AND IMPALEMENT.

In June last a Church Congress in England desired to have some account of the comparative merits of Christian and Mussulman missions in Africa, among the negroes. They applied to Mr. Bosworth Smith, a writer who has made Mohammedanism a study, and who printed a volume of lectures on it some thirteen years ago, to read them a paper on Mohammedanism in Africa. He declined, thinking he could not do justice to the theme in the twenty minutes to which the Congress confined each speaker. They then asked Canon Taylor of York Cathedral, who promptly responded with a paper in which he not only gave the Mohammedan missions in Africa credit for vastly greater activity and fruitfulness than the Christian, but for vastly more beneficial influence on the mental and moral development of the converts. In fact—to sum up—he pronounced the Mohammedan missions in Africa from every point of view an immense success, and the Christian missions a decided failure. In doing this, too, he was carried away by his subject so far as to claim for the Mussulman faith a morality at least as lofty as that of Christianity. He was consequently warmly assailed, both in the Congress and in the press after the Congress was over, for having absurdly overestimated the Mussulman religion and grossly libelled his own.

The controversy had not gone very far in the periodical press, however, when it took a sudden and somewhat grotesque turn. The question in dispute was whether the religion of Christ was on the whole as well suited for the work of regenerating and civilizing the population of Africa as the religion of Mohammed. Its place was taken in the twinkling of an eye, so to speak, by the question whether Canons Liddon and MacColl had not, in September, 1876, mistaken a stack of beanstalks for a man impaled on a stake by the Turks on the bank of the river Save in September, 1876. The charge occurred in this wise: Canon Taylor was defending himself and Islam as well as he could against the champions of Christendom, among whom one of the most vigorous and persistent was Canon MacColl; but, being hard pressed, he apparently lost his temper and struck Canon MacColl below the belt by saying:

> "Canon MacColl is, we know, able to discern impaled Christians when his fellow-travellers are only able to discern scarecrows on beanstalks."

This was a challenge which Canon MacColl was not the man to decline. He promptly retorted:

> "If this is a specimen of the care with which Canon Taylor takes to master his facts before he rushes into controversy, I am not surprised at his rash conclusions in his case for Islam *versus* Christianity."

He then expresses his joy that this "unbecoming digression" on the part of Canon Taylor has given him an opportunity of "exposing once for all one of the most grotesque travesties of the ordinary laws of evidence that the annals of controversy supply"—an immense task, of course, because the annals of controversy are prodigious in bulk, and contain innumerable grotesque travesties. In two days from the date of this letter the *Times* teemed with letters about this almost forgotten incident of the Russo-Turkish war, when Disraeli and the Tories were upholding the Turk, and the Liberals were busy exposing his atrocities. Canons MacColl and Liddon were going down the Save in a steamer when the Turks were trying to suppress the revolt in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the autumn of 1876. They saw a man impaled on a stake in front of a Turkish blockhouse in a wild part of the country, and reported the fact in the newspapers. The Liberals thereupon all said, "Ha! ha! You see now what awful ruffians these Turks are." The Tories, on the other hand, said, "Not so. The Turks would scorn to commit such atrocities in our day. They are terrible in battle, but when the fight is over gentle and humane. What the Canon saw was a bundle of beanstalks fastened on top of a pole to frighten away the crows from the crops, a very common phenomenon in these wild countries." The British consuls in Turkey were appealed to to furnish material which might be used in the House of Commons and in the *Times* in support of this theory, to prevent the poison which the Canons were spreading from getting into the minds of the constituencies and helping to weaken the Empire by destroying confidence in the Ministry. Consul Holmes, stationed at Serayevo, the capital of Bosnia, 300 miles away, came to the help of his superiors, and said it was undoubtedly beanstalks, and that the way the Canons came to think it was a man was as follows: "This (the beanstack), on being pointed out to some practical joker among the officers of the steamboat with its accidental likeness to a body, together with the previous conversation with the travellers, suggested the hoax, which, on seeing that it was seriously accepted, was kept up till the end of the journey." Canon MacColl, justly incensed by this "rubbish," charitably pronounced Consul Holmes fit for a lunatic asylum, and struck heavier blows than ever in defence of the impalement, and Canon Liddon valiantly supported him. A crowd of competent witnesses also came forward and testified to the exceeding probability of the spectacle; but the controversy did not wholly die out until the wretched Turk had been beaten black and blue, and the Grand Old Man had come back to power.

Since Canon Taylor's revival of the controversy, Mr. J. Stuart Glennie was moved to write that "the psychological interest" of the subject is greater than any other, which is also Canon Liddon's present opinion, while "Doubtful" writes to the *Times* in order to ascertain whether the impaled man was really a Christian, as the Canon supposed, or only a Turk. Colonel Cecil Johnson also declared that he was informed by the late Hobart Pasha that a man who was on board the steamer with the Canons had confessed to him that he had "gulled them" about the "beanstack," and that, "in his (Colonel Johnson's) opinion, Canon Liddon, in reporting that he had seen an impaled man, had calumniated an innocent nation and caused incalculable bloodshed"—a horrible burden, if true, for the conscience of an ecclesiastical dignitary. To this, however, the Canons have been able to oppose testimony that they had convinced Hobart Pasha that the man who said he gulled them was a liar, and thereby excited the Pasha's deep indignation against the scoundrel. Then comes Mr. Fairfield, and maintains that the Canons did not fully and fairly corroborate each other, and says that Canon MacColl informed a "German gentleman" that he had told nobody at the time of what he had seen except the Captain of the steamer, and that this German gentleman flatly contradicted him, and that, in truth, the Canons gave three separate versions of the tale to three different persons.

At this stage Mr. W. J. Stillman, an American correspondent of the *Times*, and at one time its correspondent in Bosnia, made his appearance on the scene, and averred that Consul Holmes had told him that when he sent good reports of Turkish atrocities to Sir Henry Eliot, the Minister at Constantinople, they were returned to him with orders to modify them, as it would not do to send them home in that shape. Consul Holmes being now dead, Sir Henry Eliot answers that the Consul was too good a man ever to have told any such story, and that Mr. Stillman must be mistaken or worse. To which Mr. Stillman replies that this was what Consul Holmes told him, and that he too was sure that he would not lie about a matter of that kind.

The controversy was raging when the last mail left, and there is no telling when it will end; but the chances are that it will revert shortly to the original subject of the comparative merits, from the missionary point of view, of Islam and Christianity, for Mr. Bosworth Smith has appeared in the December *Nineteenth Century* to make a vigorous flank attack on poor Canon Taylor, in the midst of his troubles about the impalement. He charges that the Canon,

> "without, so far as appeared, any adequate preparation or study of the subject at first hand, rushed with headlong heedlessness upon all the dangers which had deterred or daunted me; and, what more nearly concerned me, that, while the views which he thrust on a sensitive and excited audience were as nearly as possible identical with those which, thirteen years ago, I had promulgated in my book 'Mohammed and Mohammedanism,' they were couched in an exaggerated form, and without any of the modifications or explanations which I should have thought essential."

Further on he makes the still more serious accusation against the Canon of having "promulgated crudities before an influential gathering," probably the most unbecoming offence a divine of his standing could commit, unless

it be Canon Liddon's "calumniating an innocent nation, and causing incalculable bloodshed."

IRISH NOTES.

DUBLIN, December 3, 1887.

THE imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville, and the doings of the Gaelic Athletic Association, have been here, for some time past, the subjects of most absorbing interest. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether it would not have been wiser for the prisoners to have accepted the ordinary conditions of prison treatment, as scores of Irishmen have done in the past, rather than, by refusing to submit, endangering their health, increasing the miseries of their situation, and giving undue importance to details of treatment. Our people are peculiarly apt to exaggerate the importance of such matters. "Since the day that Stephens escaped, no such joy has thrilled the universe," said a poor man in Cork to a friend of mine on hearing that Mr. O'Brien had been discovered in a new suit of clothes. No one, however, who knows them doubts the honesty of their intentions, and if, apart from any personal considerations, their object were to make the Government more hated and despised, their success has been complete. Many a man, with but a sleepy interest in public affairs, has been roused by the circumstance of Mandeville's clothes being torn off by a posse of warders on a freezing winter's night, and of O'Brien, one suit being pilfered, having to sleep in his other to prevent a second abstraction. Too much, perhaps, is being made of these things—they have their grotesque as well as their tragic side. When we consider what the Fenian prisoners went through, it is absurd to speak of "torture" in the present cases. The treatment of the Fenians had an intense effect in embittering the relations between England and Ireland, and of the Irish masses towards the Irish classes. So will the prison treatment of to-day—producing perhaps as great an influence, though so much less severe.

The doings at the Thurles Convention of the Gaelic athletic clubs came as a surprise upon many who thought they had a tolerably clear insight into current Irish affairs. In a previous letter I referred to the beneficial spread of athletics over Ireland of late years. In the past few months, differences appeared to have arisen among the clubs, and these differences were aired in the National newspapers in a somewhat too insistent manner for the ordinary reader, who generally has something better to think of than the details of sporting disagreements. Six or seven hundred delegates met in annual convention at Thurles a few weeks ago, and then the truth appeared. Politics was at the bottom of the differences. The overwhelming majority of the delegates endorsed what appeared to outsiders a Fenian policy—the promotion and control of these clubs as "the young manhood" of Ireland, somewhat disgusted with the slow march of ordinary politics—a body of noble Gaels, trained in manly pastimes, and prepared at a moment's warning to change their footballs for knapsacks and their hurleys for rifles. The priests were politely told to mind their own affairs, and the "absence of all political bias" was shown by a refusal to take the advice of the National League, or to pass a resolution of sympathy in favor of political prisoners. A glance through the pages of their official organ, the *Gael*, confirms this estimate of the proclivities of the Association. This quasi-open reversion to physical-force doctrines has, as an apparent split in the Nationalist ranks, been received with favor by opponents of the national cause in Ireland. Upon the one hand, the "Gaels" are being patted on the back, as an open, straightforward set of fellows, above the low tactics of the National League, and determined no longer to submit to its tyranny. Upon the other, their existence is cited as a proof that what Irishmen at heart desire is separation, not home rule. It depends upon how matters here are regarded, whether it is to be taken as an argument in favor of continued sitting upon the safety-valve, or one implying an increased desire that the mass of Irish politicians and their followers should be given a stake and interest in the Government of the country. The archbishops and other weighty patrons of the Gaelic Association have interfered, the influence of wirepullers in the direction of physical force appears likely to be neutralized, and the Association will probably be reconstituted upon lines accordant with the general current of political thought in Ireland.

There was a great Unionist demonstration held in Dublin on Tuesday night to welcome Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen. The largest available hall was crammed, and there was an overflow meeting. Admission was necessarily by ticket. Many of our people are not sufficiently advanced in political intelligence and amenities to attend meetings of opponents with a simple desire of hearing the other side, or to absent themselves when they cannot agree; many have not got beyond regarding it as a gain to break up and interrupt whenever possible. It is so on both sides. Every one knows that fully one-fifth of the Irish people are opposed to any change in our political constitution. There is therefore nothing new or wonderful in four or five thousand of them being brought together, as they were upon the occasion to which I refer. The meeting was, however, a wise stroke of policy. In no other manner could have been so strikingly shown the extent to which the wealth, station, and so much of the education of Ireland are opposed to home rule. No such gathering on the National side would be possible. Besides several peers, there were present, or expressing full sympathy, some hundred directors of public companies and members of public boards, two hundred and fifty legal and medical men, thirty-five fellows and professors of Trinity College, one hundred and fifty deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace. Only fifty of the seven hundred who signed the requisition were Catholics; it would, however, be hardly possible to procure a like number of Protestants to sign one on the other side—so nearly is the political cleavage religious. It could in no sense be considered as a meeting of Liberals, although the entire absence of "Kentish fire" or anti-Catholic feeling of any kind was a gratifying feature.

The chair was taken by the President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and an address from that body was one of the features of the evening. It endorsed the policy of the Government, and, regarding the guests of the evening, expressed "admiration and grateful appreciation of the firm, consistent, and statesmanlike opposition which [they had] given to the pernicious and dangerous scheme propounded for the dismemberment of the empire." Neither in the speeches nor the resolutions was there anything of a constructive or conciliatory character. They were affirmative of satisfaction with the present régime, and condemnatory of the Nationalists, whose desires and policy were declared to be of a purely separatist character. Professor Dicey spoke. Many of the best men in Dublin were present. But the situation is summed up in Professor Galbraith's reply upon a late occasion, when he was called upon to acknowledge the size and unanimity of a similar gathering, "It was a great meeting, but which of the divisions of Dublin do you intend to carry at next election?" However great and enthusiastic such meetings may be, whatever the social weight and character of those who attend, how do they permanently expect to maintain influence and position in the country without political influence—entirely out of sympathy as they are with the mass of their fellow-countrymen? Their preservation as a favored class cannot go on for ever. Sooner or later, in some way or other, they will be abandoned by English parties, and the internal affairs of this country will be left to the management of the majority. Would it not be well for them to consider the broken reed upon which they rely (broken unless we be governed like India or a crown colony), and seek to understand and respect the feelings and desires of the majority? A disastrous deadlock is for the present maintained by the persistent refusal of such men to believe what the Nationalist leaders say, or to regard Irishmen in the main as otherwise endowed than with "a double dose of original sin."

Turning to a more general view of affairs, and without expressing any doubt as to what must be the eventual solution of our difficulties, it appears to me evident that there has been of late a considerable numbness over the country. I am told that Irish feeling is now of small account, that the contest has virtually been transferred to the other side of the Channel. This may be so. But what inference would most English be likely to draw from a general cooling down here, except that Mr. Balfour's policy was the right policy? There is not apparent the general enthusiasm and excitement of five years ago. I asked a Nationalist friend whom I knew to be on intimate terms and in sympathy with his farm-laborers what he believed to be their present state of mind. He said they were much more quiescent than they had been—they were not as enthusiastic in talking of the leaders or so apt to display their portraits in their houses. It was perhaps partly that they were getting tired of such long-continued hopeless strain, partly that some were beginning, mistakenly, to think that some of the politicians wanted only to feather their own nests, partly perhaps that, seeing their cause was now taken up by one of the great English parties, there was less need than formerly of exertion in Ireland. My idea is, that the change, if real, is attributable to natural causes. The fierce excitement of the past few years was abnormal, and could with difficulty be sustained. A political party such as Mr. Parnell's, unsupported by the occasional enjoyment of office, inevitably tends to become weaker; physical causes, loss of enthusiasm, the ordinary events of life, tend to draw men away. Irish agitation has always been intermittent. Possibly we may have to wait for the appearance of a fresh generation of political life before this question is settled. Surely the present experiment of government, based upon the belief that Irish national aspirations can be crushed out, will be taken as final! Certain it is that each year which passes over us now lessens the number of those in full work in the movement who would be responsible before the country, who would be capable of speaking with authority for the people regarding any national settlement.

I have no reason to suppose that such views as these are held generally by those who believe in the ultimate success of home rule. It can hardly be doubted that the tendency of the legislation of the past few years has been to satisfy the requirements of thousands of our

people, and to withdraw them from active interest in agitation. All this may be altered. Under the influence of the events of the past few days—the arrest of Mr. Harrington—the deprivation of the Lord Mayor as Chief Magistrate of Dublin of his immemorial right to sit with the judges at the opening of the assizes—his imprisonment—the knowledge that a batch of warrants are out for other prominent men—these are signs that public feeling is again rising. Helpless, widespread indignation and sense of injustice will find some outlet. The landlords are making large reductions. It is evidently their desire to help the Government as much as possible. Regarding agitation from an English (the really important) point of view, these Socialist disturbances in London and the crisis in France cannot but have a disastrous influence. They tend to make the average citizen, ignorant of Irish affairs, feel that it may be better after all, upon any terms, to preserve unaltered the present framework of the Constitution, instead of, by embarking upon changes, to risk permanent and radical unrest.

I cannot agree with friends who maintain that the ascendency party here must before long come to terms with the majority of their fellow-countrymen. The agitation has not weakened them to the extent it suits both parties to believe; they show spirit, and unhesitatingly accept the coercion policy of the Government. They can, under the present Constitution, live free from the influence of the public opinion of the majority. The humiliation and loss of liberty of their fellow-countrymen are nothing to them. Sentences of a month with hard labor on news-venders, for selling in Cork papers which it is legal to sell in Dublin, no more affect them than if they were passed in China; nay, they rejoice at such stringency. Unless Mr. Gladstone returns to office, we must be prepared for many more turns of the screw, for further alterations in Parliamentary procedure, perhaps changes in, or limitation of, our representation in Parliament, before the necessity for compromise is established. Meanwhile we run the danger of effectual reform being indefinitely postponed by the perpetration of some hot-headed deeds of retaliation.

D. B.

The following sentence in my last letter was not worded with sufficient care, and did not convey my meaning: "There is much danger in store for us, in that now, as formerly, the movement is being left to the guidance of such a small body of agitators out of touch with the commercial, and in the main with the cultured classes." What I desired to convey was, that there is danger in the guidance of the movement being apparently left in the hands of so few men, and in the extent to which the leading mercantile and cultured classes are upon the other side. Many of the leaders are eminently cultured men; to none of them, so far as I know, is applicable the term "agitator," as implying an interested adventurer.

TWO GRAVE CONTROVERSIES.

LONDON, December 1, 1887.

THE two questions which just now most agitate society in London are not, as perhaps the journals of the metropolis might induce a transatlantic reader to believe, the home-rule question and the riots at Trafalgar Square, but (1) the revolt of the former managers of the Grosvenor Gallery, and (2) the discussion between the publisher of Thackeray's works here and Mr. Brookfield, son of the lady who furnished the lately printed letters to *Scribner's Magazine*, which has afforded some amusing illustrations of the law of copyright internationally and locally considered.

The Grosvenor Gallery has become a recognized institution in London, and, though originally planned as a sort of refuge for the persecuted by that fossilized despotism in art, the Royal Academy—a place where the Romantic school of art in England could find an opportunity of expanding its glories—it immediately pooled with the Academy, after the manner of some opposition institutions with you, and invited the Academicians to occupy its walls with almost as much privilege as their own. The original *raison d'être* was dropped in view of commercial advantages, and the proprietor, an amateur painter of more pretension than achievement, has since done his best to unite the service of Mercury with that of the Muses in the temple over which he presides. The exhibitions held there had a distinctive character, in spite of the admission of the Academicians, and brought out some artists of unquestionable abilities, yet of a form of talent which would never have met acceptance at the hands of the hanging committees of the more orthodox picture shop in Piccadilly. It became the proper thing to do, for all the world that pretends to taste or "æsthetics" (which seems to be in London rather a fashion, like most others, than a matter of individual faculty), to visit the Grosvenor Gallery, which attained the elevation of skits in *Punch*, and all those forms of playful animadversion which in this country are concomitants of a definite position and rank as institution or individual. The proprietor became a personage in the London art world, and, not to burden himself with details of business, intrusted the general management of the Grosvenor to Messrs. Hallé and Carr—the former a well-known and competent painter, and the latter a writer on art, whose work has been noticed in the *Nation*. With perhaps occasional exceptional interferences on the part of Sir Coutts Lindsay in favor of certain individuals, the two directors or managers (for I am uncertain as to the rank to which they were brevetted) have controlled the exhibition in a most creditable manner, exercising in a catholic and intelligent sense the discretion given them of admission and hanging.

The sensation of all the pleasures connected with the founding of a new and beneficent public institution, and the satisfaction of legitimate artistic aspirations for so many *incompris* and *incomprises* being exhausted, Sir Coutts reverted to the more satisfactory and more permanent recompense measured in pounds, shillings, and pence. Hence the endeavor to set up as universal æsthetical provider. A library and a restaurant were to add to the profits, and so far the guardians of art for art's sake were willing to endure association with illegitimate æsthesia; but when Sir Coutts began to let out the exhibition for evening parties, and, finally, to a smoking club, to which on certain evenings ladies were invited (smoking being on those evenings interdicted), they rebelled. The rooms were let for supper parties and festivities of various kinds — among others, the American Fourth of July celebration, on which occasion the pictures were draped with American and English flags, and the ends of the gallery occupied by superposed portraits of the President and Queen. It became, in short, a kind of superfine music hall, to be let to any applicant; and naturally the artists and owners of the pictures grumbled at the chance of injury to valuable canvases from the incidents of supper parties, balls, smoking orgies, etc. It is reported that on one occasion a playbill was found pasted on one of Mr. Watt's pictures.

Things came to such a pass that the artists to whose contributions the gallery owes most of its prestige, took the matter to heart, and, bearing their interests in mind, Messrs. Hallé and Carr offered their resignations as a protest. Sir Coutts accepted them, and the lovers of "art for art's sake," supporting the protestants, have begun a movement for the organization of a new exhibition, which the wags propose to call the Hallé-Carrnassus, and at which the interests of pure art shall be cared for, while the Grosvenor will be given up to what may most attract the general public—from negro minstrelsy, with Munkacsy's "Christ on Calvary" for a background, to amateur theatricals with the accompaniment of an exhibition of French pictures. The greater part of the funds are, I understand, subscribed for the Hallé-Carr gallery, and libel and injunction proceedings are already in the air, Sir Coutts having publicly stated that Hallé and Carr, by their bad management, had led the Grosvenor to grave losses, and they propose to show that Sir Coutts, by his restaurant, which was a very poor one, and his library, which was unprofitable in many ways, and seems to have been curiously managed, had sunk more than the profit which the exhibition always gave. A few of the most important artists will stanchly support the new institution, but the mass will eagerly sympathize with both parties, give Sir Coutts a dinner-testimonial to their appreciation of his public spirit, another to Hallé and Carr, and afterwards send religiously to both exhibitions. With few exceptions, the English artist is anxious chiefly to get himself before the public as much as possible, and profit thereby in £ s. d.

The Brookfield-Smith controversy is a more serious affair. As probably your public knows, Mr. Geo. Smith of the publishing firm of Smith, Elder & Co. was the legal depositary of all the copyrights of the late Mr. Thackeray, including all letters. When Mrs. Brookfield, from motives which were severely interpreted and commented on by the friends of the Thackeray family, offered to the Messrs. Scribner the letters they have printed, the guardian of the copyrights could not legally oppose the sale, these rights not extending to America; and Mrs. Brookfield proposed to Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie to look over the letters, and see if there was anything to be objected to, to which Mrs. Ritchie (not approving the publication, and not, at the same time, from an amiability which is characteristic of her, but which was in this case carried to weakness, wishing to have any share in the responsibility), replied, in a letter published against her wish and intention, appearing to approve the publication when really she disapproved of it.

When Mr. Smith, as his legal right was, reprinted the letters here, at Mrs. Ritchie's request her letter was omitted, and no notice was taken of any presumed rights of Mrs. Brookfield in the publication, as, in fact, she had none. Thereupon Mrs. Brookfield's son, at the instigation, it is said, of the Association of Authors for the Furthering of Copyright Interests, to punish Mr. Smith, who has incurred their hostility by his attitude on the question in debate, sent to the *Standard* the following letter:

SIR: Several papers have drawn attention to certain inaccuracies in the dates, and occasional mistakes in the sequence, of the Thackeray Letters which my mother recently compiled and published in *Scribner's Magazine*. I shall be obliged if you will allow me in some measure to account for these.

The letters were sent to Messrs. Scribner for their consideration in the first instance, without any attempt at final arrangement, as my mother expected that the proofs would be sent to her for correction, when any omissions could have been rectified by the help of journals and

other letters in her possession. There was, unfortunately, not time for this to be done. Mr. Lowell most kindly gave his valuable assistance in America to the supervision and identification of the dates and arrangement of the letters—as far as was possible without reference to papers we had at home. Messrs. Scribner's courtesy and liberality in all their dealings with us prevented my mother from throwing any difficulty in the way of the production of the letters at the date they desired. And to meet the claims made by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., she was obliged, furthermore, to waive all rights in the publication of the letters in England.

The high position in the commercial world of Mr. George Smith, our "Merchant Prince" publisher, is, of course, a sufficient guarantee for the legality of the course he has pursued. But the volume he has recently produced might have been made more valuable had he had the consideration to seek communication with us before completing his publication.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. E. BROOKFIELD,
27A, SACKVILLE STREET, Piccadilly, October 4.

To this Mr. Smith replied in a rather caustic letter, of which the following extract will sufficiently indicate the tone and, *pro tanto*, the scope:

"In your published letter you complain that to meet the claims made by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Mrs. Brookfield was obliged to waive all 'rights' in the publication of the Thackeray Letters in England, and, while admitting the legality of the course pursued by me, you insinuate that it was wanting in something else—presumably in morality.

"It is difficult to conceive that Mrs. Brookfield or yourself should have supposed that she had any rights whatever in regard to these letters, so far as publication is concerned. It is well known that the right of publishing letters belongs to the writer, and not to the possessor of the letters. The copyright of the letters belonged to Mr. Thackeray, his assigns, or his representatives, not to Mrs. Brookfield. As the assignee, by deed, of all Mr. Thackeray's writings, published and unpublished, the copyright of the letters belongs to me. I have not, however, sought to retain the whole of the profits made from the volume published in England; and one-half of them will be appropriated in a manner some months since indicated by me to Mrs. Richmond Ritchie. While, as Mrs. Brookfield has already reaped the advantage of the fact of there being no English copyright in America, in the shape of a payment, said to be a large one—probably a much larger sum than the whole profits of the English volume—I have not thought it incumbent on me to offer her any portion of the profits of that volume."

To this, again, Mr. Brookfield replies, in an angry vein, in substance as follows:

"The want of consideration to which I made allusion was less towards my mother than towards the public, who would have had a more accurate volume had you given her an opportunity of correcting the dates of many of the letters. You are correct in inferring that your conduct appeared to me 'wanting in morality,' nor do the contents of your letter alter my views on this point. I am not in a position, financially, to contest the legality of your course of action, but it appears to me, and to legal advisers whom I have consulted, that it is, to say the least of it, open to argument whether the deed assigning to you the copyright in Mr. Thackeray's writings would be held to include these particular letters, the existence of which was unknown to the assignor, and the publication of which was not at that time in contemplation. Should this opinion be correct, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's consent to the publication would have been sufficient authority to have enabled us to publish the letters where we pleased.

"I consider that your conduct was conspicuously lacking in morality—since you have introduced the word into our correspondence—when you suppressed in your edition Mrs. Richmond Ritchie's note expressing her pleasure at the publication of the letters, thereby conveying a false impression to the public. With regard to the question of money, the injustice appears to us to be towards Mr. Scribner, and not towards ourselves."

After some minor retorts and repartees, Mr. Smith concludes the correspondence by a letter which has "made sensation." I quote it in part only:

"I should, I confess, have been glad to have received the explanation, which I invited from you, of the meaning of the last paragraph of your letter of the 17th instant. Since its receipt I have seen the representative in this country of Messrs. Scribner's Sons, who repudiates in the strongest manner the idea of any injustice having been done by me towards them. He assures me that those gentlemen are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made by them with my firm, and with every communication that has passed between them and us respecting Thackeray's Letters, and that he has repeatedly so informed Mrs. Brookfield. The remark contained in your letter must therefore have been the offspring of your own imagination.

"I have already shown that your accusation of want of consideration was wholly destitute of foundation; and with regard to your accusation of want of morality, which rests on a contention that the right to publish the letters in this country really belonged to Mrs. Brookfield and not to me, I have conclusively shown that this contention cannot, for a moment, be sustained. But, to pursue this matter further than I did in my letter of the 18th instant, I am authorized to say that so far from the existence of the letters being 'unknown to the assignor' when the assignment of the copyrights was made to me, Mrs. Richmond Ritchie (then Miss Thackeray) was perfectly cognizant of the existence of these particular letters, and of their possible value as biographical material; that Mrs. Richmond Ritchie wrote the letter on which you rely as a license to publish the letters where Mrs. Brookfield pleased (or as you say, 'where we pleased') in order to satisfy the scruples of the American publishers (scruples which were natural and honorable under the circumstances); and that she had no kind of intention of assigning any rights whatever by that letter.

"There is in this connection one important and significant fact—viz., that before your letter to the editor of the *Standard* was written, Mrs. Brookfield had received from Messrs. Scribner's Sons a separate, additional, specific payment for all her English rights in the volume. These are the 'rights' which you stated in your letter she was obliged to waive to meet the claims made by my firm!"

I will only comment on this interesting discussion to say that it shows still more clearly than we saw before, the necessity of an international copyright to preserve the common decencies of literary life, and prevent correspondence which may be not only annoying to the family of a deceased author or celebrity, but (as is fortunately here not the case) which may be scandalous, from being published.

RENAN'S PEOPLE OF ISRAEL.

PARIS, November 26, 1887.

AFTER the "Abbesse de Jouarre," it was high time that Renan should return to his usual studies and give us some work worthy of himself. He has published the first volume of a 'History of the People of Israel.' This history is in reality part of a more general work. Renan conceived more than forty years ago the project of writing the 'History of the Origins of Christianity.' The volume which appears now, and which is the history of the tribe of Israel in its patriarchal state, ought to have been the first of the series.

"The origins of Christianity," he says, in his Preface, "go as far back as the great Prophets, who introduced morality in religion about 850 before Christ. The prophetism of the ninth century had itself its root in the ancient ideal of the patriarchal life, an ideal partly created by the imagination, but which had been a reality in the distant past of the Israelite tribe. If I have not followed this logical order, if I threw myself, in the 'Life of Jesus,' into the very midst of my subject, it is because the duration of our life is uncertain, and because I was anxious before all to treat of the first hundred and fifty years of Christianity. Then, too, I must confess, Jesus had an attraction for me."

It is quite certain that if, instead of entering into the struggle for literary fame with the 'Life of Jesus' in his hand, Renan had followed the chronological order of the subject which he had traced for himself, and had begun with the volume which lies before me, he would not have become famous as he has. Notwithstanding all his talents, all the harmony and melody of his style, if I may so express myself, his name would probably have remained among the obscure names of the exegetes. The 'Life of Jesus,' if it appeared now, and as a mere continuation of four preceding volumes, would not make the sensation which it made years ago, under the silence of the Second Empire, when there were still bishops in the Senate, before the *Kulturkampf* and the suppression of the unauthorized congregations.

Renan began his work at the end; he wrote first the history of Christ, of the Apostles, of Saint Paul, of the early churches. At the present moment he is writing the history of the early ages of Israel, and his manuscript goes as far as the epoch of Ezra—that is to say, as far as the definitive constitution of Judaism. If he were to die now, this manuscript, he says, would form three volumes. The first is now given to the public; the second will appear in one year, the third in two years. After that, he would have still to write, in one volume, the history of the time of the Asmoneans, and thus he would arrive at Christ; his cycle would be closed, and he could sing his "Nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, secundum verbum tuum, in pace."

In reviewing thus his whole 'History of the Origins of Christianity,' Renan asks himself why he did not give his preference to a History of Greece. There are really, he says, only three histories of prime interest for a philosophical mind, the histories of Greece, of Israel, of Rome; and he adds that in the work of civilization Greece had an exceptional part. "The lineaments of human culture drawn by Greece can be enlarged, but they are complete in all their parts. Progress will eternally consist in developing what Greece conceived. Greece had but one failing, but an important failing. She despised the humble, and did not feel the necessity of a just God. Her philosophers, while they dreamt of the immortality of the soul, were tolerant of the iniquities of this world. Her religions remained charming municipal amusements; she never had the notion of a universal religion. The ardent genius of a little tribe established in a corner of Syria was made to correct this defect of the Hellenic spirit. Israel never could consent to see this world so ill governed, under the government of a God supposed just. Her wise men had fits of rage before all the numberless abuses of the world. . . . They were fanatical of social justice."

Rather than see the world wicked, the Prophets wish it to be destroyed; and this ardent appeal for a transformation finally transforms the world. Through the agency of Christ, of the Apostles, who continue the Prophets, a religion is established which comes out of Judaism, and which, at the end of three centuries, imposes itself on the greatest races of humanity. While Renan speaks almost with contempt of the Hellenic religions, which he calls "the little patriotic toys of the ancient cities," he seems to believe that the Christian ideal is less assured of eternity than the liberal rationalism of Greece. "The tendency which leads the nineteenth century to *laicize* everything, to give back a number of things to civil law, instead of the ecclesiastical law, is a reaction against Christianity." He adds, however, immediately, for his mind is like a moving balance, "Even supposing that this movement should continue, Christianity will leave an ineffaceable trace. England and America will long keep remains of the Biblical influence."

The rationalism of the author of the 'Life of Jesus' accepts the world of providence and rejects the world of miracle. He considers the development of Greece, of Israel, of Rome, as providential:

"I say providential, and not miraculous. . . . If there are miraculous histories, there are at least three. The history of Israel, which claims the monopoly of the miracle, is not a more extraordinary fact than the history of Greece. If a supernatural intervention is necessary for the explanation of one, you need it also for the explanation of the other. I will even go so far as to say that, in my view, the greatest miracle in history is Greece."

The Renan of the future, who shall write the history of Greece "avec amour," will be well recompensed for his trouble; the Renan of to-day promises that he shall experience the highest sort of pleasure, "the joy of seeing the evolutions of life at the very centre of the divine egg where life began its palpitations." A moment after, the wavy mind of Renan returns to the Bible: "After all, it is the great consoler of humanity. It is not impossible that, fatigued with the repeated bankruptcies of liberalism, the world should once more become Jewish and Christian." In a lecture which he delivered in 1883, Renan expressed himself thus: "If I could lead a second life, I would consecrate it to the history of Greece, which is even finer, in many respects, than the history of the Jews."

I have dwelt upon these contrasting views, since they show clearly in what spirit Renan is writing his history of the Jewish people. He considers the Old Testament merely as a collection of historical documents. He studies, analyzes these documents, compares their value, separates what seems authentic and what seems purely traditional. The difficulties of such a work, in the earliest part of Judaism, are immense. The mind of Renan can fluctuate for ever in the Hebraic traditions; he can hardly form any conclusion on any point. At the same time, Renan is too much of an artist to remain continually in the vague, in the undefined; he forgets after a while his own objections, he becomes tired of negations, and he finally ends by a vivid picture, an affirmation, a theory. We can only compare the work of his mind to a sort of involuntary crystallization.

Renan first describes the nomadic Semites of the Syro-Arabian regions, living in tents, with flocks, a simple and primitive religion, without temples, statues, or images; less given to idolatry, to ceremonies, than the religions of the sedentary nations. "The nomads are, at the same time, the most and the least religious of men." Among these tribes, he chooses and follows particularly one, which he calls the Beni-Israel. He explains the influence of the Babylonian civilization and of the Egyptian civilization on the nomadic hordes. The Semitic tribes could not but feel this influence. They were in sight of the great empires of the valleys of the Euphrates and of the Nile, as Mohammed, who could not read or write, was afterwards in the presence of Christianity and of Judaism. The sober and neat imagination of Israel condensed some of the traditions of Babylon. "The fine passage: 'In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth,' was like the cold wind which clears the sky. . . . The free will implied in the word created, substituted for ten thousand fantastic wills, was a progress." The institution of the Sabbath had probably a Babylonian origin; the number seven played a great part in Babylonian ideas and customs.

The Beni-Israel formed among the other tribes a sort of phenomenon. Renan conceives it as a kind of Geneva, forming a sect of the purest spirits. Their relations with Egypt remain a mystery. "One thing only is sure: Israel entered Egypt under a dynasty favorable to the Semites, and left it under a hostile dynasty. The presence of a nomadic tribe on the confines of Egypt was probably for the latter country a fact of very little consequence. There is no authentic trace of it in the Egyptian texts." The Israelites did not read Egyptian, and nothing authorizes us to believe that the religious literature of the valley of the Nile had the least effect on them. Renan is inclined, however, to believe that Israel took from Egypt its sacerdotal habits: "The clergy is a thing of Egyptian origin."

Speaking of Moses, he says: "What shall we say of the man, colossal among the great mythical figures of humanity, who plays the principal part in the departure of Israel? It is very difficult to answer. Legend has completely covered Moses, and, though his existence is very probable, it is difficult to speak of him as one does of other men deified or transformed. His name seems Egyptian." And in a note he says: "The most ancient documents on Moses date from 400 or 500 years after the epoch in which he lived." We cannot give here the account which Renan gives of the Exodus, his description of Mount Sinai, his attempt to explain by natural causes something resembling the crossing of the Red Sea and the events of Mount Sinai. He becomes more original when he represents the life of the Israelites once settled and fixed, the gradual transformation of their institutions, the formation of their laws, the national feeling originating at the same time as the belief in a local, patriotic, natural god.

Renan gives us the story of Gideon, of Saul, of David, as he would the story of some modern Abyssinian chieftain. David, who took Jerusalem for his capital, is described as a sort of young Bonaparte, bold, and, at the same time, unscrupulous; "a prodigy of grace, of elegance, of wit. . . . Capable of the greatest crimes, when circumstances required it, he was also capable of the most delicate sentiments. He could make himself popular; as soon as you knew him, you loved him. His type differed from the dark visages of his companions. He was fair, with delicate features, a soft and easy voice. Ancient texts represent him as 'a player on the cithara and a skilled poet.'" After having told of the beginnings of David, Renan ends by saying:

"We shall see the *brigand* of Adullam and Ziklag adopt by and by the ways of a saint. He will be the author of the Psalms, the sacred choragus, the type of the future Saviour. Jesus will be a son of David. The pious souls who will find delight in the resignation and the melancholy contained in the finest of liturgical books, will think themselves in communion with this bandit. Humanity will believe in a final justice on the testimony of David, who never thought of it, and of the Sybil, who never existed. *Teste David cum Sibylla!* O divine comedy!"

Correspondence.

THE AGE OF THE SEQUOIAS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the interest of sound knowledge and of intelligent discussion, permit me to note one or two points in Mrs. Dall's recent letter to the *Nation* concerning the age of the Sequoias.

(1.) The argument of the letter seems to hinge upon the following statement: "In a climate which produces two or three crops a year of most vegetables, there is nothing to prevent the formation of more than one ring [*i. e.*, of wood] in twelve months." If this means the climate of the Calaveras groves, where snow flies from November till May, and where the summer is too short for a single crop of most vegetables, it is palpably untrue. If, on the other hand, it means the lowland climate of central or southern California, it is not pertinent to this discussion; nor is it in any strict sense true even then, since the furnishing by man of factors which the climate does not supply—such as water or warmth — is plainly a transcending of the natural action of climate. Under strictly natural conditions I know of no annual in California which produces two crops in a single season.

(2.) Your correspondent apparently concedes the force which the ebb and flow of season must have in determining the rhythmic pulses of life whose record is found in these layers of wood. Is it not, then, through a confusion of ideas quite akin to that noted above that perplexities and freaks of growth in the hot-house climate of tropical America are complacently cited as proof that the same kind of uncertainty attends upon growth on the flanks of our Sierra Nevada, where seasons, though not so extreme, are as sharply delimited as they are in Maine?

It seems a pity that science should be continually perplexed and hindered by its apparent votaries—as, indeed, it is—through the presentation, with all the authority which print can give, of uninformed assertion and inconsequent reasoning. Especially is this to be deplored when, as in the present instance, information on all the general questions involved is quite accessible in standard works; *e. g.*, in Dr. Gray's 'Structural Botany,' and in his 'Sequoia and its History.'

In conclusion, and even at the risk of apparent egotism, I must venture to refer to my own studies upon this subject (published in the *Overland Monthly* for March, 1886), if only that I may supplement what was there printed by the assurance that we are not without some direct and positive evidence that the layers of Sequoia wood do correspond exactly with the number of seasons spent in their formation. That such direct evidence is not more abundant is due chiefly to the extreme difficulty of securing any accurate and trustworthy testimony as to the age of young Sequoias. But whatever scarcity there may be here is more than made good by the fulness and the concurrence of evidence in the case of various other conifers associated with the Sequoias, and subject to the same influences. This evidence I hope some time to present.—Respectfully yours,

Cornelius B. Bradley.

University of California, December 7, 1887.

THE FIRST NEW YORK ANTI-POVERTY MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I have been not a little surprised, in all that has been published since the great modern uprising for the abolition of poverty began to be agitated, to have seen no reference to an early and vigorous effort to the same end which was instituted under the reign of Wilhelmus Kieft, otherwise called William the Testy, and of which that veritable and honored historian Diedrich Knickerbocker has given us the following account:

"There was nothing in the whole range of moral offences against which the jurisprudence of William the Testy was more strenuously directed than the crying sin of poverty. He pronounced it the root of all evil, and determined to cut it up root and branch and extirpate it from the land. He had been struck, in the course of his travels in the old countries of Europe, with the wisdom of those notices posted up in country towns, that 'Any vagrant found

begging there would be put in the stocks,' and he had observed that no beggars were to be seen in these neighborhoods—having doubtless thrown off their rags and their poverty and become rich under the terrors of the law.

"He determined to improve upon this idea. In a little while a machine of his own invention was erected. This was nothing more nor less than a gibbet of a very strange, uncouth, and unmatchable construction, far more efficacious, as he boasted, than the stocks, for the punishment of poverty. It was for altitude not a whit inferior to that of Haman, so renowned in Bible history, but the marvel of the contrivance was that the culprit, instead of being suspended by the neck, according to venerable custom, was hoisted by the waistband and kept dangling and sprawling between heaven and earth for an hour or two at a time, to the infinite entertainment and edification of the respectable citizens who usually attend exhibitions of this kind.

"Such was the punishment of all petty delinquents, vagrants, beggars, and others detected in being guilty of poverty in a small way; as to those who had offended on a great scale, who had been guilty of flagrant misfortunes and enormous backslidings of the purse, and stood convicted of large debts which they were unable to pay, William Kieft had them straightway enclosed within the stone walls of a prison, there to remain until they should reform and grow rich. This notable expedient, however, does not appear to have been more efficacious under William the Testy than in more modern days; it being found that the longer a poor devil was kept in prison, the poorer he grew."

It is surely a most interesting fact that this crime should thus early have been held in abhorrence in the city which has since exhibited such brilliant examples of moral courage on the part of individuals who, rather than yield to the blandishments of poverty, have even seized upon the property of others, and betaken themselves to Canada, thus setting an example which has exerted a wholesome influence throughout the country, as may be seen by the increasing number who are encouraged to adopt similar means of reform.

The modern experiment of moral suasion will be watched with the greater interest, from the fact that prohibition met with such signal failure at so early a date, and it is to be hoped that the mutual courage inspired in those who now sign the pledge, will render it unnecessary for so many valuable citizens to expatriate themselves, as the only means of fortifying their resolution. H. W. S. C.

Minneapolis, December 12, 1887.

POETRY FOR CHRISTMAS TIME.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It had occurred to me to think the same with your paper in regard to the Christmas poetry of *Scribner's Magazine*. But since many good people, especially those of tender years and minds, no doubt read such verses in default of acquaintance with literature of the purer sort, might it not be proper for your excellent review to supplement that adverse criticism by directions for finding some truly seasonable poems for the Yule-tide festival?

I have myself made free to suggest a few, but pray reject my selection if you have a better to offer. Then, firstly, one might mention in the King James translation of the New Testament, which, for smoothness and strength, were to be preferred to other English versions, chapters i. and ii. from the Gospel according to St. Luke; chapters i. and ii. from the Epistle to the Hebrews; also, but here from the late *revised* translation, Psalms ii., cx., xlv., lxxii.; and Isaiah ix., xi., lx. Or, finally, even these worthy harmonies of the modern times, to wit: Milton's "Ode on the Nativity"; Pope's gorgeous mosaic, the "Messiah"; and Martin Luther's "Vom himel hoch da kom ich her." Luther seldom so completely forgot the Turk, the *Bapst*, and the Fiend, as in this gentle children's hymn to the Prince of Peace. It sounds better in the German, of course, for we lack that natural use of diminutive endings which quaintly grace the lines:

"Merk auf, mein herz, und sich dorthin,
Was ligt dort in dem krippelin?
Wes ist das schöne kindelin?
Es ist das liebe Jesulin."

The Psalms are more especially commended to the attention of Protestant Episcopalian readers, whose misfortune it often is to gallop through the Psalter a dozen times a year with never an idea of the sense, or substance, or bearing thereof.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

G. P. C.

New Haven, Conn., December 10, 1887.

ZOLA'S IDEALISM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Apropos of Mr. A. Du Four's exception to the originality of the English criticism of Zola as an idealist, may I not in turn suggest that M. Ferdinand Brunetière had anticipated even M. Lemaitre by making that comment in February, 1879? In "Le Roman Expérimental," an essay of that date, since published in the volume 'Le Roman Naturaliste,' he says, "Il nous reste à montrer en terminant que toute cette discussion passe pardessus la tête de M. Zola, qu'en vain il se proclame réaliste ou naturaliste, et que comme romancier, sinon comme critique, il n'a jamais rien eu de commun avec les doctrines qu'il professe." Then, after two or three citations of evident plagiarisms on the part of M. Zola from passages given in Taine's 'Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise,' he goes on: "Si l'observation de M. Zola n'est pas d'un 'réaliste,' j'ajoute que son style est d'un romantique. Chose bizarre! ce 'précurseur' retarde sur son siècle! Ses *Études* sonnent l'heure de l'an 1900, et ses romans marquent toujours l'heure de 1830." On the next page, following a brief comment on the extremes in the execution of that novel of M. Zola's which is probably best known to Americans, he says: "Remarquez-le bien; je ne pose pas la question de moralité ou d'immoralité; le public l'a déjà tranchée. Je ne parle que de 'réalisme' et de 'naturalisme.' . . ."

If it is a question of borrowing, it would seem that M. Lemaitre has borrowed quite as much as Mr. Traill; but among writers so "eminently respectable," why need such a question be brought up?

Of M. Brunetière's criticism of Zola, M. Lemaitre himself says: "N'a-t-il pas reconnu à M. Émile Zola la simplicité d'invention, l'ampleur et la force? Je sais bien que le compliment tient une ligne, et la condamnation cinquante pages; mais remarquez que la banalité romanesque ne lui est pas moins odieuse que le naturalisme facile." Edith Thomas.

Millville, N. J., December 17, 1887.

Notes.

D. Appleton & Co. are preparing for subscription sale in five sections, of twenty plates and eighty pages of descriptive text each, 'Artistic Country Seats,' consisting of types of recent American villa and cottage architecture. The prints will be from nature, by a new American process rivalling the best French, we are told; on India paper, too, mounted on heavy plate paper. Mr. George William Sheldon will be responsible for the letterpress. One thousand copies will be printed, and no more.

'Stories for Children' from Tolstoi's marvellous laboratory, and his 'Napoleon in the Russian Campaign,' one or both translated by Nathan Haskell Dole, are announced by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Mr. Laurence Hutton is revising for immediate publication a fourth edition of his admirable handbook, 'Literary Landmarks of London,' for which he has prepared a brief supplement, recording the changes wrought in London in the three years since the book first appeared.

Mr. Andrew Lang is editing an enlarged edition of 'Ballads of Books,' to be published shortly in London and New York by Messrs. Longman.

Mr. Charles E. Sprague's 'Handbook of Volapük' (New York: The Office Co.) reached us a little in advance of the report of a committee appointed October 21, 1887, by the American Philosophical Society, to examine into the scientific value of this "universal language." The larger part of it sets forth the desirable basis of such a language, and then application of the principles evolved to the Rev. J. M. Schleyer's system proves it to be "synthetic and complex," unsuited to the needs of modern thought. The Society is urged to take the initiative in forming a better, with the co-operation of learned societies the world over. We may hereafter examine Volapük somewhat closely ourselves.

It would be easy to make many words over the collection called 'Fifty Years of Song: Selections from the Poets of the Reign of Victoria,' by Henry F. Randolph (New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.). These words, however, would be wholly of praise, and the substance of them may well be spoken now, while the gift season is still upon us. Let us say, then, in brief, that the compiler's plan has been to divide his poets into groups, thus, "The Earlier Poets," "The Blackwood Coterie and Early Scottish Poets," "The Poets of Young Ireland," "Poets of the First Half of the Reign," "The Novelist Poets," "Poets of the Latter Half of the Reign," "The Writers of Vers de Société," "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," "The Ballad and Song Writers," "The Religious Poets." Each group is preceded by short biographical notices. The scanty notes are massed at the end of each of the four volumes, and are conspicuously useful in giving the schemes of the longer poems here presented in extracts. Indexes conclude—of authors, pseudonyms and sobriquets, and first lines. Mr. Randolph shows a nice poetic sense and independence in sampling. He has excluded rubbish and kept his selections on the higher levels of his poets, and, while not avoiding the familiar masterpieces, has held steadily in view his purpose to give a general *aperçu* of individuals, of groups, and of the poetic era. The accuracy of the reprints is most commendable in a field where so much slovenliness is tolerated, even by the poets themselves, and transmitted endlessly. Better editing as a whole is seldom seen. These volumes will serve to supplement Ward's 'English Poets,' which is but slightly overlapped, and as a most useful companion to Stedman's 'Victorian Poets.' A simple elegance marks the publishers' part in this achievement.

Having followed up 'Les Misérables' with the 'Count of Monte Cristo,' in the same handsome dress and imperial octavo form, the Messrs. Routledge now return to Victor Hugo, and continue the series with the 'Notre-Dame.' This novel lends itself peculiarly to illustration, and the author's own weird designs grace it, along with many more by Brion, Johannot, and other French artists of eminence, in the greatest profusion. The paper, the print, the general execution, merit the praise we have already bestowed upon the preceding works just named.

In their smaller series of versions from the

French the same publishers offer something more kindly to the hand, and, typographically speaking, hardly less to the eye, for the smaller print is still very legible. The latest issue here is Gérard de Nerval's 'Sylvie,' an idyll associated with the last refuge of Rousseau. M. Ludovic Halévy supplies a lugubrious preface relating the author's suicide by hanging. The small page of letterpress is properly set in broad margins, and bears now and again one of the forty-two so-called etchings of É. Rudaux—pen-drawings they are rather to be styled. The binding is a half-morocco, with flowered-damask sides of dull gold. The total product is very taking.

The 'Rip Van Winkle' published in Boston by S. E. Cassino is quite the best of the holiday output of this firm. It is a quarto volume, well bound in buff and gold, adorned with a frontispiece portrait of Irving in early manhood, and for the rest illustrated, in text and art, by Frank T. Merrill. The designs fall short of an exacting standard, whether as regards draughtsmanship or imagination, the landscapes being especially feeble. Still, they hit the spirit of the legend, and may fairly be said to decorate as well as illustrate. The print is large and clear, and the press-work excellent.

The flowering year of our Northern latitude is happily typified in verse by Mr. Simeon Tucker Clark in 'My Garden' (S. E. Cassino). The poem deserved to be printed by itself in ordinary characters, as is done, after it has been lined out for the decorator, who puts it in fancy characters and surrounds it with the appropriate flower of the season—the arbutus

> "Pink with faint blushes that she bloomed so soon,
> And March, her boisterous lover, came so late,"

and all the rest. The floral representations are by Lena J Ringueberg, and are faithful but not artistic, so that the publisher rightly names them "botanical drawings." However, as such they are meritorious and are associated often with pretty scenery, and the book as a whole is decidedly to be commended.

Mr. C. Klackner, 17 East Seventeenth Street, sends us a proof of a large etching (say 18 x 26) made by Mr. W. L. Lathrop, an American artist, after Jules Breton's "Le Soir dans les hameaux du Finistère," a canvas exhibited at the Salon of 1882, and now an American possession, having formed part of the Seney collection. The subject—a moonlight group of women with distaffs, before a stone cottage on the edge of a rocky barren, with a little by-play of love-making and animal frolic—is difficult for the etcher by reason of its sombre tone, its severity of treatment, and its want of detail. Mr. Lathrop seems to us to have coped laudably with these obstacles, though we cannot feel that this painting, as happens with some, gains by translation into black and white.

Frederick Keppel & Co. have brought out a little 'Catalogue of the Etched Work of Peter Moran,' illustrated with five original etchings, making a pretty souvenir. Mr. Moran's last work here recorded is numbered 133.

Baldwin & Gleason, 61 Broadway, send us some Christmas and New Year's cards, booklets, etc., distinguished by celluloid tablets imprinted with appropriate designs. Tennyson's 'Ring out, wild bells,' is among them, together with a daily pocket memorandum and an ingenious calendar, all in good taste.

Several more calendars for 1888 are at hand. One, for wheelmen, issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, Boston, is duly furnished forth with reading matter pertinent to life on the road. Another, the "Greek Calendar," is for the public at large, though consisting wholly of extracts from ancient Greek writers. For it Mr. F. W. Peabody, 34 Park Row, New York, has adopted translations of a large assortment of pithy sentiments from poets and philosophers, which will certainly be found edifying as the pad is steadily uncovered. The card on which the pad is mounted is decorated with much taste, and bears in an oval laurel frame a photographic profile of the Hermes of Olympia. Marcus Ward & Co. issue two—"Day Unto Day," a sacred calendar, surmounted by the Madonna della Sedia; and "To-day," a business calendar—both well executed. The backs are utilized for postal information, etc.

A correspondent of the London *Academy* of December 10 tells of the discovery, at his instance, of a new autograph signature of John Harvard. It is affixed, with that of his brother Thomas, "Cittizen and Clothworker of London," to a counterpart lease of certain property owned by the Hospital of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London. The instrument, which has ever since been preserved among the muni ments of the Hospital, bears date July 29, 1635. Entire facsimiles of it are being executed.

The U. S. Military Service Institution, of which Maj.-Gen. Schofield is President, has just issued its quarterly *Journal*. The new number (32) is one of interest, especially to professional readers. "The Artillery and the Ordnance," by C. F. Benjamin, is a remarkably well-written and thorough paper; Capt. J. G. D. Knight, U. S. Engineers, treats exhaustively the subject of "Modern Fortifications and Sieges"; Lieut. A. C. Sharpe handles the more popular subject of "Military Training in Colleges"; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, explains the progress that we are making in the improvement of "Field-Artillery Carriage Construction"; and the distinguished and venerable cavalry soldier, Gen. P. St. George Cooke, discusses the more general subject of "Our Army and Navy." Under the head of book reviews there appears a very interesting letter, dated July 31, 1863, from Meade to Halleck, telling why he did not attack Lee at Williamsport after the battle of Gettysburg; and, under the same head, Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner makes an extended and scathing review of McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States.'

We ought sooner to have mentioned the completion in Parts 10–12 of the second edition of Richard Andree's 'Allgemeiner Handatlas' (Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: B. Westermann & Co.). This work is certainly one of the best of its kind, and while not free from the trying use of extremely small lettering, it makes all the amends possible, except a magnifier, by furnishing an index embracing more than 100,000 places. This is an unusual concession in German cartography, and enhances enormously the worth of this fine specimen of scientific map-making.

M. L. Conquet vies with MM. Jouaust and Sigaux in raising publishing to the level of a fine art. His latest announcement is most appetizing. It is a new edition of the 'Mémoires du Comte de Gramont,' by Anthony Hamilton, printed on specially made vellum paper, and illustrated with a portrait and thirty-three designs by M. C. Delort—eleven full-page etchings, eleven vignettes at the heads of chapters, and eleven tail-pieces. From the prospectus, containing a specimen of each of these three varieties, the book bids fair to be as fine and as beautiful as the same publishers' 'Chartreuse de Parme'—than which there could be no higher praise.

The Librairie des Bibliophiles has followed up its success of last fall, the 'Aventures Merveilleuses de Fortunatus,' illustrated by M. Éd. de Beaumont, with a kindred work, Chamisso's 'Pierre Schlémihl, ou l'homme qui a perdu son ombre,' most abundantly decorated with drawings by M. Myrbach. The same house issues in the magnificent and tasteful "Bibliothèque Artistique Moderne" a volume of 'Nouvelles de Mérimée—La Mosaïque,' illustrated with designs by seven artists, etched by seven different needles, and with a preface by M. Jules Lemaitre.

M. Octave Uzanne succeeded so well with his novel and strikingly illustrated books on the Fan and the Muff that it was to be expected that he would sooner or later again join hands with M. Paul Avril in another enterprise of the same sort. But 'Le Miroir du Monde' (Paris: Maison Quantin; New York: F. W. Christern) is not as original as the 'Fan,' nor quite as tasteful. M. Uzanne's text is lightly frivolous, and full of pretty gossip about society and love and the arts and sport, and other pleasant topics of that sort. M. Avril's drawings, sometimes reproduced by a cheap process, and sometimes sumptuously rendered by photogravure, are very varying in value; at the worst they are as cheap as the process, and at best they are delightfully decorative.

It is remarkable what perennial difficulties French writers have with English titles and names. The November *Journal des Économistes* has an elaborate statistical article on the Académie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques, in which the names of two of the six foreign members are given, "lord Wm. Ewart Gladstone" and "Stubebs, Exeter," meaning, it is to be presumed, Bishop Stubbs of Chester. In the last *Intermédiaire* a correspondent asks in which novel of Dickens is found "l'histoire de Miss Lirriper Lodgins."

At last, after the lapse of nearly a decade since its inception, the great telescope of the Lick Observatory is complete in all essential parts, and its installation upon Mount Hamilton, California, need be a matter of only a few weeks at the furthest. If scientists and the public have been impatient because of the delay which has unavoidably attended the prosecution of this unique enterprise, that matters little when compared with the additional burdens which the trustees of Mr. Lick's estate have had to bear in consequence. We recall that the glass received its finishing touches in the hands of the Mesers. Clark more than a twelvemonth ago, and was transported across the continent without injury. The enormous hemispherical dome required to protect both instrument and observer was built in San Francisco, and placed in position on the mountain during the early months of the present year. The construction of the tube, nearly sixty feet long, to mount the lens in, and of the axes to support the tube, clockwork to move the telescope, and the host of mechanical accessories necessary in the convenient manipulation of so ponderous an instrument, has been conducted to successful completion by Messrs. Warner & Swasey at Cleveland, and they are now engaged in putting their work in final position on Mount Hamilton. The delicate micrometer, or measuring apparatus, has recently been finished at the shops of the Messrs. Fauth & Co. at Washington, while the huge spectroscope, a most important auxiliary of the great glass, has for a few days past been on exhibition at Pittsburgh, where it was made by Mr. J. A. Brashear. It is unnecessary at present to comment further upon this extraordinary apparatus, which, if no unforeseen difficulties arise, is expected to be in preliminary working condition at the Lick Observatory early in the coming year.

—The Bostonian Society, whose headquarters

are in the Old State House, has reprinted Mr. W. H. Whitmore's sketch of the life of Abel Bowen, who first established the art of wood-engraving in Boston, as Alexander Anderson did in this city and in the United States. The pamphlet has been much enlarged and greatly enhanced in value by the insertion of autobiographic memoranda relating to Bowen's work, as well as by fresh copies of his cuts and heliotypes of admirable portraits of himself and wife and his uncle, Daniel Bowen, founder of what ultimately became the Boston Museum. Bowen says: "I have evidence that Dr. Franklin engraved some devices on wood, and that some were used in the printing of the Continental Money"; and Mr. Whitmore cites the passage in Franklin's autobiography in which he tells of such achievements after he became a printer in Philadelphia—but upon type metal, as Mr. Whitmore thinks. The latter is informed that it was customary to cut the matrix for these ornaments in wood, and then make a metal cast, thus exactly reversing the true process of "white-line" engraving. A silhouette profile for an advertisement, the first cut executed by Bowen in Boston, is given in facsimile from the *New England Palladium* of December 17, 1805. Bowen speaks of copying some of Bewick's cuts, but does not intimate that the Tiger Hunt which he engraved as a business card for himself in 1812, and which is here reproduced on p. 33, was a free and very interesting copy of a design by John Bewick engraved by Thomas Bewick for Somerville's 'Chase' (1796). Bowen's admiration for the master, however, found expression in his being one of the incorporators, in 1834, of the Boston Bewick Company, for the purposes of general engraving. To the *American Magazine*, which it published in three volumes, he contributed a large number of cuts now valuable for the local antiquarian. His 'Picture of Boston' is full of illustrations of public buildings, mostly on copper, for, like the Newcastle genius, Bowen engraved on metal as well as on wood. Bowen had, too, a large number of pupils in his art, including Joseph Andrews, S. S. Kilburn, and Hammatt Billings. Altogether, this pamphlet of Mr. Whitmore's deserves to be caught up by the collector.

—An odd instance of the ignorance of the learned occurs in the last (November) issue of the London *Notes and Queries*, page 427. It is an anecdote communicated by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, "told him orally many years ago by Mr. W. O. Hunt of Stratford-on-Avon." Mr. P., doubting "if it had ever been printed," sent it to *Notes and Queries*. This recondite anecdote turns out to be Franklin's well-known story how critics blotted out every word, save the hatter's name, from the sign, "John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money" (Works i, p. 407). Americans associate this story with the Declaration of Independence, as Franklin told it to Jefferson when he saw him nettled by Congressional criticism on the first draft of his great Declaration. It is clear that Mr. Phillipps, though enjoying the Franklinian anecdote for many years, never learned its genuineness or its application or relation to the greatest loss that England ever suffered. How shall we account for this ignorance? Is it because we refuse to see a painful truth—alike in public and private history? The great Philadelphia Declaration—and all its details—must always be as harrowing to the English as Waterloo to the French or Jena to the Prussians. No wonder that this chapter of British foreign relations is skipped, or, if ever perused, is written in water rather than in wax. After all, it remains marvellous that a story as familiar to Yankees as Whittington's cat to cockneys should be a novelty to intelligent Englishmen, and that notwithstanding its momentous political bearings.

—Some time ago we made a note of Professor Hale's little book on the 'Art of Reading Latin,' in which the Cornell Latinist laid great stress on the importance of following the order of the original. To pull a Latin sentence to pieces and put it together again in the English order, is not to read Latin in any true sense, and we are happy to see that this sound doctrine is reinforced by Professor Super's translation of Weil's essay on 'The Order of Words in the Ancient Languages as Compared with the Modern' (Boston: Ginn & Co.)—a classical work, which we venture to say would not have had to wait so long for an interpreter if it had been written in German. Professor Hale insists on the order of the original. Professor Weil's object is to show that the ancient order has its rights as well as the modern; that the arrangement in Latin, for instance, is not a mere juggler's trick intended to puzzle those who are not born to a transpositive language, but a simple process—the order of words being as with us the order of ideas. The practical rule for translating Latin, therefore, is to keep the order of ideas, and if this rule is adhered to, not only will the vicious habit of dissection be corrected, but the translation itself will gain in vigor and point. This is the most important lesson of the first chapter, which has for its thesis, "The syntactic march [to quote Professor Super's translation] is not the march of ideas." In the second chapter the author treats of the "classification of languages in respect to construction," and in the third of the "relation between the order of words and rhetorical emphasis." The book is, as we have said, a grammatical classic. The lines were carefully laid down as long ago as 1844, and the author has meantime found little ground for repentance, and has made few changes in the subsequent editions of 1869 and 1879. Echoing the old saying that "a big book is a big bore," he has declined to expand his suggestive essay into a voluminous work, so that the student will not find minute discussions of the doctrines of the ancient rhetoricians, to which scholars are beginning to attach more importance than they did in 1844, nor a full examination of recent investigations into the Aryan order of words—investigations which seem to have only a moderate interest for M. Weil. The American translator has not added much to the original work. We have an occasional note that will be of service to the student, but no systematic effort to bring the literature up to date. The translation lacks idiomatic ease, but this defect is perhaps inevitable under the peculiar limitations, and we are glad that Professor Super has called the attention of teachers to a manual too much neglected in this country, and that he has made its contents more accessible to American students generally.

—The same subject comes up in Professor Nettleship's essay on "Classical Style in Latin Prose," which forms a part of the introduction to his little book entitled 'Passages for Translation into Latin Prose' (London: George Bell & Sons). Here, in tracing the development of Latin prose style from Cato to Tacitus, the Corpus Professor does not neglect the order of words and the rhythm of sentences; and the vocal side—the sensuous side, so to speak—which M. Weil acknowledges, but only in step-fatherly fashion, comes to its rights. The other two essays—one on "Political and Social Ideas," and the other on "Range of Metaphor"—are interesting and instructive from one point of view, from another tantalizing and irritating. Here half is not more than the whole, and we are not satisfied with mere hints from a man of Professor Nettleship's wide and detailed knowledge of the resources of the Latin language. Compare the essay on "Range of Metaphor" with the corresponding chapter in Nägelsbach, and remember that we have to do not with an author of whose manner specimens might suffice, but with a language. But nothing could be more characteristic of English methods or want of method than the way in which distinguished scholars "favor" the world with crumbs from their intellectual tables. The reader is at most invited to share a meal or two with more fortunate persons, and is not supposed to grumble because he is not taken in as a regular boarder. The "Passages for Translation" occupy just one-half the volume, and one cannot help suspecting that these extracts from the Professor's lectures were intended to bring the book up to marketable size. Still, we are duly thankful for what we have received, and many teachers will be glad to have from so competent a hand this addition to their apparatus for practice in Latin prose composition.

—"A Drift from Redwood Camp," by Bret Harte, which appears in the December *Scribner*, begins the November number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* under the title "L'Épave de Bois-Rouge." The translation is good and the illustrations amusingly idealistic and polished. In "La France au Moyen Age: La Châtelaine," M. Achille Luchaire finds his examples and authorities in the chronicles and sermons and fabliaux of the times, and not in what he calls contemptuously the "fantaisies idéalistes du roman et de la poésie lyrique." M. Eugène Burnand's "En Camargue," illustrated by himself, is a pleasant little sketch of a ride with a native in the great solitary plain of southern France among herds of wild cattle and horses. M. Édouard Blanc's "Le Bleu: Voyage à la recherche du Bleu dont on meurt" is a fantasy about the Ideal, with fantastic illustrations in various tints of blue by Guillaume Dubufe, in which the ideal escapes both artist and author. The most interesting paper is M. Frédéric Masson's "Les Princesses artistes: la Famille Impériale," which is accompanied by reproductions of the work of Queen Hortense; of the Princess Charlotte, the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, who became the wife of the young Prince Napoléon-Louis, elder brother of the Emperor Napoleon III.; and of the Princess Mathilde, whose charming portrait by Hébert, now engraved for the first time, is the frontispiece of the number.

—To the newly published treatises relating to Petrarch, cited in a late issue of the *Nation* (No. 1168), may now be added 'Die Chronologie der Gedichte Petrarcas' (Berlin: Weidmann), by Dr. Arthur Pakscher, whose independent identification of the autographic manuscripts in the Vatican Library was almost simultaneous with their rediscovery by the French palæographer, De Nolhac. With the help of one of these recovered codices, containing the poet's final copy of his sonnets and canzoni, and by a careful comparison of that with the equally autographic first drafts of several of these poems—long a recognized treasure of the Vatican—Dr. Pakscher has succeeded in establishing beyond doubt that the arrangement of the Canzoniere is, in general, chronological, or, in other words, that its contents form a consecutive record of the writer's varying sentiments and passions—a trustworthy diary of his poetical inspirations. Even from a merely critical point of view the value of this fact is inestimable. Many of the original drafts alluded to are dated, but as the detached folios on which

they are written have not hitherto been read with proper care and intelligence—least of all by Ubaldini, who edited them in 1642—these marginal dates have been of comparatively slight utility either to the biographer or to the commentator of Petrarch. Now they are made to determine the day or month of not a few important events, and to prove that Petrarch deliberately edited his Italian lyrics (with the principal exception of the special introductory sonnet) in the order of their composition. Dr. Pakscher has brought to his aid a critical study of Petrarch's epistles, of the letters and sonnets addressed to Petrarch, and of various other documents, edited and inedited, likely to throw light on the genesis of any of the poetical productions; and the results of all this painstaking investigation, clearly arranged and lucidly stated as they are, form very interesting reading.

—In one of his five chapters he narrates in detail the whole history of the magnificent canzone "Spirto gentil"—both the story of its origin and of the efforts to identify the person to whom it was addressed. By an ingenious process of demonstration he first fixes the exact date of Petrarch's earliest visit to the turbulent, devastated, and neglected Rome; then he indicates, with almost equal precision, the date of composition of the ode; and, fortified with these data, he finds it easy to show that neither the tribune Cola Rienzi, nor either of the Princes Colonna—these being the chief claimants—could possibly have been the "signor valoroso, accorto e saggio," to whom Petrarch directed his stirring appeal for a firmer and more enlightened government of the storied city. Of course, Dr. Pakscher's reasoning is, in part, a repetition of the arguments of previous writers, never, however, so well and so decisively put. The reader will conclude with him, and in agreement with the more sober and acute of the living critics of Italy, that no other candidate for the honor of the dedication so combines all the requisite qualifications as does the knightly friend of Dante, Busone da Gubbio, who, at the date of the famous lyric (1337-8), was one of Rome's two governing senators. Dr. Pakscher's book closes with a table of the compositions which form the Canzoniere, set down in the order followed by Petrarch in his own final revision of the work (Vat. lat. 3195), and with its date, so far as that is at present possible, attached to each. The earliest was written at the age of twenty-three, in the year of Petrarch's first encounter with Laura (1327); the latest in 1358, sixteen years before the poet's death. The culminating period of his poetical activity—so far as the Italian language is concerned—lay between 1334 and 1348. He apparently first decided to publish his 'Fragments in the Vulgar Tongue,' as he styled the Canzoniere, about 1342, for that is the date of the first or prefatory sonnet—a proem which has its only counterpart in the noble and not altogether dissimilar dedication prefixed by Goethe to 'Faust.'

ULYSSES AND THE VENUS OF MELOS.

On the Track of Ulysses, together with an Excursion in quest of the so-called Venus of Melos. By W. J. Stillman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888. Pp. vi. and 106.

EVERY year Greece grows more accessible to the traveller. Constantly multiplying connections by steamer with Italy and the western ports of the Mediterranean, the construction of railways and highways in the interior, and the improvement in Athens itself as a place of residence, probably carry ten students there now for every one that visited the country twenty-five years ago, to say nothing of the steady increase in the number of travellers drawn thither by the possibility of visiting the ruins on the Acropolis without personal discomfort. This improvement in the material condition of things, however, has its drawbacks to him who goes to the country as on a pilgrimage. With the locomotive shrieking past the temple of Demeter at Eleusis, and running where once Corinth was, much of the charm of travelling in Greece is disappearing, and the student or enthusiast of the next generation who wishes to feel the Hellas of the past in that of the present will have far to seek. True though this is of the mainland, civilization has as yet left most of the islands unspoiled. Communication between them is still a matter of considerable difficulty, and the accommodations most of them offer to foreigners are not encouraging. Mr. Stillman is therefore one of the favored few who have been able to realize the dream of every lover of Homer in following the wanderings of Odysseus, "whom we unaccountably call Ulysses," over the last part of his course, and in roaming about Ithaca, and leaf-quivering Neritus, and the neighboring shores and islands. The readers of the *Century* magazine have already profited by this journey of Mr. Stillman's, and they as well as many others will be glad both that he has committed the papers there published to the "more or less permanent condition of book form," as he says, and that the publication has been intrusted to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who in paper and letterpress have spared nothing to give the book as attractive a setting as possible.

Mr. Stillman's trip may be said to have begun at Corfu, where

"I found fit to my purpose a little yacht of twelve tons, cutter-rigged and Malta built, the *Kestrel*, with whose master and owner I made my bargain, namely: He was to obey all my reasonable orders for any voyage within the two archipelagos, find his ship and crew of two sailors in all they needed for service and safety, do my cooking, and insure himself, for the sum of £15 sterling a month for three months."

While the yacht was being made ready, he inspected the island of Corfu, which he believes to be the Scheria of the 'Odyssey,' and he gives an interesting sketch of the history and people of the place, concluding with a bit that is most tantalizing to those who have not his liberty to roam about at will:

"And life is so cheap that one who has worn out the world and realized an income of a thousand dollars a year may find a Macarian peace in an upper room of the Bella Venezia, with windows looking out on the beautiful mountains of Epirus, snowclad all winter, and the bright blue of the intervening sea, with the coming, going, and merely passing ships of all nations; and, when the sun is low, have a comfortable carriage to thread the labyrinths of immense olive groves which form almost the only shade in the island."

From Corfu his course lay by Santa Maura (Nericus) to Ithaca, thence to Cephalonia, home of the "great-hearted Kephallenians," the woody Zakynthos, Navarino, the "shore of sandy Pylos," and the Island of Cerigo, where this part of his trip appears to have ended. Of each of the places named Mr. Stillman has something new and interesting to say, now on a question of Homeric topography, now on remains of the Hellenic period that came in his way, and again upon the characteristics of the modern inhabitants of these famous sites. This combination of discussions upon topics of interest to every classical scholar, and practical suggestions to the traveller concerning the guides and people encountered on the way, makes the book one which, in less elegant form, we are sure every visitor to the Ionian Islands would be glad to carry with him as a companion.

In the archæological portion of these papers on Ulysses one cannot help feeling that Mr. Stillman is constantly placed at a disadvantage by the limits and requirements of magazine articles, the main object of which was evidently description rather than discussion, and it would be unfair to him to criticise this feature of them too closely. No one knows better than he, for example, that the question of the date of the 'Odyssey' cannot be settled in two pages, or without the discussion of many more factors than he has been able to introduce into the space at his command. Making a possible exception of Corfu, we are quite in accord with him in the conclusions stated on p. 73, that—

"the general knowledge shown in the 'Odyssey' divides itself into [two] kinds: that which was part of the general geography of the day, . . . and that of which the poet had personal cognizance, which is limited to Corfu, Ithaca, Nericus, and possibly Pylos; and this exclusiveness suggests to us that Homer, a stranger in the West, had come, as I did, simply to follow and study the traces of Ulysses's wanderings."

That the author of the 'Odyssey' had more knowledge of Ithaca and the adjacent lands than mere hearsay could have carried as far as Asia Minor, we think is shown by such detailed descriptions as that in Book XIII., 96 ff., whereas, on the other hand, there is enough to show that his familiarity with the region was by no means perfect. Assuming what we consider the most reasonable hypothesis, that suggested by Mr. Stillman, it becomes a question how far we can hold the poet to account for his topographical allusions: whether, for example, it is wise to attempt to identify the cave in which Ulysses is said to have been left by Alcinous and his companions. This Mr. Stillman does, and he follows Leake in believing the spot now known as *Polis* to be the ancient city of Ulysses, "*if he was an actuality.*"

We notice, in passing, a few trifling slips which a careful revision might have avoided, such as the confusion of Apollo with Helios, p. 23, the statements that "the Greeks of the Trojan war are always called Achaioi," p. 50, and that a colony from the city Samos on Cephalonia "gave its name to the Asiatic island now known under that appellation," p. 52. An illustration referred to on p. 66 is inserted on p. 13.

The last chapter of the book is a reprint, with some unimportant alterations, of an article in the *Century* for November, 1881, upon the "so-called Venus of Melos." This differs from the preceding chapters in that it is decidedly argumentative, being an attempt to prove that the statue in question is not a Venus but a Niké, and that it is none other than the statue which adorned the temple of Niké Apteros on the Acropolis of Athens. Readers of the *Nation* are already aware that in the promulgation of his theories Mr. Stillman is not one to be discouraged by the fact that his views clash with the commonly received opinions of archæologists, but in this case his conclusions are so completely at variance with preconceived notions that the examination they deserve would require much more space than we can give them. The stages by which he develops his argument may be summed up as follows: The character of the filling of the niche in which the statue was found "indicates the haste of an impending attack, or work done in secret," and also "rather that it [the statue] was brought from a distance than that it could be a divinity of the island." In seeking for the most likely place from which it could have been brought, "conjecture points to Athens, not only because the work is Attic, but because we know by the coins of Melos, which in all the latest coinages still bear the

owl of Athens, that Melos belonged to that city as late as she had any allegiance." Athens, then, being probably "the only city likely to send to Melos a treasure of this kind," the question arises, What statue was it? It differs so greatly from the commonly known Venuses of the "Medici" and "Anadyomene" type, the former of which "we may authoritatively accept as the Venus type of the best period of the Venus sculpture," that Mr. Stillman at once rejects the appellation of Venus for it and "for all statues of the heroic type." It is this heroic quality which leads him to regard it as Niké—Victory—and the strong typical resemblance which he detects to the series of Victories in the balustrade of the temple of Niké Apteros leads him to refer it to the same time and school. As we know of but one wingless statue of Victory in Athens, the conclusion is easy, "that the Melian statue is the original Niké Apteros from the little temple on the Acropolis of Athens," and that she is represented as looking up from a shield which she holds, and upon which she has been writing.

Mr. Stillman acknowledges that there are gaps in his argument, and says he does not "wish it to be judged as a demonstration, but as an induction in which a kind of artistic instinct . . . has had the greatest part." However, the question whether the Venus of Melos was the Niké Apteros is one of fact and not of artistic instinct, and we will state as briefly as possible three principal objections to Mr. Stillman's theory, which deprive it of the "highest probability" which he claims for it. First, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Athenians would have been put to the necessity of carrying the statue to such a distance for purposes of concealment, Melos, far from being the place most likely to have been chosen by them, was one which they would most certainly have avoided, since the island was one of the few in the group of the Cyclades which, from the earliest Hellenic times, were occupied by Dorians. Constantly the friend of Sparta, it became her ally in the Peloponnesian war, and suffered an attack by the Athenians in the year 426, and a second in 416, in the latter of which all her male adults were massacred and her women and children sold into slavery. Athens then attempted to establish a colony on the island, but at the close of the war Lysander restored it to the remnants of its former populations (Thucyd. v, 115, 116; Xenophon, Hell., ii, 2, 9). It is fair to presume that neither they nor their descendants cherished any feeling of affection or allegiance for Athens after that event. The owl, which appears on some late bronze coins of Melos, is the symbol not of Athens, but of Athena, and appears on the coins of such Doric cities as Sparta, Corinth, and Syracuse (Head, 'Hist. Numorum,' pp. 364, 338, 159).

Second, that the Greek ideal of Aphrodite was not entirely deprived of heroic qualities, is proved, first, by the fact that in Sparta, Cythera, Cyprus, and other places in Greece, there were statues of her represented as armed (Roscher, 'Lexicon der Mythologie,' p. 403), which, though exceptional, are sufficient to prove the fact; and, second, because a statue of her by Agorakritos, a sculptor of the fifth century, was used as a figure of Nemesis in the temple of Rhamnos. The Venus de' Medici, which Mr. Stillman regards as the Venus type of the best period of the Venus sculpture, is shown by its inscription to be not earlier than the second century B. C., and is the debasement of a type which originated in the fourth; but was there any better period of the Venus sculpture than that of Pheidias and Alkamenes, both of whom made statues of the goddess? That the former conceived his statue of the Venus Urania—the heavenly goddess, the type of the highest form of love—without a heroic element, is difficult to believe. Moreover, that there was a statue of Venus of the type of the Melian and with the motive assigned to that statue by Mr. Stillman, *i. e.*, holding a shield, is shown by the coins of Corinth, on which it is represented standing in a temple, identified as Venus by the Eros which stands at its side. (*Journal of Hellenic Studies*, VI., 1885, p. 74; pl. liii, G.)

Finally, ancient authors have left us a tolerably definite description of the statue which stood in the temple of Niké Apteros, from which it appears that it was an ancient wooden image (ξόανον) of a most primitive kind, holding in the right hand a pomegranate and in the other a helmet (Harpokration, *s. v.* Νίκη Ἀθηνᾶ). This was an image of Athena Niké, evidently a relic of the time when Niké, before being evolved into a separate being, was still merely an attribute of Athena. In the official records the temple is always spoken of under that name. In his book Mr. Stillman makes no allusion to this figure, but in a note published in the *Century* following that in which his article appeared, he admits its existence, and supposes that it was destroyed at the time of the Persian invasion. But Kalamis, an Athenian sculptor of the epoch following the Persian war, made a copy of it which was erected by the Mantineans at Olympia (Pausanias v., 26, 6). Moreover, Harpokration, in his description of it, quotes Lycurgus, the Attic orator of the fourth century, and Heliodoros, the periegete. Mr. Stillman says that when Pausanias visited Athens, the Niké Apteros had gone, and that he never saw it. It is true that Pausanias does not speak of the statue on his way up to the Acropolis, but neither does he mention the beautiful balustrade which we know must have been there at the time; yet he does allude to the statue twice in other parts of his book (Paus. v., 26, 6, and iii., 15, 7).

In conclusion, we may say that we are entirely in accord with Mr. Stillman in his denunciation of the Tarral restoration, and agree with him that it shocks the dramatic sense beyond endurance.

THE NEW WEIMAR EDITION OF GOETHE.

Goethe's Werke, herausgegeben im Auftrage der Grossherzogin Sophie von Sachsen. Weimar: Hermann Böhlau; New York: B. Westermann & Co. 1887.

EVER since the manuscripts left by Goethe passed into the possession of the Grand Duchess of Weimar, and the fact was made known to the world that her Royal Highness would direct the publication of an edition of Goethe which should be worthy of the poet's fame, the interest of the literary world has been drawn in an unusual degree to the Weimar enterprise. This interest has been fostered by continual references to the subject in the press, by the fact that a considerable number of the ablest and most distinguished men of letters in Germany have been enlisted as collaborators, and, finally, by the fact that all along great pains have been taken to give the affair the aspect of a national undertaking. Thus the appearance of the initial volumes of the new edition is a literary event which seems to call for more than a passing notice.

That there has been hitherto no entirely satisfactory edition of Goethe is a fact well known to critical students. Of the multitudinous Cotta editions, the one possessing the highest critical value is the famous 'Ausgabe letzter Hand,' which appeared in forty volumes in 1827-1830. This edition was, as its name implies, supervised by the poet himself, and represented his best and ripest judgment as to the arrangement of his works. In seeing this edition through the press he gave much more attention than he had ever given before to questions of text, orthography, and punctuation, so that it may be said to represent the form in which the poet himself desired that his work should go down to posterity. But, unfortunately, these forty volumes did not represent their author's entire literary activity. He reserved much important matter to be published after his death by his literary executors. Between the years 1833 and 1842, accordingly, the 'Ausgabe letzter Hand' was augmented by twenty volumes of posthumous works. To this edition a rather elaborate index, occupying one volume, was then prepared by C. T. Musculus, thus making a set of sixty-one volumes.

But within a short time after the death of Goethe, it became evident that the 'Ausgabe letzter Hand' could not remain as a permanent norm. It was on the one hand too large and expensive; it contained many things which the general public did not care for, so that an edition of selected works was evidently demanded. Nor could the old arrangement be adhered to. The posthumous works contained matter which was intimately connected with what had appeared in the original forty volumes. To indicate what is meant: Volume xii., published in 1827, contained the first part of 'Faust,' and some of the first act of the second part. Then the entire second part appeared in the posthumous work. Other similar facts seemed to call imperatively for a new arrangement of the works. The first of the selected and rearranged editions appeared in 1836 in two large octavo volumes. Another came out in 1840 in forty volumes; another, the finest, mechanically, of all the Cotta editions, appeared in 1850, in thirty volumes. Since then the famous Stuttgart house has issued numerous editions in various shapes and sizes. Other publishers also entered the field, and the result is that the public of to-day has its choice from among a great variety of editions, some complete and others incomplete; some illustrated, others without pictorial embellishment; some with excellent introductions and commentary, and others with none at all; some, elegant specimens of bookmaking, and others a continual distress to the reader.

Amid all this variety in the recent editions, we find that, with one, or perhaps we should say two, conspicuous exceptions, they agree in this, that they give no special attention to the text. Each new edition has been reprinted from a model arbitrarily chosen, and not submitted to critical scrutiny. Editors and proof-readers in the early days were not always careful; they corrected supposed mistakes which were not mistakes at all, and allowed actual mistakes to stand, and their sins of omission and of commission have been spread abroad as part of the text of Goethe. The first of the exceptions referred to above is the set of three volumes known as 'Der Junge Goethe,' published by Solomon Hirzel in 1875, which gave the world for the first time a correctly restored text of the poet's youthful writings (1764–1776). The second exception is the well-known edition published by Gustav Hempel, of Berlin, between 1868 and 1879. The editorial work of this edition was intrusted to the most capable hands that could be found, and was admirably done. Each editor undertook a careful study of the text edited by him, and gave a tolerably full list of variant readings. The result was an edition which offered a better text than had been seen before; and this fact, taken in connection with the excellent intro-

ductions, annotations, and indexes which the Hempel editors provided, has made this edition of late years almost indispensable to the student of Goethe. But with all its good qualities the Hempel edition is not pleasing mechanically; the effort to make it cheap resulted in producing twenty-three unsightly volumes of very unequal size, with close print, narrow margin, and inferior paper. Besides this, the editorial work was done while the most important of all sources of information, the Goethe archives at Weimar, were still closed against scholars by the unaccountable caprice of Walther von Goethe.

It thus appears that there is still need of an edition of Goethe containing an authentic text well printed on good paper. To supply this simple need is, apparently, the sole aim and purpose of the Weimar editors. The new edition is to consist, as was noted in a former number of the *Nation*, of four parts: first, the works proper, sixty volumes; second, scientific writings, ten volumes; third, journals; and fourth, letters, the number of volumes in parts three and four not being at present determinable. There lie before us, in all, five volumes, namely, of Part I., volume i, containing lyric poems, and volume xiv, containing the first part of "Faust"; of Part III., volume i, containing Goethe's diary from 1775 to 1787; and of Part IV., volumes i and ii, containing letters written between the years 1764 and 1775. The form of the volumes is a small octavo which imitates closely the octavo impression of the 'Ausgabe letzter Hand,' save that a larger type and a heavier paper have been chosen. The first volume contains two short prefaces, one by Herman Grimm, in which the history of the project is recited and its importance duly set forth, and a second in which Bernhard Suphan, director of the Goethe archives, speaking for the editors, describes the principles upon which the editorial work is to be done. These principles are few and simple, and can be, in fact, summed up in one rule, namely, to follow the 'Ausgabe letzter Hand' as closely and as far as possible, deviating from it only when necessity compels or the very strongest arguments exist. With the effort to present an authentic text and to render an account of all known variants of any importance, the labors of the editors begin and end. Of historical, explanatory, or interpretative comment they give us nothing whatever.

To many, we doubt not, this procedure on their part will occasion at first some disappointment. The feeling is perhaps natural that so competent a band of editors should have been able to furnish, and should have furnished, model introductions to the separate works, and should also have found it possible to provide needed commentary such as would not be impertinent. We were ourselves inclined at first to cherish some such opinion, but upon reflection we are convinced that the German editors are right. Had they begun to insert matter of the kind alluded to, it would doubtless have been very difficult to tell what to print and what to leave out. In that case, too, the already bulky edition must have been made still more bulky and voluminous, and this certainly is not desirable. It is also to be borne in mind that a comprehensive and authoritative life of Goethe is among the further projects of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Weimar. This biography will doubtless shed all the light that can be shed by historical research upon the genesis of the poet's works and their relation to his life.

It will be seen, then, that the new Goethe is by no means calculated to supplant altogether the older ones. The helpful commentary and the excellent introductions of the Hempel edition will be as indispensable as ever, and the valuable essays by Goedeke prefixed to the separate works in the later Cotta editions will lose none of their value. The new Weimar edition will meet the needs more especially of scholars, and of such scholarly readers as enjoy the assurance that they have the authentic text of their author just as he wrote it, and that they have also a full apparatus for verifying its authenticity.

CANNING'S OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Official Correspondence of George Canning. Edited, with notes, by Edward J. Stapleton. 2 vols. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1887.

THESE volumes cover but a portion of Canning's career, and even of that portion they do not profess to be a complete record. Mr. Augustus Stapleton, Canning's private secretary, was intrusted by the representatives of the deceased statesman with the task of vindicating his memory from the aspersions of his enemies, in furtherance of which object he published two works, 'The Political Life of George Canning' and 'George Canning and His Times.' The former of these, which appeared in 1831, treats of the period from 1822 to 1827; the latter, which was not published till 1859, by which time many private letters had become available, includes also the earlier events of Canning's life. The volumes now before us consist, therefore, of gleanings from a field already reaped. There is nothing here which had not passed under the inspection of the former editor, and upon the whole we must say that there is little that is of interest to the general reader. For the full comprehension of these letters it is necessary to refer constantly to those which are printed in the works mentioned above; and although the notes of the editor are of great service in supplying deficiencies, they are of course not so satisfactory as the documents upon which they are based. Viewed as materials for the historian, it is well that this correspondence should be collected, but it is in itself too fragmentary to be called history. Many of the letters are of the most trivial character, and the futile attempts of the editor to annotate these impair the credit which his fairness and thorough knowledge of his subject would otherwise assure him. Nevertheless, there are some perplexing features in Canning's career that deserve the explanation which is perhaps only here to be found.

The first problem which Mr. Stapleton undertakes to solve is the absence of Canning from office during the period from December, 1820, to September, 1822. He had apparently had no scruples about serving with the same Cabinet from 1816 to 1820, and Lord Liverpool, a very particular friend, remained at its head. But in 1820 George III. died, and the proceedings against Queen Caroline at once followed. Canning warned George IV. that he could take no part in the prosecution of a person with whom his relations had been so intimate and friendly, and went abroad; but he did not resign until after the Bill of Pains and Penalties had been dropped, and there seems to have been no pressure brought to bear upon him to bring about his resignation. He alleged as his reason the probability that discussions respecting the Queen might now be expected in the House of Commons, and that it would be inconvenient for him, as a Cabinet officer, to absent himself from them, and, as a former confidential adviser of the Queen, to take part in them. It appears certain that the King was disposed to blame Canning for the part taken by his friends in bringing about the failure of the proceedings for divorce; but as the Queen died in 1821, this resentment was probably not very lasting. The true cause lies somewhat deeper, and is characteristic of English political life.

Canning was undoubtedly a Conservative in some respects. He had been taught by Pitt, who converted him from the Radical tendencies of his youth, to look upon the Established Church, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, as then constituted, as integral parts of the Constitution. This was in itself sufficient to keep him in the Tory camp; but in all other respects his tendencies were Liberal. He favored Catholic emancipation and the abolition of slavery, he worked steadily with Huskisson in advocating measures tending to free trade, and he detested the reactionary proceedings of the Holy Alliance. But Lord Castlereagh, supported by the Chancellor and the Duke of Wellington, controlled the foreign policy of the Government, and Lord Castlereagh was the mere tool of Metternich. Canning, therefore, it is not unreasonable to believe, determined to play the part of Achilles. He was unwilling to appear to support the military despots of Europe in the suppression of all attempts to obtain constitutional government, he foresaw that this policy would presently be wrecked by the jealousies of the Powers, and he believed that an opportunity would soon occur for Great Britain to exert her influence in favor of the liberties of the Continent. When that opportunity should occur, he felt confident that the control of the Government must fall into his hands. He was right. Castlereagh died, and Canning succeeded him. The resentment of the King, which Canning had ostentatiously pleaded as a sufficient reason for his not taking a minor office, and which had been only intensified by his standing aloof, proved to be no reason at all why he should not step into power, and direct the affairs of the Empire in accordance with his own convictions and in opposition to those of his sovereign.

It is not surprising that a course which, however politic, was not altogether open, should have made him enemies, and the charges of treachery and intrigue so perseveringly brought against him during the remainder of his career, especially by Lord Castlereagh's family and friends, are, if not justifiable, at least susceptible of explanation. On the other hand, the liberal thinkers of both England and the Continent had fixed their hopes upon him and hailed his accession to power with joy. They beheld an administration of high Tories committed to the support of European liberty in spite of themselves, and under the control of a statesman who tolerated little interference with his plans. The Duke of Wellington believed that the rest of the Cabinet could "keep him in order," but he found that he was mistaken, and was compelled to behold the triumphant advance of principles which he detested from the bottom of his heart.

The situation of Europe was, in truth, at this juncture extraordinary. In obedience to the principles of the Holy Alliance, France had overrun the Spanish territory in order to support the scandalous government of Ferdinand, and was threatening Portugal with like treatment. On the other hand, there was a rebellion in Greece which ought, consistently with these principles, to have been suppressed by the combined action of the Powers. But in this case Russia was hostile to Turkey, and the atrocities of Ibrahim Pasha, who had formed the deliberate design of exterminating the Greeks and populating their country with Egyptians and other Mohammedans, had aroused such a tempest of indignation in Europe that even Metternich faltered. It was

certainly a triumph of diplomatic skill as well as of humanity when Canning, as he said, changed the station of England "from the tail of Europe to the head," and actually succeeded in engaging France and Russia in the enterprise of assisting a people to throw off their allegiance to their rulers. The battle of Navarino was, it is true, fought after his death, but it was the necessary outcome of his policy and is properly associated with his name.

We are inclined to believe that the recognition of the independence of the Spanish-American colonies was really an act of retaliation for the interference of France in the internal affairs of Spain, and that the settlement of the difficulties between Brazil and Portugal was a continuation of the same policy. Canning unquestionably desired to check the meddling of European Powers with one another's internal affairs, but we are not convinced that he had any very genuine sympathy with aspirations for liberty where the interests of England were not involved. It is true that "behind the trenchant weapon of his brilliant and argumentative despatches lay the tremendous resource of invoking the hidden forces of revolutionary Europe," but we do not believe that Canning ever proposed to avail himself of this resource. He certainly opposed the reform of Parliament when the country was almost ready for revolution about it. Still, his foreign policy greatly pleased the Liberals; and Mr. Stapleton's estimate of his career is perhaps substantially correct. It is contained in the following passage:

"Step by step, under the consummate handling of the Foreign Secretary, the headstrong and arbitrary energies of the despotic Powers found themselves checked; everywhere Liberalism began to look up, and reasonable hopes and aspirations arose; outlets and prospects, unconnected with cruel violence and revolutionary madness, opened out in different directions; it became no longer necessary for a Liberal to despair; and all this was Canning's work; and the English Liberals and working classes gladly accepted Canning's sympathetic and generous administration as worth many Reform Bills."

Alberuni's India. An Account of the Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Chronology, Astronomy, Customs, Laws, and Astrology of India about A. D. 1030. Edited in the Arabic original by Dr. Edward Sachau. London: Trübner & Co. 1887.

THE author of this remarkable book was a Moslem scholar who was brought from his home in Central Asia by Mohammed of Ghazna, and settled at Ghazna. Here Alberuni acquired an extensive knowledge of Sanskrit, and investigated the customs, laws, etc., of the Hindus. Bringing to this investigation a mind trained by mathematical and philosophical studies, he made known the results in this work, remarkable alike for the extent and accuracy of its learning and for the careful scholarly spirit evinced by its author. Written in 1030, it is to-day of very great importance for scholars. Its value was recognized long ago, and as far back as 1843 Munk promised to edit and translate it. For various reasons, however, the task has not been accomplished till it was undertaken by Dr. Sachau, who, having now published the Arabic text, will publish the English translation as soon as possible, which will be eagerly awaited by scholars.

The volume before us is a beautiful quarto, in which the Arabic text occupies 318 pages. An index of the words of Indian origin and a long preface add to its value. Dr. Sachau's name is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the Arabic text. Some slips will be noted in the proof-reading of the preface.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baker, J. F. A Treatise on the Law of Sales of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise as Affected by the Statute of Frauds. Chicago: Callahan & Co. $5.
Brooks, H. M. Olden-Time Music: A Compilation from Newspapers and Books. Boston: Ticknor & Co. $1.50.
Clare, Sister Frances M. Anti-Poverty and Progress. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Conway, R. S. Verner's Law in Italy: An Essay in the History of the Indo-European Sibilants. With a Dialect Map of Italy. London: Trübner & Co.
Corbett, J. For God and Gold. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Corson, Juliet. Family Living on $500 a Year: A Daily Reference Book for Young and Inexperienced Wives. Harper & Brothers.
Worthington's Annual. 1888. R. Worthington. $1.50.
Wright, R. S. The Law of Criminal Conspiracies and Agreements. Philadelphia: The Blackstone Publishing Co.
Young, G. A. Whatever Is, Was: A New Theory of the Origin of the World. Legget Brothers.
Younghusband, Frances. The Story of Our Lord. Longmans, Green & Co.
Zellar and Luchaire. Louis XI. et la maison de Bourgogne. Histoire de France racontée par les contemporains. Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.
Zola, E. La Terre. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
Zvort, Edgar. Montesquieu. [Classiques Populaires.] Paris: Lecène & Oudin; Boston: Schoenhof.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things...$2.50.* / *Persons and Places. $2.50*

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

"A LITTLE WONDER."

THE POCKET ATLAS OF THE WORLD. A Comprehensive and Popular Series of 54 Maps, illustrating Political and Physical Geography. Prepared by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. Beautifully printed in 32mo, cloth extra, $1; full leather, $1.50.

"A great marvel in a small compass."—*Chicago Advance.*

"A most inviting little tome, . . . legible and intelligible."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"One of the most convenient little books ever published. . . . It is a little marvel of full and compact information, and its maps are excellent."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"A decidedly 'cute pocket atlas."—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

"Nothing more reliable and convenient in its way has yet appeared."—*Boston Globe.*

"Mr. Bartholomew as a geographer is a sufficient guaranty of its accuracy as well as value."—*The Churchman.*

"Its singularly tasteful and handy shape—a necessity to the traveller and all who 'live in trunks,' while exceedingly convenient to all."—*Congregationalist.*

"It is refreshing to find a thing so new, so unique, so correct, so serviceable. . . . It is all it purports to be, and is more and better than any one would suspect from the title or from any review that could be given it. It is what every student has wanted, what every office and home need. We would not be without it, personally, for several times its price."—*Boston Journal of Education.*

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York; 27 King William St., Strand, London.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR JANUARY

CONTAINS:

YONE SANTO: A Child of Japan.
The beginning of a Serial Story by EDWARD H. HOUSE, who incorporates into an excellent story the results of many years' residence and observation in Japan.

THE SECRET. A Poem.
By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THE DESPOT OF BROOMSEDGE COVE.
The first two Chapters of a striking Serial Story by CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

THE GOLDEN HESPERIDES.
A delightful narrative of travel in Southern California by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

AFTER "OUR HUNDRED DAYS."
By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

JUDSON'S REMORSE.
A story of country life and character by LILLIE CHACE WYMAN.

THE LOST EARL.
A striking Poem by J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF FRANKLIN TO STRAHAN.
A London Printer. By S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE.
A valuable and interesting description of this picturesque and important city by THEODORE CHILD.

With other excellent Essays, Poems, Reviews, and the Contributors' Club, and

☞ *An excellent Steel Portrait of "CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK" (Miss Murfree).*

35 cents a number; $4.00 a year, postage free.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY,

4 PARK STREET, BOSTON; 11 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Scribner & Welford's

NEW BOOKS.

The Last of the Valois:

And the Accession of Henry of Navarre, 1559–1589.

By Catherine Charlotte, Lady Jackson.

In two volumes. Large crown 8vo. With portraits on steel. Cloth, $9.00.

The portraits to the above work comprise Henry III., Henry IV., Henry de Lorraine, Charles IX., Anne, Duc de Montmorency, Sully, Le Chancelier de l'Hôpital, Gabrielle d'Estrées, and Catherine de Médicis. Lady Jackson's previous works on French history are 'Old Paris,' 'Court of France in the Sixteenth Century,' 'The Old Régime,' 'French Court and Society,' and 'The Court of the Tuileries.'

The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France.

By Julia Pardoe, author of 'Louis the Fourteenth and Court of France in the Seventeenth Century.' With numerous portraits and illustrations on steel. A new edition. Three volumes, demy 8vo, cloth, $15.00.

The illustrations to the above work comprise: Francis the First (two portraits by Titian)—Queen Eleanor—The Emperor Charles the Fifth (two portraits by Titian)—Duke of Bourbon and Constable of France (by Titian)—The Chevalier Bayard—Henry the Eighth (by Holbein)—Henry the Eighth Embarking for France—Ignatius Loyola (by Wierix)—Marguerite de Valois, Catherine de Médicis (two Portraits)—The Duchesse d'Etampes—Diana of Poictiers—The Duke of Alva (by Schubert)—Annas de Montmorency, Constable of France—and Julia Pardoe. The cover of the book is from a design by Diana of Poictiers.

Pen and Pencil in Asia Minor.

Or, NOTES FROM THE LEVANT. By William Cochran, Member of the Society of Arts, and formerly of the Asiatic Society, London and Shanghai. Illustrated with Eighty-nine Engravings, made chiefly from Water-Color Sketches by the Author. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, $6.75.

Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author.

By Edward John Trelawny. New Edition, with two Portraits. 12mo, vellum cloth, $1.75.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for Literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse." —R. W. Emerson.

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefullest thing I know."—Thomas Carlyle.

Bohn's Libraries.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS of EUROPEAN LITERATURE in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

With Dictionaries and other Books of Reference,

Comprising in all Translations from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Latin and Greek.

687 Volumes, $1.40 or $2 each, with exceptions.

RECENT ADDITIONS.

RANKE'S HISTORY OF THE LATIN AND TEUTONIC NATIONS. Translated by P. A. Ashworth, Translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

HEINE'S TRAVEL-PICTURES: including the Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Translated by Francis Storr. With Appendices and Map.

GOETHE'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ZELTER. Selected, Translated, and Edited by A. D. Coleridge, M. A.

THE STUDENT'S HANDBOOK OF HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. By A. J. Jukes-Brown, B. A., F. G. S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations.

WERNER'S TEMPLARS IN CYPRUS. Translated by E. A. M. Lewis.

"Werner was a Freemason, and his religious notions were, at the date of his writing this poem, of a theosophic order."—*Preface.*

PAUSANIAS'S DESCRIPTION OF GREECE. Translated into English, with Notes and Index, by A. R. Shilleto, M. A. 2 vols.

HOFFMANN'S TALES. The Serapion Brethren. First Portion, containing Thirteen Tales. Translated from the German by Major A. Ewing.

HAUFF'S TALES. The Caravan—The Sheik of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by S. Mendel.

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. A New Edition, containing pieces hitherto uncollected and a Life of the Author, with Notes from Various Sources. By J. W. M. Gibbs. 5 vols.

FOSTER'S ESSAY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. Together with notes of Sermons and other Pieces.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY; or, The History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Translated from the French by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by M. Stokes. 2 vols., with numerous Illustrations.

TALFOURD'S LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. With Explanatory Notes. New Edition, Revised and Greatly Enlarged by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

HAZLITT'S SPIRIT OF THE AGE; or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition. By W. C. Hazlitt.

A SELECTION.

ANTONINUS.—THE THOUGHTS OF M. AURELIUS.
BAX'S MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON (Centenary Edition, edited by Napier). 6 vols.
CERVANTES' DON QUIXOTE. 2 vols. Translated.
COLERIDGE'S WORKS. 6 vols.
FAIRHOLT'S COSTUME IN ENGLAND (Dillon.) 2 vols.
HUGO'S (VICTOR) POEMS. Translated.
MOLIERE'S DRAMATIC WORKS. 3 vols.
PEPYS'S DIARY. 4 vols.
RICHTER'S LEVANA.
RICHTER'S FLOWER, FRUIT, AND THORN PIECES.
SPINOZA'S CHIEF WORKS. Translated. 2 vols.
STAUNTON'S CHESS HANDBOOK.

****New Holiday Catalogue, also a Complete List of Books for the Young, with Synopsis of their Contents, will be supplied on application.*

SCRIBNER & WELFORD, 743–745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Scribner's Magazine.

25 CENTS A NUMBER.

January Number, Now Ready,

CONTAINS:

The first of Mr. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S monthly contributions entitled 'A Chapter on Dreams.'

The Man at Arms—I.
By E. H. and E. W. Blashfield. Sixteen (4 full-page) illustrations by E. H. Blashfield.

The Great Pyramid.
By Edward L. Wilson. With 21 illustrations, some of which were taken by the magnesium light in the interior of the Pyramid, and now first printed.

White Edith.
Poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Japanese Art, Artists, and Artisans.
By William Elliot Griffis. With 14 illustrations by a Japanese artist.

Natural Selection.
By H. C. Bunner. A novelette in 3 parts. Part I. With 9 illustrations.

The End of the Beginning.
Story by George A. Hibbard. Illustrated by the author and Francis Day.

American Antiquities.
Poem by Andrew Lang. With a full-page illustration by H. Siddons Mowbray.

First Harvests.
A new serial. Chapters I-III. By F. J. Stimson.

Municipal Finance.
By Clayton C. Hall.

A New Light on Balzac.
By Edward S. Holden.

Poems.
By Charles Edwin Markham, C. P. Cranch, Rennell Rodd, Graham R. Tomson, and E. Cavazza.

French Traits—Intelligence.
By W. C. Brownell.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To enable new readers to possess the Magazine from the first number (January, 1887), the following inducements are offered:

A year's subscription for 1888 and the 12 numbers for 1887, $4.50.

A year's subscription for 1888 and the numbers for 1887, bound in two volumes, cloth, gilt top, $6.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743–745 Broadway, New York.

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887.

The Week.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON'S report of the result of his silver mission to Europe is interesting, as his discussions of economic topics usually are, but we must say he fails to show why he was ever sent. He sums up his conclusions in four divisions. The first is, that there is no prospect of any change in the monetary system of Europe. The second is, that there is no prospect of any change in the financial policy of the European States. The third is, that there are no indications that the subject of bimetallism has received any "intelligent or serious consideration in Europe outside of a small circle in each country." The fourth is, that there is "no considerable politically organized body" of bimetallists in any European country, with whom a similar body in this country could coöperate. Now, these facts of the situation have been laid before the public by this as well as by other journals, with such frequency, and with so much elucidation and comment, during the past seven years, that we have been of late afraid to print an article on bimetallism at all, lest we should be presuming too far on the patience of our readers. Moreover, Mr. Manton Marble of this city was sent over on a similar errand to Europe soon after President Cleveland came into office, and brought back substantially the same report. Who is it, then, who insists on having the bimetallic pulse of Europe felt once a year by an American commissioner? Is it possible that the personification of the silver in the Treasury, which the bimetallic orators used to indulge in so freely, has become a reality, and that groans from the injured metal are heard from the Treasury vaults, asking when the day of deliverance is to come? We ourselves know of no fact, however trifling, which would warrant even the most excitable silver man in supposing that the great commercial nations of Europe have the smallest intention of going back to the money of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as Mr. William D. Kelley used to call it. We used to be met when we said this by being told to "look at Gibbs, the Governor of the Bank of England," who was "out for bimetallism." Well, we have looked at Gibbs for many years, and have got quite used to him, and he has ceased to make any more impression on us than Mr. Murat Halstead, once the greatest silver man on earth, who at one time wrote sixteen "silver articles" a day.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to protect the manufacture and sale of pure lard. This is defined to mean the product "usually known as lard, and which is made exclusively of the fresh fat of slaughtered swine." Then follows a voluminous set of regulations to prevent adulterations and to impose penalties upon those who evade the law. The substance which is made use of in the alleged adulteration of lard is the oil extracted from cotton-seed, a pure, nutritious vegetable fat, certainly less liable to do harm to those who use it than the substance known as lard, consisting of the fresh fat of slaughtered swine. It may therefore be suggested that the representatives of the cotton States have a distinct interest in the measure, in order that the superiority of the vegetable fat made from oil of cotton-seed should be fully established, and that it should be recognized by its own name as a useful and valuable article of food. It is well known that cotton-seed oil flavored with the olive is sold under the name of olive oil. It is well known that refined cotton-seed oil is sold and used under its own name for frying, as being superior, cleaner, and better than lard. May it not therefore be expedient that the penalties imposed in the bill of Senator Dawes should work both ways, viz., an equal penalty on those who adulterate the vegetable fats made from cotton-seed with the fats derived from slaughtered swine?

The Providence *Journal* points out a new reason for repealing the duties on wool. Under the present system the duties on woollen goods are put so high, to compensate the manufacturer for the 67 per cent. tax on his raw material, that an irresistible temptation is offered to smuggling by means of undervaluation, false measurement, and false classification. A recent case is cited by the *Journal* where "a New England manufacturer, finding his goods unsalable on his hands, was surprised to find on investigation that the cause lay in the exceedingly low price at which certain foreign goods of his own class were being offered in the American market—so low, in fact, that it was absolutely impossible that they could have paid the full duty. Further investigation disclosed the fact that, while these foreign goods were to all appearances all-wool and were sold as such, yet analysis showed a slight admixture of cotton, put in by the foreign manufacturers to evade the duty. The goods were then sent through the Custom-house classified as cotton mixtures, and paid the low rate provided for such class instead of the high duty imposed on all-wools." This is only one case in many. The variations in the methods of swindling the Government, and the amount of talent employed in the endeavor, will always be in proportion to the rewards offered. These are so great that the *Journal* does not look for any permanent cure from the Undervaluation Bill now pending in the Senate; for, however efficient it may be in the beginning, it will be speedily circumvented by the ingenuity of the smuggler. The only sure way to put an end to undervaluations, false invoices, etc., is to reduce duties to a point where the cost of smuggling and the risk of detection shall leave no profit to the fraudulent importer or consignee. "However it may be with other lines of trade," says the *Journal*, "the woollen manufacturer, should he now be given free wool, could endure a reduction in the tariff on his product to a point where there would no longer be any inducement for the foreign manufacturer to evade it."

The question is often asked why the American wool-grower should object to the importation of Donskoi or carpet wools free of duty, seeing that not a pound of such wool is grown in this country. The answer is that the American wool-grower fears the bad example. He fears that if Donskoi wool were admitted free this year, some other kind would be admitted free next year, and so on. This is such a terrible vista that if the golden fleece of the Argonauts was offered to us at the rate of thirty cents per pound, they would insist on taxing it thirty cents more if it were in the scoured condition. But if it were two-thirds dirt, grease, and burrs, they would let it in at a lower rate. It is a remarkable fact that the wool-growers have made more trouble at the Treasury Department and the Custom-house, and have shown more spite and rancor about Donskoi wool, which does not compete with any American product, but which sustains one of our greatest industries, than almost anything else in the tariff list. It is to be hoped that the full details of this fight may be given to the public in the next campaign.

Mr. Nelson, one of the two Republican Congressmen from Minnesota, has perfected his bill for a revision of the tariff, and Eastern Republicans of the school which believes the tariff too sacred to be touched will be interested in its features. He proposes to put on the free list coal, salt, lumber, hemp, jute, manila, and sisal grass, and manufactures of these articles; molasses and sugar—which would cut off duties aggregating something over $62,000,000. Mr. Nelson is of the opinion that "our farmers need cheap twine, and all our people cheap sugar, rather than cheap tobacco and fortifications."

The Nebraska delegation in the House proves to be as solid for tariff revision as that from Minnesota. It consists of three members, one of whom is a Democrat, and, like the Democrats in the Minnesota delegation, heartily supports the President. Congressman Laird, one of the two Republicans, thus states his position to a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune:* "I think Mr. Cleveland's message appropriate, and admire the Chicago *Tribune* for its courageous course in dealing with the views enunciated by Mr. Cleveland, for the position is in accord with my own, as I favor putting coal, salt, lumber, and certain grades of woollen fabrics on the free list." Mr. Dorsey, the other Republican member of the delegation, agrees with his colleague in his view of the tariff issue, so that the Omaha *Bee* is shown to represent correctly the sentiment of Nebraska Republicans in its support of Cleveland and its re-

pudiation of the "Blaine and a surplus" policy.

Ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana has shown his unfitness to be considered as a candidate for President by the speech which he delivered at the conference of Indiana Republicans on Tuesday week. It was devoted to the waving of the bloody shirt, the advocacy of extravagant appropriations, and the defence of opposition to any revision of the tariff by the Democrats. Mr. Harrison has "a strong preference that this work of the reduction of our revenue, internal and external, shall be conducted by Republicans," and says that there will be "a chance next year to wrest from the Democracy the control of the House of Representatives, where all revenue measures must originate." This means that no reduction of the surplus must be made by the Fiftieth Congress, but that the work must be postponed until the Republicans elect a majority of the Fifty-first Congress, in November, 1888, and that Congress meets in December, 1889. The talk about Mr. Harrison as a strong Republican candidate for President cannot survive such a deliverance as this.

In the *Tribune* of Monday is a quotation from the *Contemporary Review* showing a state of widespread distress among the working classes in England, to which is appended the warning editorial comment: "This is the English labor market with which President Cleveland asks American manufacturers and workingmen to compete." Turning to the next page of the same paper, we find a communication showing a state of distress among American laborers *in this city* as nearly like that described by the *Contemporary Review in Great Britain* as one pea is like another. We copy the two side by side:

There is no gainsaying the existence, rich and potent as the empire we claim citizenship in is, of widespread privation among the working classes of Great Britain. This "distress" has also now become an aggravated constant quantity in our midst. To-day men, women, and children by hundreds of thousands, miserably half clad, have to face the chill English winter now upon us, hibernating as best they can in dark, frowsy abodes, from which they but emerge to plead for bread. —*Bennet Burleigh, in the Contemporary Review.*

There are, in my judgment, fully 5,000 able-bodied and worthy persons who get up and lie down hungry and sad in this great city filled with abundance, and other thousands who will be thrown out of employment immediately after New Year, to be added to the army of the needy. Among them, probably one-quarter are foreigners of a worthy class. They are the "strangers within our gates," and should not be allowed to starve amid the general abundance.—*John N. Keyser, in New York Tribune.*

Mr. Blaine's "Paris message" has fallen so flat that it is high time for him to explain that he was misreported, and in reality never uttered such a farrago of nonsense. The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* represented Mr. Blaine as consenting to the interview on condition that the correspondent "would agree to send him an *intelligent* shorthand reporter." It is perfectly clear that Mr. Blaine was made the victim of misplaced confidence, and that the shorthand reporter whom the correspondent engaged was a fool. This idiotic reporter represented Mr. Blaine as saying that he would maintain the tax on whiskey permanently, "and when the national Government should have no use for the money, I would divide the tax among the members of the Federal Union, with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate." Every person who has ever read the Constitution knows that, as Henry Clay said of such a proposition in his day, "there is not the slightest authority for it in the Constitution," and it is, of course, quite impossible that a great statesman like Mr. Blaine should ever have said such a thing. Mr. Blaine was represented as making a great number of statements regarding the working of sundry tariffs which are utterly at variance with facts known to every student of our history, and which it is inconceivable that a man who is himself an historian should have made. Finally, Mr. Blaine was represented as favoring the maintenance of the existing high tariff and opposing the President's advocacy of a thoroughgoing revision; and as leading Republican newspapers and politicians confess that the party would be beaten in advance upon such a platform, it is obvious that a man who prides himself upon his understanding of public sentiment could not have advocated this policy. The *Tribune* ceased some days ago to defend so indefensible a deliverance, and an explanation that Mr. Blaine was grossly misquoted by the reporter may soon be expected.

The most significant thing in the current talk about the Republican nomination is the unanimity of sentiment among the Democrats. There is a hearty agreement among them that the Republicans are bound to re nominate Mr. Blaine, and every attempt is made to spread the impression that he is the inevitable candidate. They see what a tremendous advantage they would enjoy if the Republicans would nominate the man whose candidacy leading Republican newspapers all over the country have already declared would involve the defeat of the party, and they long for a campaign which they could begin by reprinting the warnings of such journals as the Chicago *Tribune*, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, the Omaha *Bee*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the Philadelphia *American*, the Providence *Journal*, and a host of minor papers, that the Republicans could not expect to win. The understanding has been, according to his especial cronies, that Mr. Blaine would not run again unless there was a unanimous Republican demand that he should do so. This is impossible, but perhaps he will conclude that a unanimous Democratic demand for his candidacy is equally good.

The pretence that Mr. Lamar ought to be rejected for the Supreme Court because he was a "rebel" is a very impudent one, considering that Republican Presidents for a decade before Mr. Cleveland's accession had been appointing to United States district judgeships men who fought to destroy the Government. Grant began the practice, Hayes continued it, and Arthur followed the example of his predecessors. Judges Hammond and Key of Tennessee, Judge Paul of Virginia, Judge Speer of Georgia, Judge Settle of Florida, and Judge Boarman of Louisiana, all served in the Confederate Army, and were placed upon the Federal bench by Republican Presidents to interpret the Constitution which they had sought to destroy. And yet there are Republican politicians so stupid as to suppose that they can make party capital by complaining because a Democratic President has nominated an associate of these men in the rebellion. The Republican majority in the Senate is but two. Nobody doubts that all the Democrats will vote to confirm the nomination. Mr. Riddleberger, Republican Senator from Virginia, was a "rebel" who does not allow people to call him a "traitor," and he will not vote to reject a fellow-rebel. This ties the Senate, and a single other Republican vote for confirmation gives Mr. Lamar two majority. It is well known that more than one Northern Republican Senator proposes to vote that way. The sole effect of the warfare on Mr. Lamar is to intensify the solidity of the South which "Bill" Chandler's Election Bill has produced, and to weaken still further the hold of the Republican party upon patriotic voters at the North.

The total immigration for this year will not be so large as was predicted early last summer. It was thought at that time that it might reach 800,000, and there were predictions of a "round million." The total for eleven months, ending with November 30, is given by the National Bureau of Statistics as 486,660, against 365,453 for the same period of 1886. This indicates a grand total for the year of a little more than half a million. There has been during the year a large increase in those coming from Great Britain, the total for eleven months being over 171,000, against about 120,000 for the same period last year. England and Wales have sent 79,000 of this number, Ireland 71,000, and Scotland over 20,000. The total for Great Britain is larger than that of any other country. Germany comes next with over 106,000, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark next with over 76,000, and Italy next with over 42,000. From all these countries there has been a marked increase over last year. The arrivals from Russia are almost precisely the same this year as last, being a few more than 24,000 each year.

The State Board of Health has made formal report to Gov. Hill that "it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of affairs than now exists at the Quarantine Station" in New York harbor, and that "it is hard to realize in this age of civilization that the harbor of the city of New York should be so inadequately provided with facilities for the prevention and extinction of an epidemic." This strong condemnation is made the opinion of the Board after an examination of the facts laid before it by experts, who have thoroughly investigated the manner in which the Quarantine officials treated the

cholera cases that came under their charge in October last. The report which the experts made is full of facts which furnish ample ground for this condemnation. Nobody can read it without being convinced that we are in peril of having a contagion spread not only through this city, but throughout the country, whenever a vessel with an epidemic among its passengers enters our harbor. There ought to be no surprise at this fresh evidence that the Quarantine officials are grossly negligent. That fact has been notorious for years. They see no reason why they should mend their conduct. They are held in office not because they are faithful public servants, but because, with the honorable exception of Mr. Judd, they are members of a ring of which Tom Platt is the boss, and because Platt, being also boss of the Republican party of the State, is able to prevent the confirmation by the State Senate of all nominations for their successors.

That so serious an undertaking as the strike on the Reading Railroad should have collapsed so suddenly, without any concessions on the part of the company, is a remarkable illustration of the childishness of the men who get up this sort of thing. It is now quite evident that they decided to throw many thousands of men out of employment in midwinter, without counting the cost, or making sure of the amount of support they were likely to receive. The strike as initiated was really, like most of such strikes, an attempt on the part of the train hands to take possession of the railroad. They refused to deliver freight to a particular firm because it employed non-union men, and on another occasion refused to deliver coal because it was "scab coal," that is, coal mined, or "handled," by non-union men. Of course men who can decide for whom the railroad shall carry goods, and for whom it shall not, are the real owners of the property. That so silly an attempt should have ever been made is a lamentable proof of the ignorance and puerility in which "Labor" lives; but the way in which the press has treated it, shows that wisdom gains ground. The newspapers have universally condemned and ridiculed it. Two years ago they would have filled columns with abuse of the corporation and laudation of the strikers.

The struggles of the Anti-Poverty clergymen to abolish their own poverty by means of other people's money continue to be interesting. It is announced that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn has been presented with $1,200 by his "old parishioners," and he appears to have the upper hand of his poverty for some months to come. The admirers of the Reverend Pentecost in Newark have hired a hall for him there, and he will begin talking against poverty and taking up collections in January. The Reverend Grumbine of Syracuse is still pursued by certain members of his congregation, and there are threats of his church closing upon him. He says if that is done he will break down the doors, which shows that he is a muscular abolitionist. However little headway the Anti-Poverty Society may be making against the great mass of poverty in the world, their success in keeping from want clergymen whose congregations have become tired of supporting them, must be very encouraging.

The defenders of the Court of Appeals in Sharp's case are evidently either very uneasy in their minds or very weak in their judgment, for they will not let the matter drop. They began by ascribing the unanimity of the court to a natural and human desire—judges, after all, being but men—to fortify Chief-Judge Ruger against the newspaper attacks on him for granting the stay. In fact, they used the unanimity as an argument against recent newspaper criticism of judicial decisions. "You see," they said to the journalists, "how much good you have done your cause by attacking Judge Ruger. You forget that judges are men moved by like passions with yourselves, and that they were sure to be irritated by unjust assaults on one of their colleagues. They have accordingly made the decision giving Sharp a new trial unanimous, just to show you the futility of these attempts of newspapers to take criminal cases out of the hands of the courts, and to vindicate Chief-Judge Ruger in feeling 'reasonable doubts' about the legality of Sharp's conviction." The concocters of this defence overlooked the fact that they were simply answering one charge of corruption by admitting another. To frame a judgment in order to spite the newspapers is, of course, just as base as to frame one to oblige Sharp, though it may not excite so much popular reprobation. In the exercise of judicial functions all motives but the highest one are bad as bad can be. Moralists have never taken the trouble to divide judicial turpitude into degrees. They do not care whether a judge renders a decision for love or for money, through *esprit de corps* or "pure cussedness." As long as it is not prompted by a simple desire to do justice without fear or favor, they set the judge down as among the worst enemies of society, the one who does most to shake that confidence of man in his fellows which keeps civilized communities together.

It so happens that this case was tried by a judge who is generally admitted to stand as high as most of his brethren in the matter of learning, and his rulings were confirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, composed of four judges who, as far as the public can see, are as able lawyers and upright men as any judge of the Court of Appeals, and whose failure to sit in the Court of Appeals instead of the Supreme Court is, under our system of selecting judges, pure accident. There is no reason known to laymen why the decisions of the Court of Appeals should be more respected than those of the Supreme Court, except that, under the Constitution of the State, they are final decisions. There is nothing about a judge of the Court of Appeals which makes him more sacred or a worthier object of reverence than a judge of the Supreme Court. There might be if the judges of the Court of Appeals were selected, as they are in England, from the acknowledged leaders of the bar; but as a matter of fact they are selected in precisely the same way and by the same bodies as the judges of the Supreme Court. So what is a poor layman to think or do when he finds the Court of Appeals declaring, according to a United States Judge writing to the *Sun*, a conviction unanimously pronounced valid by such judges as Barrett, Van Brunt, Daniels, Brady, and Bartlett, to be "bristling with errors, and significantly conspicuous for the disregard of elementary principles of law and evidence"? Surely the judiciary in this State may well cry: "Save us from our friends!"

The Commercial Union agitation in Canada seems to be making some progress, if we may judge from the very small majority by which the first candidate who has ever run for Parliament on a Commercial Union platform has been defeated at an election in East Northumberland County. Dr. Mallory, the candidate in question, only lost the election by thirteen votes in a total of 5,000. This is the more significant because, as Mr. Chamberlain keeps pointing out to the Canadians, political union must follow Commercial Union pretty closely. If Canada agrees to have the same tariff as the United States, the making of it must of necessity be left to the American Congress, or, in other words, the power to tax the Canadians must be ceded to the United States, and the power to tax soon carries all other powers with it. It is just as well for everybody who is interested in this movement, on either side of the line, to bear this in mind. The United States cannot allow a small province like Canada to say what their import duties shall be; so that Canada would have to allow the United States in fact, if not in form, to say what her import duties should be. In this way she would very soon get used to the idea of sending Senators and Representatives to Washington. That this will come some day, no intelligent man doubts, but it ought not to come unawares, or to take anybody by surprise.

Some natural embarrassment has been caused in Germany by the accidental publication of a private circular showing the amounts of money paid by the Protectionist Union to one of the leading newspapers of Berlin. This paper is rated very highly on the Continent as an exponent of public opinion, and is much quoted by the Berlin correspondents of the London press. It is not stated what this money was paid for. It may have been paid for Reading Notices. We have seen a good deal of high-tariff matter in American newspapers which looked as though it might be paid for by the line at a pretty stiff rate. These papers generally have a very keen scent for British gold, and keep a vigilant watch on the Cobden Club. The Berlin misadventure should be a warning to them.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 21, to TUESDAY, December 27, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Post-office Department has modified the recent ruling, by which no writing or printing can be placed upon the outside of second, third, and fourth-class mail matter without subjecting it to letter rates of postage, in so far as to allow the word "merchandise" to be printed or written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter.

Reports to the Navy Department from the New York and Norfolk Navy-yards, where preparations are making to build the great 6,000-ton armored war ships, are highly satisfactory. At New York the keel blocks for the armored cruiser have been placed, and the ship is being laid down. The new buildings are nearly completed, and will be ready to receive the machine tools when they are procured.

A detachment of troops attacked the Yaqui Indians in New Mexico on Sunday, killing one Indian and wounding one, and capturing two women. Another body of troops killed one and wounded several Yaquis. The pretence for the attacks was that the Yaquis were about to begin raids.

A protest against the appointment of Samuel J. Randall to a place on the Appropriations Committee is to be drawn up by prominent Chicago Democrats during the holiday recess of Congress and sent to Speaker Carlisle. It was started at a meeting of the Tariff-Reform League by J. F. Claflin, who announced himself a Mugwump.

Statements are published in a Western paper from seventy-eight members of the House, representing twenty-six States, including fifty-eight Republicans and eighteen Democrats, which indicate a strong probability of the passage of an enabling act admitting the Territory of Dakota as one State after the next Presidential campaign, if such action be acquiesced in by the people of the Territory.

Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, who has a residence in Montgomery County, Pa., has addressed an open letter to the Republicans of the county, announcing himself a candidate for delegate to the National Republican Convention. In his letter Mr. Barker says: "Many Republicans say that Mr. Blaine must again be the candidate, and it is quite plain that the men who forced his nomination in 1884 are again active and again wish to take the chances of his election. I think this is too great a peril to be needlessly incurred. Mr. Blaine was beaten in 1884; I fear he would be beaten again. I ask you to consider whether you desire to run this risk. Every Republican is able to judge for himself whether Mr. Blaine was at the height of his strength three years ago." Mr. Barker states that he would support Sherman, Harrison, or Hawley.

Some 5,000 employees of the Reading Railroad were out on strike, crippling the freight service of the road Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and causing a good deal of anxiety. The trouble arose because several car-loads of flour had been consigned to the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, and some of the men in the Port Richmond yard refused to move them. The General Manager ordered that the cars be moved, and if the men refused, to discharge them immediately. The men refused, were discharged, and 1,200 struck. The flour was moved, but a general strike was begun, supported by the whole strength of the Knights of Labor. The strike ended on Tuesday morning, both sides consenting to arbitrate their differences.

A very severe snow and wind storm raged west of the Mississippi last week, and several deaths are reported from Kansas and Nebraska. In some cases persons are said to have frozen to death from lack of coal, because the railroad companies had failed to supply the settlers in the western part of Kansas. There had been much trouble from lack of coal before the storm, but after it the railroad companies began hauling coal cars on their passenger trains, and the distress is said to have been relieved.

Thomas N. Newbold, President of the New York State Board of Health, has made a report to Gov. Hill on the condition of the quarantine station in New York Bay, as disclosed during the recent alarm about cholera. It criticises the condition of the station severely, says the disease was spread among the immigrants after their landing by compelling them to use their hands in dishing out and eating their food, and concludes as follows: "In conclusion, sir, from all the evidence I have been able to collect, it is the unanimous opinion of those posted on such matters that it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of affairs than now exists at the quarantine station. It is hard to realize in this age of civilization that the harbor of the city of New York should be so inadequately provided with facilities for the prevention and extinction of an epidemic. The State Board of Health does not consider it within its province to pronounce upon the actions of the quarantine authorities. I have merely endeavored to give a few facts concerning the condition of affairs as they were found by the different persons who visited the station, and allow you to form your own judgment upon it. That the health of the State and the country was put in great jeopardy by the culpable unreadiness of the station, admits of no question."

The landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by the usual annual dinners on December 21 in Boston, 22d in Brooklyn, and on the 23d by the New England Society of this city. Chauncey M. Depew and Mark Twain were the principal Boston speakers. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Horace Porter, President Dwight of Yale College, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Chamberlain, and Mayor-elect Chapin spoke at Brooklyn, and the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, W. Bourke Cockran, Mayor Hewitt, E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. Horace Porter, and Chauncey M. Depew in this city.

The subscription to the "national purse" to be presented to Edward Burgess, designer of the *Puritan*, *Mayflower*, and *Volunteer*, has reached $10,172.25, and a check for the sum was sent to Boston December 23.

Weber's opera "Euryanthe" was given its first complete performance in America at the Metropolitan Opera-house December 23.

The West-Snowdon syndicate will take control of the Chicago *Times* January 4, continuing it as an independent paper, but reducing the price from five cents to three.

An accidental discharge of 14,000 gallons of naphtha into one of Rochester's main sewers December 22 produced a most uncommon disaster. The heavy stone covering of a manhole of the Platt Street sewer was first blown off by a terrific explosion, and then almost immediately another explosion occurred beneath the Clinton Flouring Mill on Mill Street. The upheavals were followed by sheets of flame that burst out to a height of sixty feet. The Clinton Mill took fire first, and the flames spread quickly to the Washington Mill and the Jefferson Mill. These three mills and contents were destroyed, involving a loss of over $200,000. The first explosion was followed quickly by others along Mill and Platt Streets, and at several points on West Avenue, making over forty in all, and extending along for miles of sewers. The cause of the peculiar disaster was an attempt to pump the naphtha from the Vacuum Oil Company's tanks through a two-mile conduit to the Municipal Gas Company's works near the centre of the city. Four persons were killed, three more are missing, and about twenty are badly injured.

The missing Nova-Scotian timber raft has been reported 136 miles southeast of Nantucket Shoals, broken into small fragments. The logs when seen were not in the track of ocean steamers.

The funeral of John Howson, a comedian of some note, who died suddenly in Troy, was attended in this city December 21, and the body has been cremated. Howson is best remembered for "making up" the principal part in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" in close imitation of Dr. Talmage, the Brooklyn clergyman, and playing the part in that guise during a long run in this city in 1882.

Maj. James Haggerty, an ex-member of the Assembly, died in this city December 21, aged fifty-three years. He served during the war, was appointed Consul to Glasgow, where he was born, by President Grant, but, his exequatur being refused by the British Government on account of his connection with the Fenian movement, he was made Deputy Naval Officer of the port of New York. He became a Democrat in 1872.

Mr. Wilmot L. Warren, who had been for nearly twenty years on the staff of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, during most of which time he was a leading editorial writer, died December 23 in his forty-first year. Mr. Warren was a graduate of Tufts College in the class of 1868, and had been for some years a trustee of that institution.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, LL.D., Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the University of Michigan, died December 23, aged seventy-two.

Daniel Manning, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died at his son's house in Albany, December 24, aged fifty-six. Mr. Manning began his career as an office-boy in the office of the Albany *Atlas*, which afterwards became the *Argus*, and worked his way up through various stages, including an experience of some years as legislative reporter, to the proprietorship of the paper. As a politician, he was one of Mr. Tilden's trusted lieutenants, and made a national reputation by securing the nomination of President Cleveland in the National Convention. He became President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, and retained the position till February 14, 1887. His serious illness began with a stroke of apoplexy March 23, 1886. The failure of his health is attributed to the unsanitary condition of the Treasury Building, particularly of his private office.

FOREIGN.

The war talk at Vienna continues with such vigor that it has largely broken up the holiday trade. All the commanders of the military districts along the entire western frontier of Russia have been summoned to Gatchina to hold a council with the Czar. All the officers and men of the various Prussian corps stretched along the German border have had their Christmas furloughs cut short. Members of the Austrian reserve who are in other countries have orders to hold themselves ready to return and join their colors by January 1.

A despatch from Constantinople to the London *Daily News* of December 25 says: "The Government is alarmed at its neighbors' war preparations, and the Sultan is inquiring as to the advisability of calling out 50,000 men for Erzerum and Bulgaria. It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has informed the Porte that unless the indemnity arrears, amounting to £750,000, be paid, Russia will be obliged to take pledges in Asia Minor for the protection of her interests. The Government is hampered for money. A body of marines,

whose time had expired recently, tried to force their way into the imperial palace to demand of the Sultan their arrears of pay. They were all arrested and imprisoned, and afterwards they were paid a small sum and sent away from the capital to prevent their complaints reaching the ears of the Sultan."

The Rumanian Government announces that it is preparing a bill to establish a Danube steamship company. The vessels are to be purchased by the revenues derived from the Danubian harbor dues levied on the ships of all nations. As this revenue, under the agreement of the Powers, ought to be applied to the maintenance of navigation between the Iron Gates and Sulina, the bill will violate foreign rights. Austria will lead, it is said, in taking diplomatic action in the form of a protest against the project.

Owing to riotous outbreaks among the students of the universities at Kieff and Kasan those institutions have been closed. "The reports are vague and extremely contradictory," writes a London correspondent, "but there is no doubt about the rector of the University at St. Petersburg having been struck, or of the calling out of the Cossacks and other troops, and the subsequent long procession of sledges through the streets bearing scores of prisoners to jail. Russian papers have been forbidden to say a word about the thing, and it will be some time before the truth filters out. In the meantime a trial with closed doors is proceeding at St. Petersburg of eight Nihilists, five men and three women, charged with an attempt on the Czar's life during his recent journey to the Don Cossack country with the Tsesarevitch. The leader is a Jew named Boris Orshis, but the chief interest attaches to the young Vitali Tchernoff, who is an officer in the Cossacks and a son of one of the great Cossack nobles. Boxes of dynamite were found concealed in hay on his father's estate. He was arrested, and in a panic he gave evidence implicating three of his cousins, and leading to the discovery of a Nihilist printing-office where three young women were working. Vitali bitterly repented his treachery after it was too late, and he now takes his place with the others. It is expected that all the men will be hanged. Vitali's cousins were all in Government employ or in the army, and there are reports that their trial will lead to extraordinary developments of a conspiracy in both branches of the service. This may account for a good deal of the Czar's strange policy." The university riot at St. Petersburg was caused by students inviting citizens to make common cause with them. The disorder has spread to the Military Academy, the Medical College, and the School of Forestry, all of which are now closed.

Lord Randolph Churchill has reached St. Petersburg. Assurances are repeatedly given that his mission has no political significance, but he is making strenuous efforts to see the Czar. At Berlin he saw Count Herbert Bismarck, but not the Chancellor

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been subpœnaed to attend the Portumna Assizes in January, when the Court will hear the appeal of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for taking part in a proclaimed home-rule meeting.

Mr. Sheehy, an Irish member of Parliament, sentenced to one month's imprisonment for inciting resistance to evictions, has been thrown to the floor by the warders of Clonmel Jail, who tied his hands and removed his clothes. Father Matthew Ryan of the town of Hospital, County Limerick, one of the projectors of the plan of campaign, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, without hard labor, for inciting the people to commit illegal acts. Father Ryan declines to divest himself of his clerical attire in prison, and the Catholic warders sustain him in his refusal. The Marquis of Clanricarde has issued 100 fresh writs of ejectment against tenants on his Woodford estate.

Thousands of people assembled at Mitchelstown, Ireland, on December 24, to greet Mr. Mandeville on his release from prison. Mr. Spaight, a magistrate, and his wife were fired at while driving at Killaloe, County Limerick. The horse was killed. Michael Davitt, speaking at Steepbridge Sunday, repeated his advice to farmers not to purchase land at the present time. By waiting, he said, they would be able to secure land on the basis of a nominal rent, 70 to 80 per cent. under the present figures.

A despatch from Rome December 26 says: "It is stated on good authority that the Pope has instructed Archbishop Walsh and the other visiting Irish prelates to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the Government in Ireland."

Charles Stuart Parnell's health is much improved. He will probably address his constituents in Cork in January.

The London *Standard* said last week: "Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has sounded the leading bankers and financiers with reference to the conversion of the national debt. He contemplates a big operation for the conversion of the 3 per cents into 2½ per cents at one jump."

It is stated that England and France have consented to admit a Turkish delegate to the Suez Canal Neutrality Commission.

A movement has been started by leading inhabitants of Berlin to present a congratulatory New Year address to the Crown Prince. Sheets were placed in central positions on Christmas Day for signatures by persons of all classes.

Dr. Mackenzie says he is greatly pleased with the improvement in the Crown Prince's condition. The small growth in the Prince's throat is almost gone. There remains a slight tumefaction on the left ventricular band. The blood drawn from the Prince's neck is to be analyzed to learn if it contains an undue proportion of sugar, and if so, a diet to remedy the trouble will be adopted.

According to the researches lately communicated to the Academy of Sciences by Dr. Teissier of Lyons, the author believes that diphtheria is, above all, an infectious malady, the germ of which, being transmitted through the medium of atmospheric dust, is absorbed through the respiratory organs. The dust emanating from manure heaps, collections of rags or of straw, are particularly favorable for such transmission, as they constitute excellent media for the culture of the pathogenic germ. The pigeon and the common fowl seem to be the most active agents for the dissemination of the germs from these different infectious foci. Among the other cases which contribute to favor the receptivity of the germ, cold occupies the first place (79 out of 132). Dr. Teissier, however, thinks that the humidity of the air constitutes, without any doubt, a condition extremely propitious for the multiplication and dissemination of the germs of diphtheria.

M. Desclauds, a judge of the Court of Accounts at Paris, has been elected President of the Patriotic League. It is announced that the League will in future abstain from concerning itself with the internal policy of France, and that it will have only one flag—the national emblem — and one motto—"France."

Another inquiry at Paris has shown that a blacking manufacturer bought the decoration of the Legion of Honor for 60,000 francs, and that M. Wilson and his accomplices shared the spoils. M. Wilson's arrest is expected in connection with the affair.

The Belgian Premier has announced to the Chamber of Deputies that forty-nine foreign governments have agreed to take part in a conference at Brussels in March, to bring about the establishment of an office for the translation and exchange of legislative documents of all countries.

The Spanish Government has decided to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

All the absent Cardinals have been summoned to return to Rome before the first of January to take part in the Pope's jubilee celebration. Two hundred foreign Bishops and many European legitimist aristocrats have given notice of their intention to visit Rome after Christmas to attend the celebration. The Czar of Russia will send a gift, but none of the family of King Humbert of Italy will be allowed to do so.

Advices from Zanzibar, under date of December 19, state that a messenger has arrived from central Africa who brings no direct news from Henry M. Stanley, but says it is reported in the country on the eastern side of Lake Nyanza that Mr. Stanley, after many privations, reached Wadelai on the Nile, about fifty miles north of Lake Albert Nyanza, early in September. The principal difficulty he encountered was between the Mabodi country and Wadelai.

Advices from Massowah say that the British mission to Abyssinia was unsuccessful in its efforts to induce King John to sue for peace, and that the Italians are jubilant over the failure.

The session of the Dominion Grange at Toronto, December 24, adopted a report urging that, in view of the suspension of several of the chartered banks in the Dominion, thereby forfeiting public confidence in Canadian monetary institutions on the present basis, the circulating currency of the Dominion be secured by the Government.

A huge wave swept Baracoa, Cuba, December 4. People saw it coming and fled to the hills. The wave struck the beach, broke, and flowed inland, carrying many native huts and several good houses before it. After sweeping in fully 400 feet, the water flowed back to the ocean. Nearly 300 huts and houses were destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost. The beach was swept clear of every habitation that stood upon it. The wave was not a tidal wave, but the result of a three days' north wind. Aguadilla, a small port of Porto Rica, suffered also by the wave. Fifty-three houses were swept away.

Advices from Bavispe, in the Mexican Province of Sonora, show that the suffering resulting from the earthquakes there is very great. The Mexican Government recently sent a lot of provisions, but the people are destitute of clothing. What few houses were constructed a month ago have been destroyed, and the people are now living on Refuge Hill, in huts made of poles and grass. The weather is very cold. Earthquake shocks are frequent, though no new rifts have been opened.

A special correspondent, writing from Honolulu to San Francisco, says: "The people here are virtually on the eve of another revolution. The King, in exercising his veto power, intends to stand on his constitutional rights until a judicial decision is rendered. The Legislature will contest his action, and the natives are becoming excited. They find themselves ignored and treated with contempt, the King insulted, and his rights, as understood by them, ignored or denied. The native papers, it is said, are inciting the natives to rise in arms, if necessary, and assert their right to a voice in the management of their own affairs. It only needs a spark to set the country in a blaze." The Legislature has adopted resolutions denying the King's right to veto. The Supreme Court invited all members of the bar to confer with it on the subject, and the court listened with closed doors to the arguments of twenty-two attorneys, and then failed to agree.

THE LATE DANIEL MANNING.

THE public career of the late Daniel Manning was brief, but most instructive. Before he became Secretary of the Treasury he was scarcely known out of his own State, and even here he was not much known out of his own political party. He had never held public office. His position was that of a local party manager. He belonged to the Tilden school of politics, and he had profited much by what he learned from Mr. Tilden, but no one could have anticipated that the lessons he gained in that school would have made him, in the short space of two years, the most noted man in the country after the President himself.

It was Mr. Tilden's belief that straightforwardness, plain speech, and correct aims will always beat chicanery, duplicity, and demagogism at the polls in the long run. Mr. Manning took in this lesson to a degree that surprised everybody in the country. When he was designated as Secretary of the Treasury, he allowed it to be known, even before he went to Washington, that he was determined to maintain the public credit and the gold standard against all attacks, and that nothing should swerve him from this purpose. He needed all his resolution and all his political tact besides in the coming encounter.

It is hard to realize now that in the first winter of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, only two years ago, the sharpest fight, and the most bitter and protracted in Washington, was that relating to "paying out silver," so completely has that issue disappeared. Leading members of the Democratic party conceived that the Treasury was hoarding its silver in order that the banks and the bondholders might wallow in gold. They therefore attacked Mr. Manning with speeches, resolutions, and investigations, seeking to force him either to "pay out silver," or, if he would not do so, to drive him from office. Denunciation in Congress had little effect upon him, because he had reckoned with it before he accepted the position of Secretary. Resolutions of inquiry intended to embarrass him were answered with such blunt directness, and occasionally with such cutting sarcasm, that the inquisitive classes were speedily disabled and completely cowed. Mr. Manning himself bore no malice. He had the most exemplary patience, and was always ready to shake hands and wipe out the old score. His assailants were completely vanquished, but without any sting of defeat. When the fatal stroke of disease fell upon him at his desk in the Department, he had not an enemy in the world, either in his own party or in any other, while he had won the respect of thinkers, scholars, and business men by the thousand all over the country, most of whom had never heard of him until they learned that Mr. Cleveland had chosen him for Secretary of the Treasury.

If we ask what was the meaning of all the pother about silver, we shall hardly be able to find an answer. Those who were pushing so desperately two years ago to force Mr. Manning to pay out his surplus silver have seen it pay itself out in a natural way in obedience to the demands of business. It was this natural process that Mr. Manning contended for. He declared that he would not, unless compelled by positive mandatory law, force upon the public a kind of money they did not ask for. If they wanted silver, they should have it; if they wanted gold, they should have that; if they wanted paper, they should have that. It was in this way that he meant to uphold the public credit, and keep all kinds of money at par for all purposes of trade. He knew that when a bank begins to "shove" on its customers something that they would rather not take, it puts itself under suspicion at once. He was resolved that the Government credit should be passed over to his successor in office in as good shape as he received it. And so it was. Those who tried to drive him the other way are probably convinced now that if he had forced out silver as they desired, the effect would not have corresponded to their wishes—that is, would not have changed the monetary standard of the country. But it would have put a stain on the public credit, just the same.

It was Mr. Manning's principal service that he refused to allow this stain, or any stain, to be put there while he was charged with the administration of the Treasury. The advice and counsel that he gave from time to time in his regular and special reports was for the most part fraught with financial wisdom, but some part of it was in advance of his time. Not much in advance, however. The President has taken a leaf out of his last report, and the country will soon be up with the recommendation he made a year ago to "untax the clothing of the people." If Mr. Manning had had good health, his prospect of reaching the Presidency, if he desired it, would have been extremely flattering. But he was destitute of ambition. The office that he held came to him unexpectedly, and rather to his regret. He was one of the men who have so often vindicated the soundness of our institutions by starting up from obscure places and showing themselves equipped for the highest duties.

Mr. Manning was always ready to learn, and it is one of the noteworthy facts in his career that he had not been a year in office before he became a hater of the "spoils system" in politics. He often remarked that the greatest distress of his public life was the contention and clamor of office-seekers, and that if he could be rid of them, he could transact the business of his department in half the time and with twice the satisfaction that was possible under the existing system. Civil-service reform lost one of its most promising recruits by the stroke that deprived the country of his services. We mourn the death of such a man, but we are sure that his example will not be lost upon the younger generation of his countrymen, or upon any who admire steadiness of nerve, candor of mind, and patience of temper in the administration of great public trusts.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

THE conduct of the foreign-born Anarchists in declaring war against society, and of the Knights of Labor in trying to set up an organization which was to overshadow both the Federal and State authorities, and substitute a government by strikes and boycotts for that of the Constitution and the laws, has naturally excited a good deal of interest in the possibility of sifting the immigrants from Europe, so as to let in none but such as are likely to prove good citizens. We cannot say that any of the schemes produced with this end in view have a very practical air.

As we have heretofore pointed out, there is no possible way of detecting an Anarchist or labor agitator when he lands from the steamer. The worst cut-throats or bomb-throwers are very apt to wear the mildest and most studious expression of countenance, and are very often the best educated in a whole shipload. Moreover, inquiries into character at the place of embarkation, by a consul or other official, would be utterly futile. Even if it were physically possible to get any information of any kind about the character and antecedents of the half million of poor people who every year take ship at Liverpool, or Havre, or Hamburg for the United States, whom could we charge with the duty of making the inquiries? Certainly not our consuls as at present selected. A letter from an ex-consul to the *Evening Post* explains forcibly the difficulties of any such undertaking, even if our consuls were fitted for their task in the matter of linguistic skill and experience of foreign life, and even if the authorities at foreign ports were as much interested in keeping the emigrants as they are in getting rid of them. In short, the attempt to extract a trustworthy certificate of character from every newcomer who lands in the United States, would be ridiculous from the outset, and be speedily abandoned. The nearest approach that could be made to a sifting process would be the imposition of a capitation tax. If shipowners could not land passengers without paying this, they would not take on board anybody who could not furnish the money; and ability to furnish the money, if it were more than a nominal sum, would be some slight guarantee of thrift, and industry, and prudence, and of a desire to pursue with steadiness some honest calling.

How a prolongation of the term of residence before naturalization would solve the problem, it is hard to see. It sounds very like the old Southern plan of preventing the mingling of races by prohibiting marriage between blacks and whites. A European loafer, or Anarchist, or blackguard of any description would be just as mischievous in the character of a foreign resident as in that of a naturalized citizen. In fact, we are inclined to think he would be more so, because, if allowed to vote, he might blow off some of his deviltry at the polls. A prolongation of the period of probation, and the exaction of guarantees of good behavior and intelligence before naturalization, would undoubtedly be a good thing for politics; but we do not see how it would protect us against attacks on social order by foreign cranks or malcontents whom we once allowed to land and take up their abode here. In fact, the one way in

which legislation would seem likely to prove in any degree effective would be in preventing the huge importations of unskilled and, indeed, half-savage labor, in which some of the mining companies have indulged, as a means of enabling them to achieve temporary victories over strikers. We say temporary, because as soon as the half-savages learn the ways of the place, they become strikers in their turn, and worse ones than their predecessors. This practice, we are glad to say, the existing law against the importation of contract labor will probably stop, and its stoppage will be all the more welcome because it originated with, and has been carried on mainly by, those who support a high tariff as "protection for American labor."

A vast amount of comfort for those who are most troubled by the evils of unrestricted immigration and the difficulty of any process of selection, is to be found in the reflection that the troublesome or mischievous immigrants are an infinitesimally small part of the whole. Those who cause either loss, damage, or vexation bear to those who make the American rate of material and political progress possible, a very small proportion indeed. As has been so often pointed out at dinners of the New England Society, the immense capacity of the Yankee for "bossing" would be utterly useless to the country if the supply of foreigners to be bossed were not well kept up. Native talent has, for the greater part of this century, run to plotting, and planning, and superintending, and the results would not have been as tremendous as they have been, if Europe had not steadily recruited the ranks of manual labor.

And then who can feel very much troubled about the consequences of foreign ignorance and turbulence, when he sees the way in which the labor follies of two years ago have been dealt with, simply by the application of American "horse sense"? Two years ago the Knight of Labor, or the Walking Delegate, or the Boycotter, or the Striker had nearly everything his own way. The press, and the judges, and the grand juries, and the ministers, and the philanthropists were all afraid of him. He took possession of the streets, horse railroads, and wharves; frightened employers and shopkeepers out of their wits; threatened to suspend traffic on the great lines of travel, and even to put the police on strike, and compel people to employ him in perpetuity on terms fixed by himself. He throve for a few months fairly well under the influence of popular surprise and bewilderment. But as soon as the American eye had, to use the slang phrase, "sized him up," he began to wither visibly. The police took hold of him and hanged him or put him in jail, as his case required; the employers locked him out; the politicians fought shy of him; the press laughed at him or denounced him, and now nobody spends any thought on him. He has not left a trace of his tomfoolery on the surface either of American industry or politics.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CHURCHES.

Few can have failed to notice the marked increase, of late years, in the religious observance of Christmas. What we mean is the altogether more pronounced emphasis given the day, in its religious significance, by what for convenience may be called the dissenting churches. There has come a great change over those denominations which had inherited the idea that special attention given to Christmas in the churches was a thing wholly of "human invention" and "savoring of papistical will-worship," and which had, until recently, pretty consistently regulated their practice by that notion. Although they have, as a general thing, made little progress in the recognition of the Christian year—Easter and Christmas being about their only festival days—and have gone scarcely at all even into the Christmas cycle, a distinct place in their services has been made for the Christmas celebration, if not on the day itself, on the Sunday nearest to it. It would be almost impossible now to repeat an experience of our own, not so many years ago, when we listened to a somewhat acidulous divine who chose as a fitting theme for a Christmas discourse the doctrine of reprobation. At present all branches of the Church are alike in point of decorating the interior of the churches, and having special Christmas music and sermons.

This change has often been described as but a part of the general movement towards a more liturgical worship. It undoubtedly is so, but to say that is only to state the fact in another form, not to assign its cause. More than a single cause is to be looked for behind so widespread and vaguely marked a movement, and it is only as one cause of many that we suggest as an influence which we think has been powerful, at least in the case we have referred to, the social pressure which has worked, with the solidifying of the classes that now support the churches, to solidify and equalize their forms of public worship. Certainly in the great centres of population—and it is there that the tendency in question is clearest—the constituency of the churches is mostly to be found on one plane of society. In almost every respect the social usages of the people occupying this plane are the same; their houses, dress, amusements, are very similar; similarity of religious practices, in type, if not in detail, comes in as a natural sequence. In fact, it has been through admitting Christmas as a social Christian festival, that it has won a place for itself as a religious festival. Here the Puritans made their fatal mistake. They should have remembered the maxim, *obsta principiis*. They should have kept up their severe ignoring of Christmas in not having so much as a sprig of evergreen in their houses, and in giving no presents to their children. Once admitted into the home, Christmas was sure to insinuate itself into the Sunday-school, as it did next, and thence it was but a step into the church.

Yet, with all this larger prominence given to the day, in its religious aspects, there has been no new emphasis of the theological view of Christmas. If anything, we think that view is much less obtruded than formerly. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the crusade against the theological associations of Christmas which he undertook, with rather more courage than tact, a couple of years ago, was fighting words and forms, we believe, as much as realities. Even if done under cover of the old phraseology, the church teaching now connected with Christmas is new in method and aim. It is less doctrinal and more practical. It is simpler and more natural. If it is less clear-cut and more sentimental, we must remember that the feelings to which it appeals and upon which it works are not easily defined. In fact, when we reflect that a large part of the religion of most people is made up of vague emotions, which may nevertheless be deeply stirred, and prove powerful in their influence upon conduct, it must seem a great gain that the religious accent of Christmas is placed so much more generally on those sentiments of gratitude and brotherhood which Christianity has so signally fostered, and which so much need to be cultivated. For this can well be spared the older Christmas teaching, which was less effective precisely because more definite and dogmatic than the new.

INTERNATIONAL "ROYALTY" COPYRIGHT.

The article on international copyright which Mr. R. Pearsall Smith contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for November, fancifully entitled (presumably by Mr. Knowles, the English editor), "An Olive Branch from America," is worthy of notice, not so much because of the article itself, which contains nothing new, but for the opinions expressed by the authors to whom the proof-sheets were submitted by Mr. Knowles. It may be well at the start to point out, that as far back as 1869 Mr. R. A. Macfie, formerly a member of the British Parliament, published in a volume entitled 'Recent Discussions on the Abolition of Patents for Inventions' a royalty copyright scheme, the practice of which required each author to have a special stamp, to be attached to or impressed on each copy of a book sold; thus briefly suggesting what Mr. Smith has elaborated. Mr. Macfie was one of the witnesses examined by the English Copyright Commission in 1876, and his defence of the scheme proposed can be found in the volume entitled 'Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Copyright (fol., London, 1878, pp. 137-142); while the original scheme itself is reprinted at page 355 of the same volume. As regards the idea of royalty payment to authors, Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum, as far back as 1837, proposed, in an article in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, that an author should have copyright in his works for five years, after the expiration of which term any printer was to have the right to reprint upon paying a certain sum to the author for each copy he might issue. It is of interest to notice, especially in connection with the statement (p. 608) that Congress would probably accept a bill such as Mr. Smith suggests, that the plan proposed by Mr. Watts was actually presented to Congress in a bill introduced by Mr. Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts to the House of Representatives in the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, in 1883. This bill granted copyright to foreigners by substituting the word "person" for the words "citizen of the United States, or resident

therein," in the existing copyright law, but it required that every copyright article published abroad should be reprinted in America within one year, and if not so reprinted any person was to be allowed, after the expiration of the year, to claim the copyright and print the work, after first giving bonds to keep an accurate account of sales and paying a sum equivalent to 8 per cent. of the highest retail price for each book before any copies were sold. The bill was referred to the Committee on Patents, and was never reported upon.

Mr. Smith's proposal has been drafted into a bill which has been privately printed. Its provisions he briefly sets out in his article, and they are, when supplemented by references to the bill itself, as follows: Any foreign author of a literary, musical, or artistic work published abroad is to be granted a "royalty" copyright for an ultimate term of forty-two years after entry of title at Washington. Two copies of the best foreign edition of each book entered are to be delivered to the Library of Congress within thirty days after publication. If the author desires to obtain any revenue from a possible reprint of his work in America, he must prepare certain distinctive stamps, which shall state the retail price of the book, and contain his autograph initials in facsimile. Of these stamps he must keep a supply on hand, or furnish a supply to a designated depository. The Library of Congress and the Secretary of the Incorporated Society of British Authors are suggested as suitable persons. Any one desiring to reprint shall obtain a license to do so by a mere formal application to the author or stamp agent, accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of such retail price as the reprinter may establish for each copy he proposes to print. If such stamps as asked for are not furnished within thirty days, he has authority to print, and the failure by the author or agent to respond within that time, forfeits the author's copyright. Certain stamps must be furnished free of charge for press copies, etc., and the possible return to the author of unused stamps is to be left a matter of private agreement. The author's name and address must be printed in each book, otherwise an application to the Librarian of Congress, accompanied by the money, shall be considered sufficient, and unless a declaration of American copyright is printed in each copy of the foreign edition the right is forfeited. One stamp shall be attached to each book issued, and for matter reprinted in periodicals it is rather indefinitely stated that "a different proprietor's license can be obtained, and the copyright stamps, with the name of periodical and date, may be adapted for printing with the type matter in the body of the number." Any assignment of copyright must be recorded at the Library of Congress within sixty days of its execution. The imitation of copyright stamps, according to section 7 of the proposed bill, shall subject the offender to a penalty of $100; one-half to go to the person who sues, and one-half to the United States. In section 8, however, such imitation is declared to be punishable as forgery. In his article Mr. Smith says that each publisher shall be held responsible for an accurate and unmutilated reproduction of the original, but there is no provision in the bill concerning this, nor is it stated how the author is to obtain satisfaction for any possible outrage upon his work, by mutilation or otherwise; but if a publisher or bookseller is detected selling any book not having the proper stamps affixed, a *qui tam* suit may be brought against him for damages for a sum equal to ten times the retail price of every copy thus sold, one-half of the amount to go to the informer, and the other half to the United States, while the author is to receive all unstamped copies which the delinquent bookseller may have on hand, and, in addition, payment for "all damages arising from such sale." Although the proposed bill does not clearly provide for it, it is evidently intended that translations shall be subject to royalty as well as reprints of original works.

As an introduction to his proposed measure, Mr. Smith states three reasons why American readers may object to give to British authors what he terms a "monopoly" copyright. These are: (1) The desire for cheap books; (2) because, to use his own words, "the American people would naturally resent an increase of price in which only one-eighth would reach the author," and (3) that, by reason of the necessarily low retail price, larger editions would be sold, and thereby the foreign author would be better paid than would be the case if he could choose his own method of publishing. This, in brief, is the scheme and Mr. Smith's arguments for its adoption. Turning to the English comments upon it, we find nine contributions from persons who are looked upon as favoring it, followed by two letters from Mr. Arnold and Prof. Huxley, opposed to the plan. Their contents may be briefly indicated. First among the responses has been placed a letter by Mr. Gladstone. He thinks the present system of copyright injurious to the interests of authors, publishers, and readers; and the question of international copyright between England and the United States, he takes it for granted, "implies the establishment in each country of copyright by royalty, instead of copyright by monopoly, for the whole of its domestic literature, and not only for foreign importations from the territory of the other contracting Power." He admits that there are many difficulties of detail, and confesses that he is not prepared with modes of treatment for them, but mentions the provision for a uniform percentage, which he thinks objectionable, as tying down authors irrespective of their standing and credit in the literary world. The new system would offer, he believes, a greatly increased aggregate of advantage to publishers, authors, and readers, and concludes: "The case with which you have to deal may be shortly stated thus: On one side there is a well-founded sense of injustice; on the other side there is a not less strong conviction that an international system of copyright by monopoly would replace one injustice by another and probably a greater one." Lord Tennyson, who follows, thinks that as "something is better than nothing," he would support the measure proposed, but there is no indication in the letter which his son writes for him that the project has been weighed and considered. The Duke of Argyll states that until he had read Mr. Smith's article, he did not know how the case stood, but he now believes that the plan proposed of "a fixed lordship or percentage on sales is the only proposal which meets all the difficulties." Archdeacon Farrer modestly admits that his opinion may be of little value, as he is not a good judge about the technical details of business transactions, but the scheme seems to him feasible. The novelist, Mr. Haggard, who, besides reading the article, has discussed the scheme with Mr. Smith, is of the opinion that it should be cordially accepted by English authors, which opinion seems to be largely based upon the belief that the American public have expressed their favorable inclination to its adoption. But he does not think a royalty of 10 per cent. a liberal fee.

Mr. Lewis Morris considers the "principle of payment" advocated valuable, and that there can hardly be two opinions as to its adoption, but he thinks that the percentage ought to be left to private agreement between author and publisher, within a limit not exceeding 25 per cent. The principle of the scheme is also adhered to by Mr. Justin McCarthy, who, however, states that his want of knowledge of the publishing business renders his opinion as to the practicability of the measure not worth anything. Mr. Walter Besant criticises Mr. Smith's assertion that international copyright will destroy cheap books in America, which he thinks an absurd pretence; but he has every desire to see the scheme carried out, "if it can be compassed," though in any case, he holds, it can only be accepted as an instalment of what is just. The only publishers contributing any opinion on the scheme are Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., who content themselves with the bare statement that they think it would be extremely beneficial to English authors, and that it would have little or no effect on the publishers.

Any expression of opinion by Sir Thomas Henry Farrer would claim consideration. As Secretary of the British Board of Trade, he has had opportunity during many years to study, not only the copyright laws of Great Britain and her colonies, but also the question of international copyright between England and the United States. Mr. Farrer's objections to the ordinary form of copyright are based upon a belief that it prevents literature from following in the channels of other trade, and seeking its profit in a wide market with low prices. He believes not only that cheap books are a necessity, but that their sale would prove in the aggregate more advantageous to the authors. Directly concerning Mr. Smith's scheme, however, he has very little to say, cautiously stating that "if it should prove practicable," it would do much to bring about a copyright treaty; but he avoids any discussion of its feasibility.

A careful reading of these contributions fails to discover in them much real support of the copyright plan proposed. There is manifest in most of them a feeling, amounting to an outspoken admission in at least two of them, that approval is based upon the belief that "half a loaf is better than no bread." In others there is a frank admission of incompetence to judge of the feasibility of the plan, while in none of them is this question answered by anything more than a mere assertion of practicability. The ethical question of the equity of robbing the author of the control of his property in this country while he is allowed to retain such control in all others, is not touched upon. In this respect only two of the contributors can be considered consistent, inasmuch as they advocate the adoption of the royalty system with free publication to all copyright. Sir Thomas Farrer has consistently advocated this system for many years, and it is evident that Mr. Gladstone has seriously adopted it.

The remaining two contributions are in opposition to Mr. Smith's scheme. Mr. Matthew Arnold sends a short but sharp letter stating that he is not prepared to accept the assertion that of the difference between the cost price and the price paid by the buyer the trade gets seven-eighths and the author only one-eighth, and he believes that he now receives from Macmillan for the American edition of his books more profit than the plan proposed would give him. He has, therefore, strong doubts that it is a "privilege" which is offered him; but even if it were, he would at present decline to discuss it. Quoting Senator Hawley as saying that America is governed "by and for the average man," he believes that so long as this average man is what he is, he will not give to the British author copyright. "As I have said somewhere or other," he continues, "he has not *delicacy* enough to feel the author's

claims; he feels only that he himself has 'a good thing' and had better keep it."

By far the longest reply is from Prof. Huxley, filling more than four pages. He starts out by saying that Mr. Smith's paper offers two chief matters for consideration: (1) The statement of the moral principles by which we propose to govern ourselves in dealing with the property of British authors; (2) the "plan for securing to the said British authors such a price for the use of their property as is compatible with the moral principles in question." With sharp sarcasm he paraphrases Mr. Smith's reasoning as follows: "Our souls require moral and intellectual elevation; we are accustomed to get these elevators cheaply, and we mean to go on getting them cheaply. We shall be happy to consider any arrangement for rewarding the makers of the elevators consistently with that declaration; but they had better recollect that we are masters of the situation, and that we shall appropriate our spiritual nourishment without payment, if we cannot get it at our own price." The "ingrained conservatism of the decaying civilizations of Europe" is still so far retained in England, according to Prof. Huxley, that a man would not be excused for carrying off a sixpenny loaf and leaving twopence as payment, upon pleading that his bodily frame absolutely required regular instalments of bread, and that he had been accustomed all his life to get a big loaf for twopence; and that, in his judgment, the baker got enough profit out of that sum per loaf; and he considers the plan proposed by Mr. Smith an anticipation, upon the part of transatlantic readers, of that "social millennium when the 'Have-nots,' whether they lack land, or house, or money, or capacity, or morals, will have parted among themselves all the belongings of the 'Haves,' save the two last mentioned."

Prof. Huxley's is bottled wrath. Last year Mr. Smith printed, privately, a pamphlet entitled 'International Copyright: Protected Copyright, with Free-Trade Competition.' It is evident that it is this work which the Professor has in his mind as he writes; which accounts, also, for certain slight discrepancies, owing to changes made in a few details of Mr. Smith's plan since first publication. In this anonymous pamphlet, moreover, the author uses much less reserve of language than in his article. The untrammelled opportunity to steal foreign books is referred to as "our present legal privileges," and it is very plainly stated that the question is not what is just, but, firstly, what America will consent to; and, secondly, what plan presents the minimum of difficulties. And he boldly reminds the British author that "a good thing that they can get is better than what they think is a better thing that they cannot get." It does not seem to have mollified Prof. Huxley that Mr. Smith admits that, if there is a difference, "the literary worker is more, and not less, worthy of his hire than others who perform more common labors," and that "men of literature need more of the refinements of existence purchasable by money than those of less elevated tastes. It is comparatively a small thing," continues Mr. Smith, "to those who have been spiritualized and refined [*i. e.*, the American reader, who has secured a "conscience void of offence" by virtue of royalty copyright] to minister to the author in things temporal. The writer has sown spiritual seed, but his family needs the liberal support and 'necessary superfluities' that will place him as an intellectual prince in unencumbered intercourse with political or money princes"!

But to return to Prof. Huxley's letter. After having thus sharply ridiculed the principle of the scheme proposed, he criticises the practical details of the plan, pointing out the impossibility of preventing or punishing the counterfeiting of the proposed authors' stamps, the utterly inadequate damages it would be possible for an author to recover against the publisher of a fraudulent edition after assuming the expenses of a law-suit, and the absurdity of expecting a publisher to buy in advance from the author ten thousand stamps for an edition of a book, when his rival in the next street may at his pleasure secure stamps for an edition to undersell him. The damage which may be done to the author of an illustrated scientific book, who may have spent as much or more time and labor in preparing the illustrations than in writing the text, by an irresponsible, cheap reprint, is forcibly pointed out. In conclusion, Mr. Huxley is of the opinion that the scheme is false in principle, and would be futile in practice, and if adopted would merely amount to the issuing of letters of marque to people who are now frankly pirates. He thinks that if the American reader admits that an English author has rights of property in his book, he is bound to admit that the author may at least appoint an agent in the reader's own country; and that, if this proposal is to be called "undisguised monopoly," he would call any proposal offering less to the author "more or less disguised piracy."

Little need be said after Prof. Huxley's conclusive letter. But it may be pointed out, in addition, that the intention is apparently not to have authors themselves bring suit, but to encourage persons to sue for the sake of securing the one-half of the fines imposed, for the author's share of the damages is to be the unsold copies of the fraudulent edition, and "all damages arising from fraudulent sale," which damages, under the circumstance of free publication, could only be the royalty due upon the copies actually sold—an amount of damages, it need hardly be said, for which no author could afford to bring suit. The proposed bill could not, as it stands, be enacted into a law. It is too indefinite in its statements, and no adequate measures are provided for the carrying out of its provisions.

THE HARDENING OF THE TORIES.

LONDON, December 7, 1887.

HOME-RULERS all over the country, in village Liberal associations as well as in higher political circles, are making up their minds to a patient struggle which may be of some duration. If any section of the party hoped that the mere sight of another coercion act in operation would produce a violent revulsion of feeling to the immediate danger of Lord Salisbury's Government, the hope has not been realized. Indeed, there was no ground for such an expectation. The British public are well inured by habit to support the spectacle on the sister island of a repressive rule of the same character, though not of equal stringency, and during the passage of the Bill through Parliament it was condemned at Liberal meetings in very emphatic terms, but obviously in a cool temper. The Tories, however, would not be wise to take too much comfort from this fact. The argument that it is impossible to give good government to Ireland, such as we are bound to give, contrary to the wishes of the people, or by means of any alternative policy of home rule which the Conservative Government have produced or may yet propose, is an argument which requires time for its development. It is not advanced by obstruction or any procedure repugnant to the tolerably well-regulated political conscience of a British elector. It is not at once brought to a point by the mere opinion that the imprisonment of Irish political offenders is harsh, or that the contemptuous language applied to the prisoners by Ministers is unworthy. A certain time must be allowed for observation of the growth of the Government policy, which Home-Rulers say is bad at the root, and therefore its branches and fruits must be bad also. Accordingly, while they point to such facts as the protest of more than fifty ministers of religion in Bristol as indications of the direction in which public opinion is moving, their main confidence is that the inherent vices of the present policy will every day make its failure more manifest.

There is no doubt that the prospect now held out to Ireland is a much more sinister one than the British public were led to expect at the commencement of the struggle, and this, say the Home-Rulers, has come about not so much from bad faith as from the necessary evolution of the Government policy. One false step has led to another. In the first place, repressive legislation, the necessity of which as an alternative to home rule was indignantly denied, has come, and come without delay, in the shape of an act which is directed to crush political combination. Secondly, Ireland was told that her real malady was agrarian, and that it would be cured by a comprehensive measure of land reform, getting rid of the dual ownership. But now that bill recedes into the distance. There is no agreement among the supporters of the Government as to the principle on which it should proceed. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Bright have declared themselves opposed to a general measure of compulsory purchase. That is not desired by the Irish themselves, who do not wish to expel good resident landlords or imprison them in their demesnes, but would like to retain them as landlords and induce them to take a leading part in the government of the country. But perhaps the most significant change of all is the resolution not to extend to Ireland the reform and extension of local government promised for next session to England and Scotland, and which had been promised to Ireland also. In accounting for, or at least announcing, this decision, Mr. Goschen compared the promise to Ireland to a promise given to a lunatic, and referred to the tendency in Ireland to make use of the institutions of local government for political objects. But that form of lunacy in Ireland is older than Mr. Goschen, and must have been known when the promise was made. A great part of the strength of the Unionist position at the last election, a great measure of the conviction that their arguments carried, was due to the contention that they were prepared to give perfectly equal laws and institutions to Ireland—that her Parliamentary representation was already adequate, was liberal, but that if anything further was wanted, it would be done, particularly in the way of a reform of local government and institutions. Now, that is not to be done. Local self-government is denied as absolutely as national self-government. Why? Because the Irish are not fit for it. Well, the Home-Ruler may fairly ask, then why did you not say so at the last election? But he asks further, How are they to be made fit for it? The only answer is, By the steady application of repressive legislation.

That is the position of the controversy. It is one which the constituencies will perfectly understand and draw their own conclusions. Eighteen months ago, few supporters of the Government would have acknowledged the probability of the situation of Ireland being in these three points what it is to-day, and

in each case there has doubtless been hesitation and difference of opinion within the Government, and in each case the policy of conciliation has been worsted, the policy of repression has prevailed. Thus it is notorious that the Crimes Bill was introduced after much hesitation. Then Lord Hartington expressed his disapproval of the principal action taken under it, the proclamation of the League. It may well be believed that voices were raised for the immediate prosecution of a large measure of land purchase, and for the application to Ireland of the Local Government Bill. Yet, as the Home-Rulers say, it is the necessary fate of the Government policy to shed any liberal element which it contained; that it is a policy which hath not a genuine liberal element, and therefore that there should be taken from it that which it seemeth to have. The path they have entered upon leads further and further away from remedial measures and from free government.

Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, expresses the regret which was widely felt, especially at first, in the Liberal ranks, that they have been forsaken by the Liberal aristocracy and the leisured class who used to be accepted as the natural leaders of the party. This is said with reference to the sound principles which, during a hundred years or more, guided the Irish policy of the Whig leaders. But the Whig party was an aristocratic party, and, before the home-rule controversy arose, it was something more than moribund from the same causes among others which enable Liberals to face the defection of the aristocracy without any discouragement. The political influence of the aristocracy is very small compared to what it was sixty years ago. That is in large measure due to the relative diminution of their political power by the enfranchisement of the masses. But it is also due to the dilution of the aristocracy of birth by an aristocracy of wealth. When almost all the social advantages which birth used to confer can be purchased with hard money, the possession of a high social position does not, as it used more or less to do, imply the performance or memory of public services, the generous presumption of inherited worth, or any other quality which takes hold of the public imagination. As to the leisured classes, as distinguished from the aristocracy, it is true that a very large proportion of them have held aloof from the home-rule movement, whatever explanation may be given of the fact. The maintenance of the Act of Union was a fixed idea with them, in a way which it was not with the mass of the electors. It appealed to their conservative instincts, which somewhere influence every class, and the influence of the idea was naturally great, if, as is probable, the majority were very slenderly informed on the facts of Irish history. Another element was the opinion that, in the Parliament of 1880, the Irish National party praised with faint condemnation the perpetration of crime in Ireland.

But while the absence of the moneyed and professional classes means undoubtedly the withdrawal of a check on democratic progress, I do not think the main stream of liberal opinion among the mass of the electors has shown any tendency, as some feared, to abandon itself to the guidance of half-educated, fanatic, unscrupulous, or incompetent leaders. Leaders of the old stamp are not wanting, in spite of all defections, but what is more important is, that the extension of the franchise and the duty of deciding the present great controversy have found the electors ripe for the responsibility laid upon them. Newspapers are eagerly read, political questions are discussed with intelligence, fairness, and self-restraint, and, saving the exceptions which have always existed, and are always to be expected, there is no tendency to put public affairs into bad hands. Leaders may in time come from the masses as well as from the classes. There is no reason why we should not have our Lincolns and our Garfields.

Lord Hartington said lately that the home-rule question promised to be the dividing line between parties in the future. It does seem so, until the question is settled, and, following Lord Randolph Churchill's example, in order to reconcile professing Liberals to the situation, he pointed out that they were more likely to obtain Liberal reforms from the present Government than from a leader who acknowledged that he must first get the Irish question out of the way. It is a fair political argument, though, when applied by Mr. Gladstone to Disestablishment, it was denounced as bribery. But Lord Hartington was honest enough to let his hearers know some of the expurgations which might be expected in a Tory edition of Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham programme. He spoke coldly of "one man one vote," a very mild example of a resolve to carry out the Liberal principles of the franchise to their logical consequences; also of the limitation of the power of settlement of land to lives in being, an elementary principle of land reform. Lord Randolph Churchill had already discarded Disestablishment, which no doubt will now remain a plank in the Liberal platform, beginning with Scotland and Wales. Then at Oxford Lord Salisbury made more important reservations as to the value of the principle of representation and election in local government. Accordingly, the dissentients still supposed to be ardent Liberals may have rather meagre fare. If the representative principle is seriously violated in the Local Government Bill, that, coupled with the denial of the reforms to Ireland, will have an immediate and far-reaching effect.

But at the Oxford conference, the effect of the profession, "We are as liberal as you," was, in the absence of responsible leaders, marred by a resolution passed in favor of protection; and it is rudely surmised that the rank and file, the strength and heart of the Tory party, care more for an ounce of protection than for tons of Nottingham reforms, however much or little of them they may be willing to swallow with as much dilution as possible. Protection dies very hard, and it is natural that it should. Never, since the repeal of the Corn Laws, has so deadly a blow been given to it in this country as your President's message, which has been received by Free-Traders with extraordinary interest and hopefulness. Not that free trade is in real danger in this country, or that the President's message is misunderstood to involve an adoption of the theory of free trade, but protection, now generally under some *alias*, such as "fair trade" or reciprocity, always crops up here in bad commercial times. In spite of the tempting bait of high wages, the workingmen compare the cost of living with what they remember or have been told of forty years ago. They treat the issue as a simple ruse, and are rarely deluded. To manufacturers, life-long Liberals, in the present state of foreign tariffs, the question is often a sore stumbling-block and temptation. In 1885 many elections were fought entirely on that issue, and, apart from Ireland, the Liberals won. Then the commission on the depression of trade was issued, and, despite its constitution, the report of the great majority, the preponderance in numbers and weight as well as the evidence, gave no countenance to protection. Yet the ghost was not laid. Manufacturers, orthodox in the Liberal faith, but suffering in pocket from bounties and hostile tariff, spoke uneasily on the subject. This the genuine Tories knew. The theoretical arguments seemed to escape the grasp of a plain man who was suffering, and foreign countries would not acknowledge the evils which theorists said were produced. Now that they are acknowledged and exposed in the weighty language of the President of the United States, the effect will be to extinguish the attempt to revive the heresy in this country.

C. D.

PALLADIO AT VICENZA.

Alassio, November 17, 1887.

The so-called "Gothic Revival" worked, in its day, much good in more ways than one, but it had the "defects of its qualities," as the French say. Its leaders, with all the zeal of apostles, had also the true apostolic narrowness and intolerance. For instance, we find it hard at this moment to forgive the late George Edmund Street for having kept us many years away from Vicenza. In his book on north Italy he deals out a contemptuous injustice to Palladio, which, in days when we believed in him, in Mr. Ruskin, and their likes, made a great impression on us—all the greater as we had no knowledge whatever of Palladio, and, consequently, despising him was a natural proof of our adhesion to the Gothic cause.

You know there is no friend that sticks so closely as a prejudice. This one had survived our veneration for the coryphei of the revived Gothic chorus—it had not had so many occasions of being questioned. It had hindered us from seeing the few works of Palladio that we had come across. We had passed Vicenza over and over again, and, though the aspect of the place, as seen from the rail, had tempted us, we had until now held out against its charms.

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis," and so it happened that we found ourselves in Vicenza lately, with quite another baggage of notions and sympathies from that we should have carried there twenty years ago. One among the many causes that had contributed to the change in us was the passage in Goethe's 'Italienische Reise' describing his visit to Vicenza. He said that no copy or engraving of the works of Palladio had ever given him any idea of the beauty of them, and his enthusiasm over them led him to make all haste to buy a copy of the great architect's writings. For Goethe recognized in him an intrinsically great man, whose greatness worked outwards from within. ("Er ist ein recht innerlich und von innen heraus grosser Mensch gewesen.") We know that in matters of art the admirations of this century are far from coinciding with those of the eighteenth, but somehow this appreciation of Goethe's made its impression.

Every one who has gone from Verona to Venice has had a chance to see the beauty of Vicenza from the outside. From Verona eastward the mountains towards the north approach the line of the rail; later the mountains of Berici rise close on the south, and the broad plain we have traversed from Milan seems to contract to a defile. The rich confusion of a land teeming with corn and wine, dotted with villages, with graceful *campanili*, with villas or mediæval castles, is nowhere more striking than here. It is in the midst of this landscape that Vicenza, bedded in foliage, lifts its towers. Its charm no doubt makes itself felt by many a traveller, but Italy has so many interesting cities that few find time to see them all, and Vicenza is sacrificed to Verona and Venice.

The first view inside the gate reveals a series of perspectives of the crumbly architecture dear

to the heart of Prout and the water-colorists of his day. If there be any artist at present capable of rendering that sort of thing, we would counsel him to try Vicenza. He will find there "motives" enough to fill his portfolio. Even the narrowness of Mr. Street was obliged to confess that the city is very picturesque, though he thinks it is "in spite of Palladio and Scamozzi." There are some beautiful Gothic houses of the Venetian type, but it is not they that give the character to the place. Palladio was the great man of Vicenza, and an exception to the rule that refuses to a prophet honor in his own country. The town everywhere bears the impress of his genius. It is full of palaces (the President De Brosses, indeed, recalls a tradition that Palladio, in revenge for some slight shown him, excited in his townsmen the mania of splendid building in order to ruin them), and these palaces were either designed by the one prolific brain or by others of his school. Everything that was not built by Palladio himself has been so modelled on his style that it is by no means always easy to distinguish the work of the disciples from that of the master. Both Baedeker and Gsell-Fels, in fact, ascribe to him one fragment, the so-called Ca del Diavolo, that was built by Scamozzi—Scamozzi, who in Venice, in the Procurazie Nuove, imitated Sansovino, and rendered like homage in Vicenza to Palladio, hating him the while with all the fervor of an imitator.

Vicenza is, then, the monument of one man, who has done more than any other to fix the types of architecture, domestic and civil, from his day to our own. All sorts of styles come into and go out of fashion, and the world still comes back, especially when it is a question of any important building, to the adaptation of Roman forms perfected by Palladio. It has its defects, there is no denying that; but in an age when there are no great geniuses occupied with architecture, it secures results more satisfactory than are to be reached by any other style. Mr. Symonds, in his 'Renaissance in Italy,' somewhere said that it would be impossible in England to model a building after the Certosa at Pavia, with its façade covered with delicate sculptures, but that a reasonable degree of success might crown the work of an architect who contented himself with the Palladian qualities of correct proportion, symmetry, simple and conventional ornament. We trust that Mr. Symonds takes some brains and good sense for granted in his architect, as otherwise the effects of his effort may be disastrous. There is, for example, at Vicenza a villa which has so excited the admiration of the world that it has been reproduced in England at least four or five times. Now, a main feature in Palladio's design is a great portico that is repeated on the four sides of the house, a feature reproduced faithfully in all the copies. But the Vicenza villa crowns a knoll, is freely approached from all sides, and commands in every direction a beautiful view. Palladio said it was in order to take advantage of this situation that he quadrupled the portico in his plan; he, moreover, managed the orientation so that his employer could enjoy the outlook without being exposed to any one of the prevailing winds. These are, however, considerations that his English and other imitators have utterly ignored, and so the design, transferred to unsuitable positions, and made to serve wants it was never intended to supply, becomes an absurdity.

It must be owned that the path of the modern, especially the northern, architect who would follow Palladio is beset with thorns, at least in domestic architecture, where the requirements of those who employ the builder are so different from what they were in the sixteenth century. To this day Italians are very careless of what we call comfort, and have but primitive notions of convenience. But they still admire a *bella ordinazione*, they are still fanatics of symmetry, they still are affected by what is noble, stately, adapted to dignified representation. So when Palladio had combined a certain number of big rooms and little rooms, staircases, saloons, corridors, ante-chambers, on one side of a line, he had only to repeat them in reverse order on the other side to satisfy all the wants of his employers in respect of arrangement. Their life seems to have fitted easily into any combination of rooms which they found beautiful. The internal disposition of a modern great house is much more complex, and the effort to mask it with a symmetrical Palladian façade is often fruitful in blunders. It was perhaps as much owing to the simplicity of the requirements of his employers as to his own genius that Palladio was not guilty of putting sham windows into his elevations, or of making what appears to be one story on the outside two within, as his imitators too often do.

He had faults enough of his own, as we see here at Vicenza even in the midst of our admiration. Some of these may be due to those who carried out the designs rather than to the architect himself, and the blame of many of them must be shared by the Roman builders who were his models. His occasional use of pillars or pilasters mounted upon pedestals, with regard to which Ruskin has an hysterical passage in the 'Stones of Venice,' is nothing new, as any one knows who has seen, *e. g.*, the arch of Constantine at Rome. His insertion of two stories behind such an order was a legitimate variation upon the originals. His use, and even his abuse, of the attic story was Roman before it was Palladian. The main quarrel with him is a quarrel with the problem he had set himself to solve in common with other great architects of the Renaissance, the application of the Roman orders of columns to domestic architecture; for, as Goethe says, the combination of columns and walls always remains a contradiction. But the question of this architecture is bound up with that of our entire civilization, which at that time drew from ancient Rome the influences that have ruled it ever since. Modern society set itself to the task of continuing ancient society. Latin literature perpetuated Latin ideas, and people who were brought up in the humanities very naturally decorated their houses with Corinthian columns.

Another fault charged against Palladio is that he became too great, and reduced his successors to a bondage of imitation. Well, in the following century, under Borromini and others like him, architecture took its period of frolicsome revolt, and endowed Europe with the marvels of *barocco* art. The result was, that after a time builders returned with redoubled veneration to the Palladian line and rule, so that, especially in parts of Italy and in England, there was no appeal from his precept and practice. No doubt had a genius come capable of designing a façade like that of the Certosa of Pavia, he would have burst these bonds as Samson did the green withes. But no such man appeared; the turn of the mediocrities had come. For them Palladio's rule has been beneficent; they are never at their worst when they are led by correctness, even though it be cold. Fortunately the master had solid qualities to justify his supremacy. He really knew, as none before him had, the art from which he drew his inspiration, and had made numerous drawings and restorations of the Thermæ—in his day still in good preservation. His building, too, had good constructional features—strength, and the appearance of strength, where it was needed; lightness and richness where it could safely be indulged in. It may be owned that these works sometimes betray the scholar rather than the man of genius; though, in general, there is a sobriety about the design that commands respect, and an elegance in the details that pleases. Perhaps it is this elegance which, as much as anything, impresses the observer; its charm is so great as to blind him to some faults and make him willing to forgive others. There is in these palaces the master quality that in their presence one feels it would have been impossible to make them as fine in any other way.

Palladio's sense of the value of simplicity and fine proportion in producing good architecture has stood others, as well as himself, in good stead. Where his influence was most felt, as in Vicenza or Milan, the cities saw the excesses of the barocco period pass, and were unhurt thereby. Few façades were erected there for which the builders' grandsons had to blush. As Burckhardt has justly said, the architecture of these places may be called cold and heartless, but can never be insulted by the epithet of petty (*kleinlich*). If American builders wish to free themselves from the reproach which has been brought against them of being unquiet in their works, striving for effect, they may learn at Vicenza, and from numerous villas in the neighborhood, how dignity and grace may be obtained from the fewest possible elements.

And yet Palladio could be lavish of ornament when he chose. The Palazzo del Prefettizio, though but a fragment of the intended building, shows what use he could make of sculpture. The beautiful little house popularly called Palladio's own, though without color, shows how he could reckon on the aid of painting. In one work, the Basilica, he has shown that he could combine richness with simplicity, strength, and nobility. This is perhaps his greatest achievement, and, so far as the artistic effect goes, may rank with anything that ancient Rome produced. Unfortunately it is merely a shell, to mask an earlier Gothic building; but it is always imposing, and is, in any case, the greatest ornament of Vicenza.

For the general traveller, the Olympic Theatre has perhaps more interest. In these days, when students have taken to reciting ancient plays, such a theatre, constructed essentially after the manner of Roman and Greek theatres, would greatly aid the effect of the performance, and would, not only for this reason, but as a permanent illustration of the scenic conditions for which ancient dramatists wrote, be a valuable addition to the resources of every university town.

The great churches of Palladio are at Venice. In them he was, more distinctly than in any other field, an innovator. They, however, as well as the villas scattered over the country between Venice and Vicenza, do not come within the scope of the present article. They are worthy of treatment by themselves.

Somebody recently said to us that America took a new architectural direction every year. We may hope, then, that the day is not far distant when the fashion will turn towards an ideal in which sober construction, simplicity, a refined distribution of parts, beauty of proportion, and elegance of ornament are the distinctive features. We neither ask nor hope that the Palladian style will be revived—all revivals are pernicious—but students of architecture will find it worth their while to learn how it secures the qualities just mentioned with the materials at its command. That may help them towards doing as much with theirs. For those who have already seen some of the originals we

may mention that the magnificent work of Ottavio Bertotti-Scamozzi, published in four volumes at Vicenza in 1776–83, is the best and most complete collection of the designs and constructions of Andrea Palladio. F.

Correspondence.

REFORMATION OF THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Under the caption, "A Constitutional Reformation of the House," the *Nation* advocates the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which it formulates, providing for a continuing House of Representatives, and points out the evils of the present system in a forcible manner. But the adoption of this amendment, as formulated in the *Nation*, would be both impracticable and unwise.

The time allowed would be insufficient for its ratification by the States unless special sessions were called in many of them for that purpose; and its incorporation in the Constitution would be warring against the theory of our form of government, which contemplates the election of the Representatives of the lower branch of Congress "fresh from the people." When the question of the term of the Representatives was discussed in the Constitutional Convention, there was a diversity of opinion in regard to its duration. Some members advocated one year, some two years, and others three years. But all agreed that the House should be a changing body, and not a continuing one like the Senate. The objections to the present practice, which is not based upon any law or constitutional provision, are numerous, but the mention of a few will be sufficient to demonstrate the necessity for a change.

The House elected in November does not begin its work for thirteen months after its election, although its members draw their salaries from the 4th of March next succeeding; for nine months there is no Speaker of the House; before members have served their full term their successors are chosen; the certain determination of the second session at twelve M. on the 4th of March often prevents the passage of important measures, either from lack of time, as in the case of the Deficiency Bill last session, or because the President has not had sufficient time to examine them, as happened with the River and Harbor Bill; members are rendered more or less inefficient during the short session because they have been repudiated by the people; Representatives are chosen upon issues which may be settled when they come to the capital to enter actively upon the performance of their duties; the people in many cases are not represented by the men whom they have selected to represent them, but defeated candidates hold over in opposition to the will of the people as expressed at the polls; the month of December in the first session is practically wasted by the House on account of the holiday adjournments; and extra sessions sometimes become a necessity.

These are some of the most glaring evils. Now what is the remedy? The Hoar amendment, of which you speak commendingly, if adopted, would simply lengthen the second session by two months, but would not cure the evils set forth above. It would be an improvement upon the present system, but it would fail to meet the necessities of the case.

In the editorial to which I refer, the *Nation* says—"while to postpone the assembling of Congress to the middle of winter, as was proposed by the Crain amendment, is to bring upon ourselves two short sessions instead of one." It seems to me, with all due respect to the writer of the above-stated proposition, that he did not understand the scope of the so-called Crain amendment; and in this connection I desire to call the attention of the readers of the *Nation* to what my amendment really is, and what it undertakes to do. That it may be properly understood, I herewith give it substantially as I intend to introduce it in the House after the holidays, the phraseology having been altered from what it was in the original presented by me last winter:

"The term of members of the House of Representatives is hereby fixed at two years, and the 31st day of December, at twelve M., is hereby substituted for the 4th day of March, as the time for its commencement and limitation; provided, that the Congress in existence at the time when the members of the first House of Representatives are elected after the ratification of this amendment, shall thereafter hold no regular annual session, and that its term shall expire at noon on the 31st day of the following December, and that the term of the succeeding Congress shall thereupon begin.

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in each year, and such meeting shall be on the second Tuesday in January, unless Congress shall by law appoint a different day.

"The Senators whose terms of office would not otherwise expire until the 4th day of March after the termination of Congress by virtue of this amendment, shall continue in office until their successors shall have been appointed or elected."

Some of the benefits which would follow the adoption of this amendment will readily present themselves. The members elected in November would have sixty days in which to receive their certificates of election, prepare for contests, settle their private business, and reach the capital. There would be no holiday adjournments; the Speaker would hold continuously for two years; the House would only be about eight days without a Speaker instead of nine months; the House would be practically a continuing House to the extent that it could remain in continuous session for two years, if necessary, only adjourning long enough to comply with the constitutional requirement of an annual session; there would be two long sessions instead of two short ones, as suggested by the *Nation;* members of the House would be "fresh from the people," and at work upon the settlement of the issues upon which they were elected within sixty days after their election; the House chosen at the Presidential election would assist in the counting of the Presidential vote; there would be no failure of bills for want of time; there would be no fixed time for adjournment, except such as might be agreed upon by both houses, until the 31st day of December of the second year; there would be no election between sessions, and consequently every member would be as efficient during the second session as he was during the first; members would not hesitate between a temporary abandonment of their post of duty and a chance of defeat at home; they would have an opportunity between the sessions to visit their respective constituencies and discuss pending measures with their people; the first session would not be a game of chess between the two parties with the fall elections as the wager; and there would be no necessity for extra sessions.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Crain.

Washington, D. C., December 17, 1887.

[The *Nation* said that Mr. Crain's amendment would postpone the assembling of Congress "to the middle of winter." The second Tuesday of January may fall upon the eighth or the fifteenth, and either comes pretty close to the middle of winter. It is well known how loath members are to assemble before the day when they actually *must*, and how loath they are to continue in session after say the first of June. To that extent, therefore, past experience (except in times of war or great public exigency) warrants us in saying that Mr. Crain's amendment will bring upon the country two short sessions instead of one.

We must, also, without being disrespectful to Mr. Crain, say that the proposed amendment is thoroughly *unconstitutional* in phraseology, style, clearness, and detail. However wise it may be in substance, it sounds a great deal more like a hasty amendment for some of the incoherent legislation of the "Statutes at Large" than for that great but simple instrument, the Constitution of the United States. The "hereby fixed," the "commencement and limitation," and the multifarious provisions forced into one sentence relating to distinct things in the first paragraph, are inexcusable in a constitutional amendment. The second paragraph is taken from the Constitution, but with needless and therefore inexcusable changes of phraseology. The third is obscure in meaning—so obscure that we doubt whether any reader can tell, without giving it several readings, what is the practical effect which it is intended to produce.—Ed. Nation.]

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The President has justly pointed out the serious condition of the finances, but there is one thing more serious still, and that is the condition of Congress. It came together early in this month, with absolutely no plan of business, with no distinction between the thousands upon thousands of bills which are heaped upon it, and with nobody to look to for guidance. The public can only imagine—since it is carried on completely in the dark—the fearful struggle which is going on for places of power and influence on the committees. Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said that he had never seen so much difficulty in making up the committees, and it seems probable that they will not be appointed, certainly that they will not get to work, till into January—one-sixth of the session being consumed in the mere preparation for doing business. Then there is apparently to be another conflict over the House rules, that elaborate and artificial structure which has been evolved by desperate efforts to get a disorganized mob into some shape for doing business. The objective point is always the giving the more power to the majority to crush and gag the minority, modified only by the unpleasant consciousness that the majority may itself some day become a minority, and may not like the fetters it has forged for others. Of the work of the session only one thing can be predicted with certainty, namely, that the national interest, being unrepresented, will be wholly left out of sight, while the net result will be only a test of the relative strength of party, private, and local interests. I venture to quote a sentence which is not without interest:

"The republican chamber is not a convention, but it proceeds as if it was a convention; it has the Jacobin taste for omnipotence. It has created committees with the secret intention of getting hold of the Administration, of substituting itself for the Government, and sometimes even for the courts. It has had, and still has,

a budget commission, which, under pretence of regulating the expenses of the State, disorganizes the services, suppresses the laws, and would, if necessary, suppress treaties. It has thus succeeded, in fact, in falsifying all the conditions of a regular government as well as of a partisan one, and has prepared anarchy."

This was not written of Congress, but of the French Chambers, by M. Charles de Mazade, in his fortnightly "Chronique." It seems but too probable that this incompetency on the part of the French Chambers to govern by themselves, and their unwillingness to let anybody else govern, is leading straight on to the military despotism which has already ended two previous experiments. We may hug ourselves in the consciousness that our case is different, but we shall do well to remember that Congress, in its methods, is not a whit better, if it is not worse, than the French Chambers; that we have already had one civil war, which, if it turned upon the question of slavery, had for its immediate cause this very feebleness and incapacity of Government; and that there are clouds upon the political horizon giving ample warning that the present state of things cannot continue for ever.

In a recent editorial you stated that the change of inauguration day from March 4 to April 30, having passed the Senate, was lost in the House through the neglect of a committee to report. You went on to set forth the immense and dangerous power of the Speaker in making up the committees, a subject to which the attention of the country is happily being more and more directed. Next you proceeded to dwell upon the confusion and difficulty of organizing a new Congress, with its new Speaker, new committees, and all business to be commenced anew. In contrast with this you quoted the continuous organization of the Senate with the same presiding officer, and its committees still existent and indeed organized. Its secretaries and officers continue at work. Unfinished business and undisposed of Presidential nominations are taken up and disposed of as if March 4 was only an ordinary day in the calendar. No lobbying, no caucusing, no prolonged election for Speaker, no trading of votes for clerk or doorkeeper or sergeant-at-arms. In a word, the functions of the Senate are in as good working order after noon on the 4th of March as before. In view of this you advocated a constitutional amendment making the House renewable by sections, and its organization therefore continuous, like that of the Senate.

The remedy seems to me worse than the disease. As a political element the Senate is to-day incomparably more dangerous than the House. The real evil is not in the difficulty of organization, but in the standing-committee system, with its secrecy, its irresponsibility, its diffusion of power, and its exclusive representation of localities. That it works silently in the Senate only means that it is covered up from the public eye. I will leave it to anybody who knows Washington, if the secret power of the Senate is not much greater than that of the House. The two novels 'Democracy' and 'Through One Administration' both turn upon the immense underhand power of Senators, and this shows at least what the general feeling on the subject is. To make the House continuous, and its committees therefore elective, while failing to remedy the evil, and even, perhaps, making it worse, would to some extent cover up and conceal it. The very confusion of the present methods points to the real source of trouble, and gives some hope of effective remedy. Moreover, the House, unlike the Senate, emanates directly from the people, and it is of the utmost importance that it should respond to public opinion, which it would not if renewed only one-third every two years. That the elections take place thirteen months before the new Congress meets is an absurdity which would be remedied if these elections had anything to do with Government policy.

It looks as if in France the present confusion could be ended only by an irresponsible executive taking power wholly away from the Chambers. In this country, also, salvation can only come, if at all, from the Executive backed by the nation. But with us the process can be made entirely safe by the enforcement of responsibility. If the Cabinet had seats in Congress and took the guidance of legislation, if the Speaker was reduced to his proper function of a presiding officer, if business was taken out of the hands of the standing committees, and transacted in an orderly manner by the houses themselves, there would be no difficulty in organizing, because there would be no powerful rivals interested to oppose it. The House of Commons, though a larger body and perhaps quite as composite in character, and though renewed all at once, whatever its other defects, has no difficulty in organizing. G. B.

Boston, December 17, 1887.

[It often seems as if when the most sensible of men seize a "correspondent's pen," they are bewitched by it, and must needs write whatever comes into their heads without revising or verifying. A more suicidal appeal, for instance, than that of our correspondent in his last sentence can hardly be imagined as applied to the House of Representatives and the subject under consideration. (1.) The term of Parliament is not for two years, but six. (2.) The Speaker's office is non-partisan, continuous, and held under different administrations and opposite parties. The predecessor of the present Speaker, if we remember aright, held his office fourteen years, and during the ministries of both Gladstone and Beaconsfield. (3.) The committees which do the work of our standing committees are not appointed by the Speaker, but by a special committee popularly known as the *Locus Standi*. (4.) The clerks, sergeants-at-arms, and other officers hold their places during good behavior, and those places are never used as barter in the election of a Speaker, or fought for in the organizing of the House. (5.) Contested elections go to the courts, and there is no Committee on Elections for the Speaker to appoint, and no partisan decisions, often deferred till the last month of a Congress. (6.) Finally, the business of the House does not depend upon the "make-up" of committees nor the *ipse dixit* of the Speaker, but upon the discretion and determination of the "Government," that is, of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. If novels and novelists can be appealed to as evidence of public opinion, we may cite a much more practical novel than those named, and by a much more practical author. Mr. De Forest's 'Honest John Vane' is as conclusive as a novel can be that the seed of all our national disgraces is sown in the House, and ripens in the hot-bed of the short session. We have not space to follow our correspondent at present, but in the further discussion of the constitutional question he will perceive that he has greatly misunderstood both our argument and our position.—Ed. Nation.]

COURT AND LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Of Mr. Campbell's 'Science of Law,' noticed in the *Nation* of December 15, I know nothing except what that notice says. I beg leave, however, to call to your attention a qualification which Mr. Justice Gray's paragraph, quoted by you from the Appendix to Quincy's Reports, ought to receive. That quotation is in these words: "It is believed there is no instance, except one case in South Carolina, in which an act of the Legislature has been set aside by the courts, except for conflict with some written constitutional provision." An exception quite as marked, and much nearer home, is the case of Gardner vs. Village of Newburgh, 2 Johnson's Chancery Reports, 162. In 1809 the Constitution of New York contained no inhibition of the taking of private property for public use without compensation; and the clause to that effect in the Federal Constitution, it had been settled, imposed no restriction upon a State. The Legislature of New York in that year had passed an act authorizing the trustees to supply Newburgh with water, and providing for compensating the owner of the spring to be taken, and the owners of lands through which the conduit should be laid. It provided for no compensation, however, to the owner of land through which the water issuing from the spring had been wont to flow. Chancellor Kent nevertheless declared the act "defective," and that it "ought not to be enforced"; and restrained the village authorities by injunction from proceeding under it. It is true he spoke of the defect as "unintentional," and said the act "was not intended to be enforced until such provision should be made"; but this assumption that the Legislature did not mean what it said, was only a way of putting what he proceeds to declare in express terms to be "a necessary qualification accompanying the exercise of legislative power," "adopted by all temperate and civilized Governments, from a deep and universal sense of justice." And he proceeds to cite, in support of this proposition, Grotius, Puffendorf, Bynkershoeck, and even Blackstone.

So you see that, although the Court of Chancery did not in terms "set aside" this act, it was not far from doing so when it enjoined the public authorities from carrying it into effect.

T. B.

Rochester, December 22, 1887.

[The case cited by our correspondent calls for no qualification of Mr. Justice Gray's remark; the statute was not "set aside," but its true construction was declared, and the defendants were enjoined from violating it. This construction was reached on the ground, first, that other parts of the statute indicated the intention to be what is now laid down, and, second, that the contrary view would impute to the Legislature what would not be a "due and constitutional" exercise of power. This is a road on which courts may travel far; and they do and should. The court, in this case, as is often done, put it as part of the *definition* of the power of eminent domain, that compensation must be made or provided for. It is always to be remembered that the fundamental question in this class of cases relates to the extent of *judicial* power. —Ed. Nation.]

ZOLA ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My humble suggestion in the *Nation* of November 24 has drawn upon me such a severe

rebuke from Edith Thomas, that I may, perhaps, be allowed, if not to answer at length, at least to apologize.

It may be mental obtuseness, but I do not see very well how my "needless" remarks could be shaken by the otherwise interesting quotations from 'Le Roman expérimental.' These quotations, pointedly enough, show the would-be prophet of a new literary gospel lingering on beaten, even forsaken, tracks. M. Brunetière deals, in them, with a question of method and epoch; M. Lemaitre, in the sentence which I transcribed, reaches further, it seems, and deals with a question of mental structure, of psychology, if I may risk introducing another big word into this debate. In the passages alluded to, Brunetière views Zola from the outside, Lemaitre from the inside. "Romantique" is so far from being a synonym of "idealist" that it may occasionally imply the reverse. Was T. Gautier, for instance—Gautier, Romanticism itself "in the flesh"—an idealist? Where are the evident, if not always acknowledged, literary ancestors of to-day's *naturalistes* to be looked for, if not among the *realist* wing of the Romantic army?

In short, as far as my knowledge goes, M. J. Lemaitre is, and remains, the first who ever used the term "idealist" in connection with Zola, or even hinted at what the term really implies in its deeper sense.

But it *was not* a question of borrowing to which I drew your readers' attention. It was to the critical statement itself, whose credit, it seems, is growing on both sides of the Channel, and whose practical bearing may be great, not only in the literary point of view, but in the moral also, since, in crushing Zola's claims to an objective rendering of reality, it shows him in his true light and place, that of a remarkable artist, misled, though, by what I may be permitted to call a sort of æsthetical Daltonism—a disease wholly subjective—whose close connection with pessimism is a matter of obvious evidence, even of trite observation.

A. Du Four.

Washington, D. C.

Notes.

'A Portfolio of Players—with notes thereon,' by H. C. Bunner, E. H. Dithmar, Lawrence Hutton, Brander Matthews, and William Winter, will be issued in a limited edition of 100 only, by J. W. Bouton, towards the end of this month. The 'Portfolio' will contain about a score of large photogravures, American and French, reproducing members of Mr. Augustin Daly's company of comedians, singly and in groups, in character and in the dress of private life. Besides their share of the prose-pictures, Mr. Bunner and Mr. Winter have contributed also poems. This 'Portfolio of Players' will probably be the most sumptuous book ever devoted to the members of one theatrical company, excepting only M. Febvre's 'Album de la Comédie-Française.'

Mr. George O. Seilhamer, literary editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, has in press and will publish, solely by subscription, on the 2d of January, 1888, a complete history of the American theatre before the Revolution. In the preparation of this work, Mr. Seilhamer has examined the public and private libraries of the leading cities for material, and gone through the American newspaper files from 1749 to 1774. Besides a consecutive narrative, in large, bold type, the work will contain lists of the performances of the early companies, full casts, summaries of the parts of all the actors and actresses, and many quaint cards, advertisements, criticisms, prologues, epilogues, and poems.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press for immediate publication an authorized translation, by Nathan Haskell Dole, of 'Maximina,' a new novel by Don Armando Palacio Valdés.

A 'Recueil de Portulans,' or collection of harbor charts of all ages, "reconstructing the history of universal cartography, and summing up the geographic discoveries made in all epochs by navigators and travellers," is about to be undertaken by J. Gaultier, Paris (New York: F. W. Christern). The heliographic facsimiles will be described in letterpress by M. Gabriel Marcel of the National Library. The number of charts to be embraced is indeterminable at present. Each instalment will contain five or six, and will cost 20 francs.

As has happened before, some Christmas publications remain on our table after the day is past. But we must say a good word for the series of Aino Fairy Tales begun with 'The Hunter in Fairyland' (Boston: Ticknor & Co.), told for the first time in English by Basil H. Chamberlain, and charmingly illustrated by Japanese artists; and for 'Little Peter,' by Lucas Malet (Appletons), a sad little "Christmas morality for children of any age," with good illustrations; and for Mrs. Molesworth's 'Little Miss Peggy' (Macmillan), a nursery story as it truly purports to be, decorated by Walter Crane.

O. Ditson & Co., Boston, send us a 'Birthday Book of Musicians and Composers,' edited by Gertrude H. Churchill, with suggestive and instructive extracts from the works of composers and critics, the list of names including almost all the Boston critics. The insertion of such a name as Frederic Archer's is surely carrying a joke a little too far. Many prominent names are absent, and Rubinstein is of course spelt with an e in the second syllable; but otherwise the book is neat in execution and appearance.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. give an American imprint to the agreeable little book, 'Fresh Woods and Pastures New,' which we noticed a few days ago. It is prettily made.

A century and a quarter now marks the age of the indispensable *Almanach de Gotha*, which is just out for 1888 (Gotha: J. Perthes; New York: Westermann & Co.). The world, as measured by this record of the political movement of nations, has not changed much in the twelvemonth, and the most significant improvement of the statistical portion of the *Almanach* consists in the use made of the latest French and German censuses. Count de Lesseps's portrait is one of the four regulation series.

Handbooks to Volapük now tread on one another's heels. One week has brought to our table 'Volapük: A Guide for Learning the Universal Language' (New York: Samuel Huebsch); 'Die Weltsprache Volapük, in drei Lectionen,' by Ivan Ivanovitch (Chicago: L. Schick; New York: Westermann); and Prof. Kerckhoff's 'Abridged Grammar of Volapük,' adapted to the use of English-speaking people by Karl Dornbusch, issued by the publishers last named.

Plymouth Church has compiled and published 'Henry Ward Beecher, a Memorial.' It preserves a record of the great preacher's last hours, death, and funeral and commemorative services, both at his own church and elsewhere. Jewish sympathy is allotted a separate chapter, and is, indeed, remarkable. Dr. Parker's eulogy concludes the volume of 167 pages. A good portrait, and a view of the church with the remains lying in state, both photogravures, accompany the text.

The new Harvard Catalogue has made its appearance (Cambridge: C. W. Sever; New York: F. W. Christern). A convenient map of Cambridge in the vicinity of the College, with indications of buildings and residences, is a feature which ought to be perpetuated.

Several bound volumes of periodicals serve to remind us of the flight of time. The fourth of the *New Princeton Review* (A. C. Armstrong & Son) shows a table of contents varied and with no special bias towards any class of topics. For permanent value, we are disposed to rank first Prof. Alexander Johnston's "First Century of the Constitution." There is the usual helpful analytical index. The eighteenth of the *Magazine of American History* (New York: 743 Broadway) shows a falling off in the number of the war papers; the Revolutionary era and the middle period receive nearly equal attention, though in neither department is there any article of striking merit. Mr. Winsor's "Manuscript Sources of American History" is of first importance. Brief, but of the kind which ought to be more frequent in this magazine, is Prof. Hubbard's paper on "The Treadmill in America," elicited by a careless bit of rhetorical coloring on the part of Prof. McMaster. There is the usual assortment of illustrations, many excellent, and not a few rare, among which we are glad to perceive the photogravure employed. The table of contents and list of illustrations are both prepared in a very slovenly and labor-saving manner—labor-saving to the compiler. The typographic tastefulness of the *English Illustrated Magazine* always tells in the bound volume, as in this for 1886–87 before us. English towns—Bristol and Bath, Cambridge, Coventry, Heart of London; the North of Ireland, George Sand's Country, Picardy, Southern Gaul; Holland, are written about and pictured liberally. Poems, too, are pictorially interpreted, and among the new ones are verses of Swinburne and George Meredith. Mr. F. Marion Crawford contributes the leading novel, "Marzio's Crucifix." Two of the best-known names on the list, Mrs. Craik and Richard Jeffries, are now lost to the world of letters and of human companionship.

In the January number of *Longman's Magazine* will be begun Mr. William Archer's series of papers on 'The Anatomy of Acting,' based on the answers to a histrionic catechism sent to the leading actors and actresses of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Archer has attempted a serious contribution to our knowledge of the scientific basis of acting, and he is the first investigator to attempt a wide induction from a host of examples. The exciting cause of the paper seems to have been the recent discussion between M. Coquelin and Mr. Irving. Among the actors who have supplied Mr. Archer with facts from their own experience are Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Mr. Wilson Barrett.

With the January number the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published at Philadelphia by Lea Brothers & Co., turns monthly from quarterly, and enters on its ninety-fifth volume.

The December issue of the monthly *Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers* begins a useful innovation in the shape of a classified index of current electrical literature, detachable for separate binding at the close of the volume.

A profile of Aaron Burr, after an original drawing from the life, by St. Memin, is published for the first time in the *Curio* for December.

The *Studio* for September contains heliotypes of a remarkable alabaster sarcophagus belonging to the Fine Arts Museum of Boston,

and of a travertine sarcophagus on loan at the same institution. Both are Etruscan products, found at Vulci. A photographic copy of the statue of Jefferson by David d'Angers, now in the Capitol at Washington, is another ornament of this issue.

The publication of a complete edition of the writings of the late Mikhail N. Katkoff, the famous Moscow editor, has already been begun, but is being conducted in so strange a manner that it will probably be productive of great dissatisfaction. As no preface is furnished, the reasons for the unusual mode of procedure can hardly be so much as guessed. Two volumes, consisting of nearly 1,500 pages, have already been issued, and they do not exhaust even the material on the Polish question produced in the year 1863. Katkoff's literary activity began seven years earlier, and no explanation is offered as to why that period is ignored. It continued for twenty-three years afterwards, and at this rate the number of volumes (at $1.50 apiece) can hardly be estimated. Another peculiarity of this publication consists in the fact that the contents do not correspond to the title, 'Collection of Articles on the Polish Question Inserted in the Moscow *News*, the *Russian Messenger*, and *Contemporary Chronicles*.' Half of them consist of materials of quite another sort: official acts, correspondence from Vilna and Warsaw, articles of collaborators, and so forth. What was needed was a selection of Katkoff's own writings, properly grouped in chronological order.

—The Faculty of Letters at Lyons began, during the present year, a series of publications, of a scientific character, in the field of letters and history, to take the place of the slighter *fascicules* which it has heretofore issued. Vol. 1 of the "Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres à Lyon" (a pamphlet of 261 pages), is by Dr. Émile Bourgeois, Chargé de Cours of the Faculty, and is entitled 'Neuchâtel et la politique prussienne en Franche-Comté (1702-1713). It is an important contribution to the history of the War of the Spanish Succession. The succession to Neuchâtel became vacant in 1707, and a judicial process of that year decided between the claimants in favor of Frederick I., King of Prussia, in whose house it continued until 1857, having become, meanwhile, a member of the Swiss Confederacy in 1814. The principal object of the paper is not, however, the fortunes of Neuchâtel, but the connection of these events with the larger affairs of the time. The author points out with great care the military importance of the city of Neuchâtel, commanding as it does the principal passes of the Jura; this is illustrated by a map of the region. The possession of this stronghold gave a valuable basis of operations against Franche-Comté, which had within a few years been acquired by France, and was not wholly contented with its new relations. It was the intention of Frederick of Prussia to take advantage of this, and bring the province back into the possession of Germany. In this he was foiled by the watchful activity of Louis XIV., but M. Bourgeois is inclined to think that the sagacious and enterprising policy of Frederick I. in this affair should go far to relieve him from the contempt with which historians have regarded him. The series of events here described have been wholly forgotten by historians, who note the acquisition of Neuchâtel as a trifling gain for Prussia, wholly unmindful of the fact that it was intended to be only the first step to more important movements. The second volume of the "Bibliothèque" is to be the Memoirs of Maine de Biran; the third, a prose translation of the 'Chanson de Roland.'

—The new edition of Berghaus's Physical Atlas, now in course of publication by the well-known geographical house of Perthes in Gotha, consists of four parts, sold separately when so desired—a geographical portion proper in forty-six sheets, by Dr. H. Berghaus: eight sheets for the distribution of plants, by Dr. O. Drude of Dresden; nine for the distributior of animals, by Dr. W. Marshall of Leipzig; and twelve for geographical and physical meteorology by Dr. J. Hann of Vienna. These last have a particular interest for many Americans, for there is much truth in the idea that foreigners have of our strong liking for weather-study. The subject is kept prominently before us by the marching and countermarching of our cold and warm waves, by the violence of our seaboard cyclones, the frequency of tornadoes in the Mississippi Valley, and the severity of the famous blizzards of the Northwest; and good advantage seems to have been taken of our opportunity, for the United States has almost as prominent a place as Europe in Dr. Hann's Atlas. The map work of the atlas is truly exquisite in its mechanical execution. The outlines are simple, clean, and sharp; the colors are delicate and in nearly all cases pleasing, and are printed with remarkable precision; and it is a good thing, as teachers using this atlas will agree, for a student to see his subject thus worthily represented. The employment of the centigrade scale for measures of temperature, pressure, and rainfall must not be considered an objection to our use of the atlas, for most of its facts are presented graphically by colors, and are concerned with relative rather than with absolute values. If absolute values are wanted, the conversion to the more familiar scales of our own can easily be made. For use in a more scientific than educational way, the decimal scales will be welcome. So also will be the full assortment of the statistical maps, and the addition of several new charts, not to be found in other atlases, in illustration of dynamical or physical as contrasted with statistical meteorology.

—Besides those charts which constitute the ordinary series in text-books, such as isotherms and isobars for the year and for the extreme months, there are the thermal isanomals for the same three periods, modernized from the beginning made by Dove, years ago: Supan's lines of equal annual thermal variations; Buchan's lines of equal diurnal baric variations; Hildebrandsson's march of spring northward over Europe; a rain-chart of the world on an attractive projection, essentially a reproduction of Loomis's data, on which Hann says he can make no improvement at present; special rain-charts of Europe, the United States, and India, and a new chart of rain distribution through the year by Köppen, this one being the only sheet on which the colors are displeasing. The charts of the more physical subjects illustrate the temperature and pressure of exceptionally warm and cold winter months in Europe, prevailing storm tracks as worked out by Köppen, and examples of cyclonic storms, and of foehn, sirocco, and bora winds in Europe, that will be found of great value to those who would keep pace with the recent advances in meteorology, and understand the weather as it really occurs.

—In 'Das Erwachen und die Entwickelung der historischen Kritik im Mittelalter, vom VI.-XII. Jahrhundert' (Breslau: Koebner, 1887, pp. 121), Dr. Berthold Lasch makes the first systematic attempt to determine to what extent a critical historical spirit prevailed among the annalists of the Middle Ages. The first chapter discusses their manipulation of legendary or fabulous materials, and points out that many myths, though universally believed, were rejected by some chroniclers. In several succeeding chapters the author shows the existence of a certain amount of criticism in the manner in which some writers corrected dates handed down to them by their predecessors, or questioned the latter's general credibility, and sceptically sifted the particular statements of fact made in the sources. Dr. Lasch then calls attention to their critical attitude in the use of contemporary channels of information; and, finally, enumerates early examples of the manifestation of a critical spirit regarding the authenticity of manuscripts—in other words, palæographical and diplomatic criticism. The author justly maintains that there was no systematic historical criticism in the present sense of the term; there was only a beginning, an awakening of the spirit of doubt. It manifested itself most frequently in a tendency simply to pass over dubious points in silence, without attempting, as we now do, to ascertain the truth with the help of supplementary evidence. This was in part due to the paucity of materials then accessible to historians. The predominance of the ecclesiastical element also hemmed the progress of criticism; miracles were generally accepted by chroniclers who rejected other fabulous matter. In the eleventh century, owing mainly to the progress of learning, a great advance in the growth of the critical spirit is perceptible; it attained its culmination during the second half of the twelfth century, Otto of Freising being its greatest exponent. Then there was a decadence until the advent of the humanists, towards the close of the fifteenth century. Dr. Lasch's book will be read with pleasure and profit by all who are interested in the general development of historiography and civilization.

—The difficulty of keeping up with the periodical literature of the day is greatly increased by the unwise multiplication, especially in Germany, of journals of the same general scope. While it is true that certain departments of study have within a few years undergone a notable development, as folk-lore, for example, and may need special organs, still a slight change in existing publications would afford all the necessary space and save the student no little trouble and expense. An example of this may be found in the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte*, edited by Dr. Max Koch (Berlin, 1886-1887), the first volume of which, in six numbers, is before us. The fashionable study of the day is the application to literature of the comparative methods of the scientist, a proceeding not without value and interest when there is some real connection, but which is apt to degenerate into the mere collection of resemblances. There is no great gain to literature or literary history in tracking a fable of Lafontaine through the four quarters of the globe, unless some relation of derivation or imitation be established, or the object be to show how different peoples have treated a common theme, which takes the matter out of the realm of pure literary investigation. The new journal has avoided in the main this danger, and contains some valuable contributions to literary history. The editor introduces the volume with an article in which he traces in Germany the idea of comparative literary history from Morhof (1682) to the present day, and shows how immensely German literature has been enriched by this happy tendency to absorb the literature of other people, and evolve what Goethe was fond of calling a *Weltlitteratur*. The remaining contents are as varied as possible, consisting of essays, communication

of new material, shorter miscellaneous articles, and reviews.

—Among the first may be mentioned a long essay, running through three numbers, by Alfred Brese, on the æsthetic feeling for Nature in ancient and modern poetry; one on Uhland's relations to foreign literatures, with a summary of the latest Uhland literature, by H. Fischer; another on Goethe's attempt at the beginning of the century to naturalize Plautus and Terence on the Weimar stage, by O. Francke. Landau examines the legend of the Virgin claiming the youth who placed his ring for safe keeping upon a finger of her statue (Mérimée's "Vénus d'Ille"); and Engel discusses the Don Juan legend, and Elsner the Middle-English *fabliau* of "Dame Siraz" (the story technically known as "The Weeping She-Dog" in the Sindibad romance). Under the head of new material, H. Oesterley contributes a German version of the Tamul folk-book, 'Adventures of the Guru Paramártan' (published in 1822 at London with English translation by B. Babington). Robert Felkin gives an interesting selection of Fables and Myths from Central Africa; and H. von Wlislocki, Gypsy (Transylvanian) and Rumanian versions of the episode of the "ordeal" in 'Tristan and Isolde,' and Armenian and Gypsy versions of the legend of Barlaam and Josaphat. Among the miscellany may be noted an article by Henkel, on Shakspere's blank-verse in Lessing's, Goethe's, and Schiller's dramas, and contributions to the literature of the folk-song by Boeckel and Weilen. The reviews are numerous and valuable. Although enough has been said to show the importance of the first volume of the new periodical, we are not sorry to announce that it will not be continued as an independent publication, but will henceforth be merged in Geiger's admirable *Vierteljahrsschrift für Kultur und Litteratur der Renaissance*. The new periodical will bear the comprehensive title *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte und Renaissance-Litteratur*, and be under the direction of Koch and Geiger, appearing in six numbers a year at the subscription price of 14 marks (Berlin: A. Haack).

THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798: An Historical Study. By Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, A.M., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

In this interesting study Mr. Warfield discusses with great good temper and thoroughness the documentary history of the famous "Resolutions of 1798," as passed by the Kentucky Legislature of that year in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition Laws. At the outset of his inquiry he endeavors to explain the remoter genesis of these Resolutions by relating them to a peculiar state of public opinion which had grown up in Kentucky during the closing years of the last century, and which, as he thinks, prepared the Kentucky popular mind of that day for extreme utterances in national politics; and then, after a brief biographical sketch of John Breckinridge, the mover of the Resolutions, he proceeds to vindicate for his distinguished ancestor the paramount honor held to be justly due to him for the probable conception of the Resolutions, as well as for the responsible patronage and advocacy of them when put on their passage through the Kentucky General Assembly. Mr. Warfield believes that Mr. Breckinridge conceived the general theory and design of this manifesto independently of Mr. Jefferson; that in pursuit of this design he sought a conference with Mr. Jefferson at Monticello; and that although he finally made use of a draught which was "probably" drawn by Jefferson, he subjected that draught to a "searching revision" before it was submitted to the Kentucky Legislature. Mr. Warfield therefore concludes that Mr. Breckinridge used the Jefferson draught as "a private document, suggestive rather than final, and made alterations in it of so radical a nature as to show that he did not regard himself as a mere conduit by which Mr. Jefferson was to have access to the Kentucky Legislature."

We have to thank Mr. Warfield for his interesting résumé of the life and services of John Breckinridge, and we find ourselves in general accord with the writer when he comes to treat, in a whole chapter, on the "Doctrines and Effects of the Resolutions" as they reappeared in the subsequent politics of the country. We cannot, however, entirely concur with Mr. Warfield in his view concerning the personal origin and paternity of the Kentucky Resolutions when, as we think, he minimizes the share which Jefferson had in their formulation and magnifies that of Mr. Breckinridge. We are sure that there is no want of candor in Mr. Warfield's statement of either his premises or conclusions, but still the balance of evidence on the score of the political inspiration and literary authorship of these Resolutions does not seem to us to be struck with entire accuracy, if we are to pronounce our judgment on the strength of the documents before us. On the face of the documents, as we read them, Mr. Jefferson was the penman of the Kentucky "Resolutions of '98" to all the intents and purposes meant to be subserved by them. Jefferson himself so claimed in 1821, when writing to a son of John Breckinridge. If this claim could have been contested, it should have been contested then. It is no reflection on the candor and honor of John Breckinridge that, in fidelity to the wishes of his political chief, he stood as the sole putative author of these Resolutions, as he was their sole responsible author in the public eye. The dishonor would have been in betraying the secret of their authorship.

And it does not seem to us as clear as it does to Mr. Warfield that before he submitted the "Jefferson draught" to the Legislature, he subjected it to "a searching revision." If he did, he certainly found in it very little to modify or reject. He adopted the Jefferson text almost *verbatim* in the continuous series of the first seven Resolutions, comprising the real gist of the manifesto. If he omitted two paragraphs from the 8th Resolution of the draught (the paragraphs inviting to a "nullification" of the obnoxious laws), he did not omit to reincorporate their tenor and to some extent their *ipsissima verba* in the body of his own speech before the Legislature. If he changed the "directory clauses" of the 8th and 9th Resolutions so as to provide that the manifesto, instead of being referred to a Committee of Conference and Correspondence, should be communicated to Congress and to the Legislatures of the several States, with the request that they should concur with Kentucky in declaring the acts void and in demanding their repeal, it seems probable that this change was made in pursuance of a *mot d'ordre* emanating from Virginia.

On the 17th of November, 1798, we find Mr. Jefferson transmitting to Madison what he calls "a copy of the draught of the Kentucky Resolutions" (Writings of Thomas Jefferson, vol. 4, p. 258). Twelve days afterwards, to wit, on the 29th of November, we find him writing to Col. Wilson Cary Nicholas that "the more he had reflected on the phrase in the paper" shown him (evidently a draught of the Virginia "Resolutions of '98," as provisionally sketched by Mr. Madison), "the more strongly he thought it should be altered." And the alteration suggested was that instead of the States being invited to coöperate with Virginia in the "annulment of the acts," they should rather be invited to concur with her in declaring the acts "*ab initio* null and of no force or effect." (Miss Sarah N. Randolph's "New Light," etc., the *Nation*, May 5, 1887.) It is thus made evident that between the first and the final *rédaction* of these twin declarations, the framers of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions had adopted a change of tactics in manœuvring for a position. As originally drawn, they had both contemplated a coöperative annulment of the objectionable statutes. Is it likely that Jefferson took measures for bating the breath of the Virginia series without having beforetimes sent a similar hint to Mr. Breckinridge? It can hardly be presumed that this abatement by Mr. Jefferson was due to the initiative of Mr. Breckinridge in Kentucky, for he ascribes it to his own "reflection," and there is nothing in the political character of Mr. Breckinridge to show that he had a proclivity to moderate measures in that crisis. And besides he took good care, even after verbally lowering the tone of the Resolutions, to show that *he* was of the same opinion still as when they came to him with "nullification" blazoned on their fronts. In the softened diction of the Resolutions he contented himself with asking for the repeal of the laws. In his speech he scoffed at asking for the repeal of laws which ought to be declared null and treated accordingly.

We agree with Mr. Warfield that the excision of the clauses in the 8th Resolution of the Jefferson draught, specifically calling for a "nullification" of the laws, did not eliminate the implications pointing towards what was meant by "nullification" in that day. And Mr. Breckinridge determined that if some of these implications were stricken from the 8th Resolution, as submitted to the Legislature, they should none the less reappear explicitly stated in the oral argument he made in support of the Resolutions. For instance, we find him holding the following language, as cited by Mr. Warfield from the report of Mr. Breckinridge's speech in the Frankfort (Ky.) *Palladium* of November, 1798:

> "To be explicit, sir, I consider the co-States to be alone parties to the Federal compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the power exercised under the compact—Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact, and subject as to its assumptions of power to the final judgments of those by whom and for whose use itself and its powers were created."

The whole body of this passage is taken verbatim from the first omitted part of the 8th Resolution as originally drawn by Jefferson. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Breckinridge had no objection to serve as a "conduit" for conveying the words of Jefferson to the Legislature. And this is not the only passage which takes shape and complexion from the omitted parts of the Jeffersonian original. "Nullification" finds distinct expression in the speech after being, in word, expunged from the Resolutions as put on their passage. It thus becomes plain that the word was not omitted for any prudential reasons of Mr. Breckinridge's conceiving.

Let it not be supposed that in thus specifying the words and ideas imported by Mr. Breckinridge into his speech from omitted parts of the Jefferson draught, we mean to impute to him

the slightest disparagement. He was acting as Jefferson's lieutenant, and simply made a loyal use of the language which seemed best fitted to express his own ideas, and what he knew to have been the ideas of his chief before they had been pitched at a lower key. Mr. Warfield seems to fear that some want of ingenuousness may be ascribed to Mr. Breckinridge because he allowed himself during his life—he died in 1806—to stand as the "only begetter" of these Resolutions. He was morally bound to pose himself in this attitude so long as the proprieties of the situation seemed to require it in the eyes of Mr. Jefferson. All that we know about Mr. Breckinridge serves to show that he was as punctilious in point of private honor as he was able and faithful in the discharge of his public duties.

In a second edition of this instructive monograph a few misprints should be corrected. Allan McGruder should be Allan B. Magruder; Wilson Carey Nicholas should be Wilson Cary Nicholas; Philip Narbonne Nicholas should be Philip Norborne Nicholas. And the statement made on page 140 that the letter of Jefferson to J. Cabell Breckinridge under date of December 11, 1821, bears on the letter-book of Jefferson the caption of "Th. Jefferson to J. Cabell Breckinridge," should be expunged. That caption, for simple reasons of literary form, was prefixed to the letter by Miss Randolph, when she embodied it in her communication as published in the *Nation* of May last.

EMMONS'S GEOLOGY OF LEADVILLE.

Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Col., with Atlas. By Samuel Franklin Emmons. Washington: Government Printing Office. Pp. xxix, 751. Large 4to, atlas sheets 34.

THE appearance of Mr. Emmons's final report on the geology of the Leadville district is a matter of much interest both to practical men and to the students of theoretical geology. It is also not without importance to all those who are interested in the problems of the relation of the Federal Government to the economic development of the country.

When the Government Geological Survey was organized, it was determined, in addition to the general study of the national area, that certain reports, at once of a scientific and economic nature, should be prepared in order to set forth the resources of particular fields which clearly had important relations to our industries. The Comstock Lode, the gold-bearing region of California, the quicksilver district, the Leadville district in Colorado, and various other fields clearly demanded a very special treatment. Of all these areas, that about Leadville presented the most difficult problems which the geologist has to encounter. The ores which have afforded the abundant supply of silver from that region mostly exist under conditions which have not been met with in any field that has been made the seat of an extended and careful inquiry. So peculiar is the nature of the ore from that region that the gold-washers, mostly astute, practical men, labored for near a score of years and won many millions of the precious metal from its river deposits before they suspected that the perplexing iron ore which clogged their sluices and rockers contained a precious metal. When, in 1874, Mr. A. B. Wood, the first scientifically trained miner to work in those parts, came to Oro, he quickly saw the importance of investigating this "heavy rock" of the miners, and ascertained that it contained a notable quantity of lead and silver. His prospectors soon found the place whence this floating ore came, and in 1876 the silver-mining industry was fairly begun by the discovery of the deposits on Carbonate Hill.

The whole of the region about Leadville in which the characteristic deposits of silver ore of that district have been found is covered by a thick coating of detritus, the result of frost action upon friable rocks. The miners found their way to the resources of the neighborhood by a curious mixture of accident and enterprise. Thus, the mines on Fryer Hill, by far the most profitable of this district, were hit upon through the actions of a party of drunken miners:

"Tradition has it that two prospectors were 'grub-staked,' or fitted out with a supply of provisions, by Tabor, half of all they discovered to belong to him. Among the provisions was a jug of whiskey, which proved so strong a temptation to the prospectors that they stopped to discuss its contents before they had gone a mile from town. When the whiskey had disappeared, though its influence might probably have been still felt, they concluded that the spot on which they had thus prematurely camped was as good a one to sink a prospecting hole on as any other. At a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet their shaft struck the famous ore body of the Little Pittsburg Mine, the only point on the whole area of the hill where the rock in place comes so near the surface. Discoveries rapidly multiplied in this region; immense amounts of ore were taken out, and the claims changed hands at prices which advanced with marvellous rapidity into the millions. A half interest in one claim which was sold one morning for $50,000, after being transferred through several hands, is said to have been repurchased by one of the original holders for $225,000 on the following morning."

Another incident in the chapter of accidents which shows how the commingling of chance and enterprise may force fortune on a man, is related of Mr. Tabor:

"When the fame of the rich discovery of Fryer Hill had already become known at Denver, the wholesale house from which he was in the habit of buying his provisions commissioned him to buy for them a promising claim. On his return to Leadville, in accordance with this agreement, he purchased on their account, for the sum of $40,000, the claim of a somewhat notorious prospector known as 'Chicken Bill,' on what is now Chrysolite ground. Chicken Bill, in his haste to realize, had not waited till his shaft reached rock in place, but had distributed at its bottom ore taken from a neighboring mine, or, in the language of the miners, he had 'salted' his claim. After the bargain with Tabor had been concluded he could not resist the temptation of relating to a few of his friends the part he had played in the transaction. The report of what he had done thus reached the ears of Mr. Tabor's Denver correspondents before he himself arrived to deliver the property, when they, not unnaturally, declined to receive it, and Mr. Tabor was obliged to keep it himself. He, with his associates, under the title of Tabor, Borden & Co., afterwards bought some adjoining claims and developed their ground, from which they are said to have taken out in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, and afterwards to have sold their property to the Chrysolite Company for a like sum."

When Mr. Emmons came to begin his work on the Leadville district, this haphazard method of exploration had already led to the sinking of some scores of shafts, which gave access to deposits otherwise almost entirely hidden from view. It was his task to gather the information from these workings, and to combine the disjoined evidence where it appeared concerning a class of deposits little known to the geologist or practical man, in such a way as would afford a clear and accurate statement of the underground structure of the region of these ores. He has performed his task in an admirable manner; indeed, both in the scientific work and in the practical application of this work to the economical problems which have to be met in the mining of the district, and in the form of statement in which they are presented to the reader, he leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. Emmons's report is divided into two parts, one concerning the geology of the district, the other the mining industry, each with its appropriate appendices. After giving in his first chapter an excellent general statement concerning the topographical conditions and general history of the district as a mountain centre, he next proceeds to set before the reader in outline the physical geography and structural character of the Mosquito Range in which his field lies. Although condensed, this account of the Leadville district is a model of clearness, and is quite sufficient to afford the basis of all his subsequent exposition. In his discussion of the original extension of the Cambrian deposits, he takes issue with most of the geologists who have written on that field, and demonstrates that the most ancient stratified rocks in that mountain range never arched over the summits of the mountains, but that these elevations were exposed to marine action from a very early day and contributed their waste to the palæozoic deposits. In the concluding portion of this chapter, he clearly determines that the metallic deposits of the Leadville district were formed at an early stage in the history of the country, before the last considerable uplift of the Mosquito Range occurred. The third chapter of the report is assigned to the discussion of the successive strata which compose this region. It was necessary to give a considerable attention to this part of the problem, for the reason that it was of the utmost importance to determine in a precise manner the age of the metalliferous deposits of the district.

Having thus laid a firm foundation in the general facts concerning the country, our author next proceeds to set before the reader, in admirable concatenation, the general geology of the Mosquito Range. Having divided the territory into two natural fields, each is taken in succession, the superficial appearances and under structure which they indicate being set clearly in view. The text is greatly aided by a number of excellent folded plates, which afford, by means of outline engravings, a very faithful picture of the more important of the wonderful rock sections exhibited in this range.

Having provided a sufficient basis in the way of general description of the structure exhibited in this mountain section, Mr. Emmons next proceeds, in chapter fifth, to consider in great detail the structural changes produced in the Leadville section by the extensive disturbances attendant on the mountain building which has taken place since the deposition of the sedimentary strata. This inquiry leads him necessarily to the discussion of the numerous fractures, or faults, and the attendant foldings to which the rocks of the Leadville mountain district have been subjected. All those who are familiar with the difficulties incident on inquiries of this nature, particularly those who have a personal acquaintance with the very great obstacles attending such study in this particular region, will admire the way in which this task has been executed. In most cases the field geologist is not held down in his speculation as to the underground structure by the consideration that each of his statements will speedily be subjected to criticism from practical men, who may be led to great profit or loss by slight differences in the reckonings which he may make. Mr. Emmons has had to walk amid these dangers. It is the highest praise of his work that the miners of this district have learned to lean upon it, and that, even before the publication of this final report, his preliminary statements proved to be of very great use in exploration.

The last of the chapters which concern the general geology of the district, is devoted to the theory of the large geological problems which have been set forth in the previous descriptive sections of the work. This division of the report, including over 130 pages, is the best general consideration which has as yet been given to any portion of our Cordilleran district. The larger portion of it is naturally concerned with the eruptive rocks. This chapter is certain to arouse in time more or less debate; but the presentation is masterly in its form, and the facts appear to be well ascertained. The postscript of this section of the report, containing about fifty pages, is from the pen of Mr. Whitman Cross, and deals with the petrography of the district, or, in other words, the minute structure of the rocks found within the area. It will have little interest for the general reader, but is of importance for the investigation as a whole.

The second part of the report, that concerning the mining industry, begins with the classification of ore deposits in general, and then proceeds to the consideration of the Leadville ores, their manner of occurrence, composition, distribution, and the secondary alterations which have affected them. The reader will here find a clear general statement as to the theories now held about the classification of such deposits, followed by a careful discussion of the facts as exhibited in the several groups of mines occurring in this field. Although this portion of the report is not likely to interest the general reader, it will receive the utmost attention from practical miners. After presenting the facts in detail, the author proceeds to consider the genesis of the Leadville deposits, devoting 130 pages of the report to this important problem. Assembling the important array of evidence, he comes to the conclusion that the ores were derived from vast intrusions of lava, which first penetrated vertically, and then, extending horizontally in the form of laccolites, were interposed between the levers of the sedimentary formations. Originally contained in the lavas, these disseminated minerals were by the action of water brought into the zones intervening between the overlying volcanic rock and the subjacent limestones. He shows that these ores were probably originally deposited as sulphides of the several metals, subsequent reactions having led to the general change in their chemical character. The argument on this point is too complicated to present to the general reader in this notice, but even the layman can follow the statements which, though guarded, will lead him to the conclusion adopted by the author. This section of the report is followed by two appendices of a highly technical character, one on the chemistry of the Leadville ores, and the other descriptive of the metallurgical processes adopted in that field.

The maps of the report and the accompanying geological sections are admirably suited for the use of the scientific student and of the practical miner. They are closely knit with the text of the report, and proceed, as does the text, to acquaint the reader first with the general structure and physiography of the district, and then with the more detailed matters concerning each of its several natural divisions.

The general reader will be interested to find in this great work a type of the monographic descriptions of important mineral fields which the Geological Survey now has in preparation. There is no question that the Leadville district is destined for a long time to be the source of important mineral contributions both of silver and lead and iron. Mr. Emmons's account of the under structure of the country will spare the practical man the expenditure of vast sums, such as have been wasted in the vagarious explorations of earlier days, and not improbably will save the annual cost of all the geological work now in the hands of the Survey.

FREY'S SOBRIQUETS.

Sobriquets and Nicknames. By Albert R. Frey. Boston: Ticknor & Co. [1887].

In the field which Mr. Frey has chosen there was room for a good book without encroaching on adjoining territory already occupied. His volume is well manufactured, and it is provided with an attractive title. If, in addition to these external merits, the author had made its contents comprehensive, accurate, and available, it would have been useful in a high degree. We expected to find in it such phrases as, by frequent application to a man, have become in a certain sense his property, his byname which no one would think of taking from him. On the other hand, we expected not to find such mere epithets as, once applied to a man, have no permanent connection with him. Least of all did we look for four sorts of entries that are not sobriquets at all. Such are, real names, like (p. 2) "Ada! Sole Daughter of my House and Heart. An allusion, by Byron, in 'Childe Harold' (Canto iii., line 2), to his only child, Lady Augusta Ada Byron." Such a name requires no entry here, much less an extended explanation. Nevertheless, the words quoted are followed by more than a column of discussion on Lady Byron's character and education. Similarly we are told (page 234) that "Mary, who occurs extensively [!] in the poems of Lord Byron, is Mary Chaworth," and (page 137) that "Good Lord Clifford" in Wordsworth's 'Song of the Feast of Brougham Castle' is, in point of fact, Lord Clifford. All of this is very interesting, but what has it to do with sobriquets and nicknames? A second sort of improper entry springs from mistaking an official title for a sobriquet. Thus we read (page 197) that Cromwell was "popularly called" Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. He certainly was; Victoria is likewise popularly called Queen of Great Britain. Also, on page 223, begins a German quotation to prove that "Marquis de Brandenbourg" was "a nickname bestowed on Frederick the Great." It is not nicknaming a ruler to translate his title into French, even into bad French. The compiler fails to recognize the point of his German's complaint—viz., that Frederick was discourteously called by the lesser of his titles, Margrave of Brandenburg, instead of his greater, King of Prussia. In the third place, entries are frequently made under passing epithets. For example, we read (p. 13), "Ape, An. So John Dennis, in his review of Alexander Pope's Homer, in the *Daily Journal* (1728), designates the translator." This would be bad enough even if Dennis had actually called Pope an ape. In reality he said: "Let us take the initial and final letters of his name—viz., A. P——e—and they give you the idea of an ape." An epithet once applied and then forgotten is not a sobriquet, yet many entries are made on the sole strength of a single phrase in a book or newspaper, as (p. 363) "Xenophon of his own History" (Geoffroi de Villehardouin), from Van Laun's 'French Literature' (i., 220), "Prince of the Piano-forte. A title given to the pianist Louis M. Gottschalk in *Vanity Fair*" (p. 289). Robert Buchanan's lines,

> "Oh Magellan! Mighty Eagle, circling sunward, lost in light,
> Waving wings of power, and striking meaner things that cross thy flight,"

are sufficient provocation for an entry (p. 238) under Mighty Eagle. A good-sized volume could be made of such citations from the works of Carlyle alone. But the compiler is not content even with such entries. He has gone further, and himself invented sobriquets for his book. Henri van Laun speaks of Théophile de Viau, "a poet of great ease and brilliancy, the Coryphaeus of a band of young and well-born courtiers." This quotation, in which Coryphaeus is properly used to mean a leader, gives rise to an entry (p. 72) "Coryphaeus of his Day," in which Coryphaeus means nothing at all. A fourth absurdity consists in singling out some (commonly an inappropriate) person for a sobriquet which has been applied to scores. Thus (p. 146) George IV., and he alone, is declared to be "The Greatest Prince in Christendom." Sheridan himself, who is quoted as authority for the epithet, says only:

> "We'll make him, in some time to come,
> The greatest Prince in Christendom."

It has been reserved for Mr. Frey at this late day to fulfil the prophecy. But of all the "nicknames" in the book, perhaps the most amusing is (p. 327) "Sot, A. So George Wither, in his *Great Assizes Holden in London* (1645), calls Philip Massinger."

In proportion and arrangement, also, the book leaves much to be desired. One entry, "The Man in the Iron Mask," extends through twenty-five closely printed pages. Twenty-five entries fill fifty-two pages, while over 200 times that number of entries occupy only seven times as much space. The preface states that "the author begs to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Edward Denham. . . . This gentleman is to be credited with the majority of the lengthier entries." Many of these exhibit not a little curious learning—especially curious by reason of its irrelevancy. For instance, this on page 13: "Ape of Genius, The. A nickname given by Victor Hugo to Voltaire, in one of his earlier works, Rays and Shadows (*Rayons et Ombres*). In the poem, *A Glimpse into the Attic*, he says:

> 'That ape of genius, sent as the devil's missionary to men.'

De Maistre says very much the same thing:

> 'Un homme unique, à qui l'enfer avait remis ses pouvoirs.'"

We are at a loss to see what the latter quotation has to do with the ape of genius. In fact, many of these entries are models of what a work of reference should not contain. There should be no literary criticism, no further biographical information than is requisite for purposes of identification, no bibliography, all which appear frequently in the book. A good example of the sort of thing which should be left out occurs on page 365, where, under "Young Sicilian," we are told, in addition to other interesting gossip, that Luigi Monti "became a regular guest of Longfellow every Saturday at dinner."

From these specimens it will be evident that the compiler has no adequate idea of what constitutes a sobriquet, or of the proper character of a book of reference. Still, even these serious faults might have been, in some measure, condoned if what he had done had been done accurately. But the book is even worse in respect of blunders than in respect of misconceptions. To cite a few: Pierre d'Ailly, who was once so well known that, though he lived 500 years ago, even Mr. Frey has found three sobriquets for him, masquerades in four places as Pierre d'Ailby. Jebu O'Cataract becomes John O'Cataract (the name is a pseudonym anyhow, not a sobriquet). Hébert, the only Père Duchesne the volume knows, figures as chief of the Cordeliers Club, in Danton's proper place. Byron's famous characterization of Gibbon, "Master of Irony," etc., is applied to Voltaire. This last is a

sample of the slovenly way in which the book has been compiled. If the author had read the passage ('Childe Harold,' iii., 107) to which he refers, he could not have made the mistake. Occasionally, however, his blunders are the result of something more than indolence. With a fine contempt for "our modern historians whose researches have been so much vaunted," the sobriquet of Charles Martel is explained (p. 234) as "an abbreviation for Martinus, Martin," and all this on the authority of Collin de Plancy's 'Bibliothèque des Légendes,' which is no authority at all, as Mr. Frey, being a librarian, ought to know. Waiving the improbability that any man in the eighth century had two names, neither of them a sobriquet, the derivation of Martel from Martinus is impossible. *Martel*, in old French, is the accusative of *marteau*, as Littré, who is an authority, would tell Mr. Frey. And *marteau* is derived from *martulus*, low Latin diminutive of *marcus*, just as *château* comes from *castellum*.

To make matters worse, the contents are so arranged as greatly to diminish a reader's chance of finding anything that it contains. The entries are all alphabetized under their first instead of under their most important word, and there are no cross references. In ordinary cataloguing, the form of the entry is absolutely determined by reference to a fixed title-page, and the first is the proper catchword. But with sobriquets the case is different. Each has, by its nature, some one essential word. The other words are fortuitous, likely to be changed or forgotten. Sobriquets, therefore, should be alphabetized under their most important words. The method here adopted gives us "Another Reynolds" on page 12, an "English Raphael" on page 107, a "Modern Hogarth" on page 242, and a "Second Hogarth" on page 316. None of them appear under the nouns. If, therefore, the inquirer has forgotten or misplaced any of the adjectives, he will fail to find the information he seeks, though it is really in the book.

In short, the book is a careless piece of work, ill conceived and ill executed. It adds but little to resources already available. Half the entries it contains, and a large number of others, may be found in Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' or Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction,' and half the remainder are not sobriquets at all, but mere fugitive epithets. On the other hand, it omits such notorious sobriquets as Caligula, Baron Clackmannan, and Grand Old Man. We are informed that President Taylor was Rough and Ready, but not that he was Old Whitey; that the stock phrase Living Library was applied to Tousain, but not that Macaulay was the Book in Breeches. Jennings's 'Anecdotal History of Parliament' and the list of 'Political Americanisms' recently published in the *Magazine of American History* and noticed in the *Nation*, have been neglected. Withal there is about the book a deplorable affectation of learning.

Madame de Staël. By Bella Duffy. (Famous Women Series.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1887.

It seems as if it would be a difficult task to write two hundred and odd pages about Mme. de Staël that should be irredeemably dull; but the authoress of this volume has succeeded as well as if she had tried. It will be a brave reader who does not take to "skipping" over its pages—only to find that skipping does him no good. The truth is, that the very structure of the book is to blame; since whoever is well enough informed to read it understandingly, must necessarily be too thoroughly acquainted with the subject to be interested by Miss Duffy's commonplace presentation of it. She has made the essential mistake of writing neither for a large nor a small circle of readers, of not addressing herself distinctly to a special audience, as the best-trained intelligences do almost unconsciously; and a singular unevenness of tone is the result. It is one of the first instincts of the well-born in the world of letters that it is only imaginative thought that should not adapt itself to the occasion.

The "occasion," we take it, of the volume before us is to inform, almost perhaps to instruct, the reader with regard to Mme. de Staël. But a person who needs instruction about Mme. de Staël is not likely to be familiar with Mme. Geoffrin; yet the first page presents Mme. Geoffrin to us, on her return from "her celebrated journey to Poland," as if, in the boys' phrase, we should "catch on" immediately. On the other hand, if we all know Mme. Geoffrin, we do not need on a later page to have the Abbé Galiani's name encumbered with adjectives and epithets; and certainly either more or less should be said about the Maréchale de Luxembourg than that "she was felicitously and untranslatably described by Mme. du Deffand as 'Chatte Rose.'" Just so, the political pages, most of which might to advantage be omitted, are either too empty or too full.

At another point of view the authoress is open to still severer criticism. From the first page to the last it is evident that she has worked out for herself no clear conception of the character with which she is dealing, and is unable to give any lucid interpretation of the perplexing nature and complicated mind of Mme. de Staël—of her who, though herself a daughter of the Revolution in her intellect, was in her heart readily royalist; whose hostility to Napoleon, though that of a woman, met him on a more equal footing than that of any man; and who, though one of the most typical of Frenchwomen, was one of the first observers of the greatness of Germany. This vivid personality finds in the volume before us but a dim and distorted reflection, and the eloquent voice that rang through Europe we hear but as a confused echo.

For any philosophic delineation of the causes and conditions and consequences of Mme. de Staël's social and literary influence one looks in vain, even in the "review of her works." The all-important question, What was the result for the world of this life of brilliant activity? is smothered in silence. In the very last sentence, to be sure, we are told, "Her influence on literature was not destined to be lasting, because, in spite of foreseeing much, she had not the true prophetic sense of proportion, and confused the things of the present with those of the future — the accidental with the enduring." Such dogmatic vagueness is not instructive—not even suggestive.

Down the Islands. A Voyage to the Caribbees. By William Agnew Paton. With illustrations from drawings by M. J. Burns. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. 8vo, pp. 301.

To any one who has once been in the tropics there comes, at the approach of winter in this latitude, an almost irresistible yearning to escape our fogs and snows and sleets by a dash into the regions of endless summer, where the airs are soft, the azure seas sparkle, and the palm trees wave a welcome to the northern pilgrim. To all such who are tied down by fate to our rugged climate, we would advise an abstinence from Mr. Paton's book, for the ungratified longing will be rendered yet harder to endure by his breezy descriptions of the little paradise known to mortals as the Windward Isles, which stretches in a chain of never-ending delight from St. Thomas to the Spanish Main, and where only man is vile. Now that steamers ply thither in regular trips, the wanderer is carried, as though by enchantment, in a few days from the asperities of a northern winter to lands where mere existence is a luxury, and where each day in his course reveals to him some new form of beauty exceeding what the day before seemed incomparable. That we should have so close at hand, and so accessible, such a winter resort, without precipitating ourselves upon it by the thousand, is one of the inexplicable mysteries of human obtuseness. That winter travel should build up a line of gigantic hotels from Old Point Comfort to Tampa Bay, where valetudinarians herd themselves in crowds and alternately shiver and swelter, instead of seeking the beneficent shelter from heat and cold offered by the matchless trade-winds, only shows that mankind is unpleasantly akin to the flock of sheep which followed Panurge's bell-wether.

To all such we would recommend Mr. Paton's book as a source whence to draw wisdom to guide their erring footsteps. They will learn how easy the way is, and how entrancing is the Eden to which it leads. They will also find much solid information gathered from many sources not easily accessible to the general reader; and if they take it with them, it will serve as an admirable guide-book for the various ports touched at by the steamer during its few weeks' trip. It is true that this left unvisited some of the most charming spots, for he who has not lain on the land-locked waters of Prince Rupert's Bay, or sailed under the lofty cliffs which form the windward coast of Dominica, does not know the fulness of mingled loveliness and grandeur to which tropical scenery can attain; but where there is such a wealth of beauty on every hand, all cannot be seen within the compass of so brief a voyage.

A captious critic might object to the somewhat forced jauntiness which American travellers seem to think indispensable to a record of their adventures, or might impugn Mr. Paton's astronomy when, on his southward way, he leans over the taffrail to catch his first glimpse of the Southern Cross (p. 12), and says (p. 223) that on his homeward course the north star does not show over the ocean till he reaches the latitude of 12° N.; but we will refrain, and only express our hope that his pleasant and handsome volume will lead many to follow his example. Perhaps such an influx of Americans might aid to solve the problem of the future of the islands, which we agree with Mr. Paton in regarding as extremely dark.

Men and Letters. Essays in Characterization and Criticism. By Horace E. Scudder. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

Some of the papers which are gathered in this attractively printed volume have met with passing notice from us on their original appearance in the magazines, and are now pleasantly recalled by this permanent publication. They are rather literary talk about men and books than strict criticism, and they gain in interest by the personal quality which one feels in them now that they are collected and can be read consecutively. Much the best of them, in our judgment, is the sketch of Dr. Mulford, whose individuality must have been striking in the circle of his friends, and is well, though briefly, rendered here by means of personal reminiscences. There is a fine perception of the humorous aspects which belong to the type of character that identifies him as akin to the divines of the old time,

and Mr. Scudder has the skill to exhibit them without derogating from his subject's worth. The trick which Mulford had of idly pushing his ear-trumpet out of reach while he discoursed uninterruptedly to the helpless interlocutor, is lightly mentioned, but it sets the man before us to the life; and his impatience at the publisher's delay in the issue of his philosophical book (which had waited long months for his own final proofs), because he fancied it was "needed for the fall elections," is characteristic of his class as well as of himself. One scene—and it seems to have been a frequent one—is well described, and the touch at the end is worth noticing: "At the end of an evening, when one was laying aside books and papers, a ring at the bell would announce a caller. Enter Mulford, very doubtful about putting aside his hat and coat; he had come in merely for a moment; he could not stay. Then one put more wood on the fire, and settled one's self to that three or four hours' talk which was sure to follow, with good-bys at last under the stars at midnight that seemed nearer than before." Such intercourse with a man of thought was well worth this slight memorial, though one sympathizes very much with that critic who is here quoted as saying, "What a narrow man Mulford is; but then he is narrow on great lines."

In the remainder of the volume there is nothing that especially evokes remark. Landor, Longfellow, Emerson, Mrs. Gilchrist, Dr. Muhlenberg, Maurice, and general views of how to write history, how to turn American history into drama, and how to estimate Shakspere's present and future import to the world, constitute the subject-matter; and these topics are treated in a broad way, not too exacting of either author or reader. The papers, taken together, belong with that body of journeyman-work, half-way between letters and journalism, of which so much is being done, and being better done than ever before. The fate of most of it is the oblivion that follows ephemeral things; but here and there is an attempt at salvage, and certainly these essays of Mr. Scudder's are better worth rescue than the greater portion of recent works of criticism similarly collected.

From Pharaoh to Fellah. By C. F. Moberly Bell. With illustrations by G. Montbard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Pp. 193, 4to.

Mr. MOBERLY BELL'S new volume is an account of what might be termed a "personally conducted" tour in Egypt, with information on various points in its history, present and past, and archæology, as well as on some of the burning questions of Egyptian politics. If the reader can overcome the annoyance, amounting at times to positive exasperation, at the author's persistent attempts at humor, he can scarcely fail to be interested in what Mr. Bell has to say of a country about which he is especially well informed. After descriptions of Alexandria and Cairo, there is a good account of a trip up the Nile as far as the First Cataract, taken with an "English Pasha," in whom it is not difficult to detect Sir Evelyn Baring. The fact that the latter was examining into the condition of the Fellah with relation to his taxation, enables the author to state very clearly and decidedly his views on this subject, which are that the Fellaheen under the English control are not overtaxed, and, notwithstanding the low prices, are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for many years. He has no hopes for their future, however, should England leave Egypt, holding that they are to-day exactly what they were in the days of the earliest Pharaoh—slaves, incapable of becoming a nation or of governing even their own villages. The book is very attractively got up; the numerous pictures of M. Montbard, illustrative both of the scenery and the native life, being unusually good both in design and execution.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago. Selections from the letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne. Introduction by Clarence Cook. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.
Aldis, W. S. A Text-Book of Algebra. Macmillan & Co. $1.90.
Almanach de Gotha. 1888. B. Westermann & Co.
Annesley, C. The Standard Opera-Glass; the Detailed Plots of Eighty Celebrated Operas. B. Westermann & Co.
Baxter, Lucy. The Life of William Barnes, Poet and Philologist. Macmillan & Co. $2.25.
Bell, C. F. M. From Pharaoh to Fellah. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.
Besant, W. Katharine Regina: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library.
Bidder, M. Westminster Cloisters: The Story of a Life's Ambition. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Bosworth—Toller. An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Part III. Hwi—Sar. Macmillan & Co. $3.75.
Brotherton, Alice Williams. What the Wind Told to the Tree-Tops. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Bullen, A. H. More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age. London: John C. Nimmo.
Children's Musical Gift-Book. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
Churchill, Gertrude H. A Birthday Book of Musicians and Composers. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
Clark, A. Register of the University of Oxford. Vol. ii. 1571–1622. Part I. Introductions. Part II. Matriculations and Subscriptions. Clarendon Press.
Clarke, J. I. C. Robert Emmet: A Tragedy of Irish History. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Classical Pianist; Compositions from Liszt, Rubinstein, and Others. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
Dolaro, Selina. Mes Amours: Poems, Passionate and Playful. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Early Letters of Robert Schumann. Originally Published by his Wife. Translated by May Herbert. London: George Bell & Sons.
Elliott, A. M. Modern Language Notes. Vol. ii. 1877. Baltimore: The Editors.
Farjeon, B. L. Miser Farebrother: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Field, Mrs. E. M. Ethne: Being a Truthful Historie of the Great and Final Settlement of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell, and certain other Noteworthy Events. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Foster, J. Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1715–1886. Their Parentage, Birthplace, and Year of Birth, with a Record of their Degrees. Vol. I. London: Joseph Foster.
Fresh Woods and Pastures New. By the Author of 'Frank's Ranche.' A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.
Frith, W. P. My Autobiography and Reminiscences. Harper & Brothers.

"Every child in America should have them."—*New England Journal of Education.*

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia' should be in every juvenile library."—*From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.*

YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA of { *Common Things...$2.50.* / *Persons and Places.$2.50*

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

"THE Brown Dwarf of Rügen," Mr. Whittier's latest ballad, charmingly illustrated by Mr. E. H. Blashfield, is found in the January ST. NICHOLAS. Col. R. M. Johnston has a capital story, with pictures by Kemble, in this number; Mrs. Pennell's "London Christmas Pantomimes" is here too; and Mrs. Burnett's serial, "Sara Crewe," with illustrations by Birch. "Sara Crewe" is as good as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," only in another field. All booksellers and newsdealers sell ST. NICHOLAS and take subscriptions. Price, 25 cents a number, $3.00 a year.

THE CENTURY CO., New York.

LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

LEADING ARTICLES DECEMBER 24.

Address on Aphorisms, by John Morley, M. P.; American Museums of Pre-Historic Archæology, by Alfred R. Wallace; Roses and Rose-Culture, from the *Quarterly Review;* Curiosities of the English Copyright Law, from the *Athenæum;* Macaulay's Retentive Memory, by Sir Frederick Pollock; Funeral Hymns, from the "Rig-Veda," by W. R. Wallace; German Criticism on Shakespeare, by George Saintsbury; also other brief articles. Order direct—*NOT* sold by dealers. Single numbers 3 cents; $1.00 per year. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; 218 Clark St., Chicago.

A GRACEFUL PRESENT TO A bright young friend. French European Magazine. Tales, Poetry, Plays, Riddles, etc.; 26 numbers yearly, $1.10, post free. Send for specimen. E. ROTH, 337 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

THE ENGINEERING AND BUILDING RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Conducted by HENRY C. MEYER.

Devoted to engineering and architecture. Of special interest to engineers, architects, builders, contractors, mechanics, and municipal officers.

THE TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS A PROMINENT FEATURE.

"It has been of incalculable value to the general public, whose interests it has always served."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"It may be regarded as the representative paper devoted to architecture and engineering."—*Boston Herald.*

"It stands as a fine example of clean and able journalism."—*Railroad Gazette.*

"A paper whose excellence and independence merit continued prosperity."—*Railroad and Engineering Journal.*

Published Saturdays at 82–84 Fulton Street, New York. $4.00 per year; 10 cents per copy.

N. B.—An attractive feature is its series of critically selected Architectural Illustrations, artistically rendered and handsomely reproduced.

TWO NEW CATALOGUES.

No. 6. LOCAL. / No. 7. GENERAL. } AMERICANA.

THOS. J. TAYLOR, Taunton, Mass.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANguages. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

LITERARY AGENCY.—J. P. McAuley, 214 E. 50th St., will search libraries, offer MS. to publishers, and do other like work for out-of-town readers and writers.

GERMAN SIMPLIFIED. SPANISH SIMPLIFIED.

The following will be found eminently practical for self-instruction: (1.) German Simplified—Complete in 12 numbers (with keys) $1.20. (2.) Spanish Simplified—10 numbers (with keys) 10 cts. each; No. 4 now ready; a new number on the first of every month; subscription for whole set, $1. Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Prof. A. Knoflach, 140 Nassau St., New York. Prospectus free.

DAVID G. FRANCIS,

17 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

DEALER IN VALUABLE OLD AND NEW

BOOKS.

Priced Catalogues issued from time to time, sent gratis to any address.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

S. DAVIS, JR.'S

Diamond Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

CINCINNATI.

This season these meats have had patrons in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Minnesota. Also, Dominion of Canada and West Indies.

Sold by leading Grocers, who have circulars "How to Cook the 'Diamond' Hams."

E. W. NASH, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., has just issued a new catalogue of books, among which will be found works on America, Local History, etc. Sent on application.

FOREIGN BOOKS.—Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Swedish, Danish, Hebrew, French, German, etc. H. ROSENTHAL & CO., 14 Cooper Union, N. Y.

B.P.L. Bindery,
NOV 29 1901